"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, probably rain today; Thursday clearing, colder; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,214. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT FEARS SENATE MAY STIR GERMAN CRISIS

Alarmed at Prospect of Effort to Prevent Americans Going on Armed Ships.

STONE BRINGS THE WARNING

Tells Mr. Wilson the Gore Resolution Is Likely to be Debated at Any Time.

MAY SEND NOTE TO BERLIN

Administration Considers Final Notice That Americans Must Not Be Imperiled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Apprehension is felt on the part of the Administration and its friends in Congress that a threatened outburst of oratory in the Senate in favor of requiring the Government to prevent Americans from taking passage on belligerent merchant ships and to declare that armed merchantmen shall be treated as war vessels, will result in further straining relations with Germany. This prospect was the main topic discussed at the White House conference last night between President Wilson, Senator Kern, the Democratic leader in the Upper House, Chairman Stone of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Chairman Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

As a result of the conference it became known today that the Government was considering the preparation of a sharp note to Germany and Austria indicating that if any Americans lost their lives through the sinking without warning of an armed merchant ship in accordance with the new order of the Berlin and Vienna Governments, a break in the relations of this Government and the Central Powers would be inevitable. Last night's conference went to show that conditions in the Senate, coupled with the declared intention of Germany and Austria to sink armed merchant ships, had produced a delicate and embarrassing situation. What was said at the conference gave reason for apprehension.

Hope in Advices from Berlin.

A hopeful sign was found in some quarters today in the receipt of confidential advices from Berlin to the effect that the German Government would renew in a comprehensive way its previous assurances that "liners" would not be sunk without warning or without safety for the noncombatants on board. But this information was coupled with the statement that Germany would not furnish these assurances with respect to armed "liners."

This Government has declined to agree to a settlement of the Lusitania case until Germany gives specific assurances as to the manner in which she intends to carry out the new order for the sinking of armed merchantmen. For that reason the confidential advices that reached Washington today may be entirely unsatisfactory to the Administration, which appears to be determined not to assent to the principle that armed merchant craft are not immune from attack without warning. According to these confidential advices, Germany will maintain that the development of submarine warfare has given an offensive character to armament heretofore regarded as defensive, and will ask this Government to enter into a discussion of that point.

At last night's conference two phases of the situation were considered:

> First—What condition in the relations between the United States and Germany would be produced if Germany, in carrying out her declared purpose to sink armed belligerent merchant ships, should sink a vessel carrying American citizens as passengers or members of her crew?
>
> Second—What should be done with reference to the threatened prospect that a group of Senators would endeavor to cause the adoption of a resolution providing that armed merchant vessels should not be permitted to clear from American ports if they carried passengers?

Heard of Senate Plan.

It was knowledge of the plan of a group of Senators to press for action a resolution of that character that was the inception of the White House conference. Senator Stone knew of this plan and had asked the President for an interview concerning it. The President thought that the matter was so important that others should be consulted, and it was at his invitation that Mr. Kern and Mr. Flood visted the White House. No authoritative information in regard to the conclusions reached by the conferees is available, because all those who participated consider themselves bound by an obligation to maintain secrecy, but it became known today that the situation as it was revealed at the conference was looked upon as of vital importance to the future peace of the United States. Generally speaking, President Wilson was entirely out of sympathy with the proposal to prevent Americans taking passage on belligerent vessels armed for defense only. As for the phase of the situation that concerned the sinking of an armed merchant vessel with the loss of American life, it is apparent that the likelihood of such a contingency has given rise to the more serious concern.

Moved by Gore Resolution.

In asking the President for a conference, Senator Stone was actuated by the knowledge that an effort was being made in the Senate to bring forward a resolution that had been offered by Senator Gore of Oklahoma directing that clearance should be withheld from all belligerent merchant ships carrying American passengers. It had come to Mr. Stone's knowledge that within the past week Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Senator Gore had been conferring with some of their Senatorial associates who are suspected of being in

Continued on Page 4.

Towns and Zone Near Trente Conquered by Italians

ROME, Feb. 22.—The Italian forces have conquered the mountainous zone of Collo, between the Larganza and Cegnio torrents in the Sugana valley region.

They have also occupied the towns of Ronchi and Roncegno. This section lies about fifteen miles east of Trente.

The official War Office statement says:

> In the Sugana Valley, by their methodical offensive action, our troops have captured the mountainous zone of Collo, between the torrents of Larganza and Cegnio.
>
> The attack began at dawn on Feb. 9. In the midst of a thick fog, over deep snow fields, detachments of our Alpine infantry and volunteer scouts reached the summit of Collo and contiguous heights, from which they drove the enemy forces.
>
> From their positions on Fravort, Monte Colo and Conette the enemy opened a violent fire, but we effectively countered by our artillery. Successive counterattacks by the enemy, supported by artillery fire, were all repulsed.
>
> During the night of Feb. 18-19, by a fresh rush our troops extended the ground occupied westward toward the saddle of Monte Cola. The new positions since then have been solidly reinforced, and they protect the basin of the Borgo country. Runchi and Roncegno have been occupied by us.

JUSTICE DECIDES AGAINST OSBORNE

Both Indictments Sustained by Morschauser, Although Two Minor Counts Are Quashed.

HOLDS EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT

Notwithstanding Much of the Testimony Presented to Grand Jury Against Warden Was Improper.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Supreme Court Justice Morchauser tonight handed down a decision on the motions made by counsel for Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, argued before him yesterday, to dismiss indictments found against him in Westchester County for alleged neglect of duty while Warden and for perjury.

Justice Morchauser struck out two counts in the indictment for neglect of duty, one of which was on the allegation of not attending regularly at the prison and the other for alleged violation of prison regulations. The other four counts of this indictment stand. The court also overruled a demurrer to the neglect of duty indictment.

Justice Morschauser denied the motion to dismiss the perjury indictment, which charges the defendant with having testified falsely before Rudolph F. Diedling, one of the Commissioners of Prisons. Justice Morschauser said in his decision:

"The majority of cases decide and hold that if the legal evidence before the Grand Jury was such that, disregarding the improper evidence, the indictment would still have been found, if the jury were not influenced to find the indictment by the improper evidence, but by legal evidence before them, then the court should permit the indictment to stand and the defendant to be tried thereon."

In relation to the indictment for perjury the decision says:

"Some of the counts are not supported by evidence or sufficient evidence, and some are supported by evidence. When counts in an indictment are not supported by evidence, or there is insufficient evidence, then the indictment should be quashed.

"In this case there was much illegal and incompetent evidence received by the Grand Jury, but in analyzing and examining the proof that was adduced before the Grand Jury I cannot say they were not justified in finding the indictments."

FISH CRITICISES WEEKS.

Assemblyman's Comment on Osborne Case Expunged After Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—In a debate today on the Aranow bill to allow the inspection by a defendant of Grand Jury minutes in certain cases, Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam made remarks concerning the securing by District Attorney Weeks of Westchester of indictments against ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing which evoked a defense of Mr. Weeks by Assemblyman Law of Westchester. Mr. Fish's remarks, which imputed unfairness to Mr. Weeks, were expunged from the record. Mr. Fish expressed the opinion that if Mr. Weeks had known that the Grand Jury minutes would be made public he would have failed to take certain steps he did take to secure the indictments against the Warden.

Mr. Aranow said his bill was drafted by Louis Marshall and had the indorsement of the State Bar Association. He argued that the intent of the original Grand Jury was to shield the defendant from the Crown, but that at present it shielded the District Attorney at the expense of the defendant. On a non-partisan vote the measure was defeated by 79 to 38.

SENATOR'S DESK ROBBED.

Somebody Carries Off Wicks's Drafts of District Reapportionment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Somebody has robbed the desk of Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida of three tentative drafts of a reapportionment of the Senate districts, together with maps, drawings, and tabulated figures of population which had been assembled for consideration by the Reapportionment Committee, of which Senator Wicks is Chairman.

"I cannot conceive of the motive for this act, unless it was to give us extra work," said Senator Wicks today. "Nobody could possibly profit materially from the stuff that was stolen."

The office of the committee is in a blind room on a mezzanine floor. The only entrances open into the room from an elevator and by a stairway from the room of Minority Leader Wagner of the Senate. It is believed the person who broke the desk open entered through the elevator.

COAST LINE'S "FLORIDA SPECIAL." Florida's Finest Train, 2:12 P. M. 3 other All Steel Limited Trains Daily: 9:15 A. M., 3:34, 9:30 P. M. Office B'way & 29th St.—Advt.

SAYS GERMANS CAN END THE WAR

Russian Premier Suggests That They Themselves Destroy Prussianism.

ALLIES WILL SURELY DO SO

Will Never Cease Fighting Till Menace to Human Race Is Eliminated.

GERMANY TO BE INVADED

Peace of the World to be Assured by Eternal Friendship of Britain and Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview which its special correspondent in Petrograd has had with the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff. Asked if the war would lead to disagreement or partial disarmament, M. Sazonoff replied:

"That depends entirely upon the extent of our victory. If Prussian militarism is destroyed, if that evil thing which has darkened all our lives for so many years is finally destroyed, as I most firmly believe it will be destroyed, then I think some measure of disarmament may be possible. It should be quite possible, for with England and Russia friends the rest of the world is safe. The peace of the world and the happiness of humanity are bound up with the friendship of England and Russia, and I believe this friendship will be eternal."

The correspondent says M. Sazonoff spoke with all the passion and fire of profound spiritual conviction when he uttered the foregoing words and when he denounced German "Kultur." Continuing, he said:

Declares Kaiser and Chancellor Lied.

"When the Germans, by the mouth of their Emperor and by the mouth of their Imperial Chancellor, in July, 1914, said Russia was crossing the frontier to attack them, they said what they knew was a lie. They wanted an excuse, and they deliberately lied. For more than 40 years, years which kept the whole of Europe in a condition of feverish unrest, the Prussians have been preparing for this war. They have sat at our frontier with a stone in their bosom, as we say in one of our Russian proverbs. They have been waiting to throw that stone. Their one object in all these long years has been to strike Russia down, and they had not got honesty enough to say so. They must pretend they were attacked. Bah! They are not even good criminals!

"How can any one like such a nation? Their arrogance—that insufferable arrogance of the German—has the world ever seen anything like it? It is an offense to all mankind. And they speak of culture! They dare to disdain Russia on the grounds of culture—Russia, who has given to the world two of the very greatest masters of literature—Pushkin and Dostoevsky!"

The correspondent asked M. Sazonoff if there was any truth in the rumors which have reached England of Russia's dissatisfaction with British efforts in the war.

"None whatever," he replied. "The German propagandists may have tried to make a few ignorant people here dissatisfied, but did not succeed. We trust you absolutely. We know you hold the sea, and we know that while England holds the sea Germany, who is the enemy of the human race, cannot win the war. I have said again and again in committees of the Duma, in the Imperial Council, and to my Sovereign, that England and Russia together can secure the peace of the whole world, and I am sure of it. It is my supreme political conviction that England's hold of the sea is the greatest fact of the war. We know that fact in Russia, and we are perfectly satisfied."

The correspondent says:

"When I came to ask M. Sazonoff whether perhaps we had not played into the hands of the war caste in Germany by our insistence that we must crush Germany if we intended to invade and violate her territory, so that even the German Socialists were vigorously on the side of war, fearing for their homes and the safety of their women folk, he replied instantly:

Says Germans Fear Reprisals.

"'Ah! they have guilty consciences over there. They have burned cities, towns and villages; they have destroyed houses and laid waste the land; they have driven vast numbers of people into exile. Ah! how merciless they have been, how cruel, how brutal, how ferocious! And they do not want the same thing to happen to them. But as for the idea that we shall not enter their territory, that is for our generals to decide. After a great victory it may be possible and it may be right for us to invade Germany. If so, we shall certainly do it. Do you suppose that after a great victory on their side they would hesitate to enter Moscow or Petrograd? They have announced that they are only fighting to destroy the Russian armies, but if they think we and our allies are fighting to destroy the German nation, then I do not mind saying they are wrong. How can you destroy a nation of 80,000,000 people?

"'Our purpose is to destroy once and for all the greatest danger which ever menaced the human race. We shall fight on and shall never cease fighting until that menace is destroyed, and we cannot rest with a victory which would permit that menace to lift its head again. Our victory must be absolute. We must be free to live without continual fear of war. Things must be so settled by this war that the nations will feel themselves safe, and until German militarism is destroyed to its roots no nation can feel itself safe. Let the German people know—I have not the least objection to this—that if they themselves like to destroy their militarism absolutely then the war will come to an end; but as for us, we shall

Continued on Page 4.

Japanese Fleet in the Mediterranean, With Many Aircraft, Germans Say

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22, (via London.)—German newspapers print dispatches from Italy stating that a Japanese fleet has arrived safely in the Mediterranean Sea, together with a great number of aircraft.

Two Japanese steamers were torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean some weeks ago. They were the liner Yamaka Maru and the freighter Kenkoku Maru.

On Jan. 3 announcement was made at Tokio by the Jiji Shimpo that a squadron of Japanese warships was to be dispatched to the Suez Canal, presumably for the purpose of protecting Japanese shipping. The armored cruisers Kasuga, Tokiwa, and Chitose were mentioned as having been assigned to this service.

In August, 1914, Great Britain asked Japan to define her attitude as to taking part in hostilities. The reply was that she could not aid her ally, England, in the West as long as German forces remained in the Far East. Japan thereupon carried out the Kiao-Chau campaign successfully. Since then she has expressed her willingness to send troops to the West.

France and Russia are understood to approve of this plan, but not England. By the treaty of 1911 it is provided that Great Britain shall guard Japanese interests in the West, while Japan shall guard British interests in the Far East. It may be that Japan has sent her cruisers to the Mediterranean because she does not consider that her interests are sufficiently safeguarded there.

At the same time, the advent of the cruisers may be the first step toward active participation in the war. Japan has already furnished heavy artillery with gun crews and a body of engineers to the Russians, but they have not been designated as Japanese units. In the Chancelleries of Rome and Paris there are said to be plans for the disposition of Japanese aid in case it should be required.

TURKS EVACUATING PORT OF TREBIZOND

Large Force from Erzerum Trying to Reach There May Be Cut Off.

40,000 LOST AT ERZERUM

Great Russian Invading Line Now Solid from the Black Sea to Mush.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.—According to special dispatches from Petrograd the Turks are said to be evacuating Trebizond, the Russian advance along the Black Sea having reached to within a single day's march of the Port of Rizeh. A considerable force of Turks from Erzerum is hastening toward Rizeh in the hope of finding the coast road open to Trebizond. The Russians are moving rapidly to cut off this force.

The only route now left open to the Turks retreating westward is to Kharput, the dispatches say, from where they might strike southeastward and join the Turkish Bagdad forces by way of Diarbek.

The official bulletin, issued in Petrograd today, said of the operations on the Caucasian front:

"We are continuing our pursuit of the remnants of the Turkish Army."

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.—According to the latest dispatches reaching Petrograd from the Caucasian front, the Turkish losses at Erzerum are estimated at 40,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Both on the centre in the Erzerum district and on the widely extended northern and southern flanks the Russians are everywhere continuing with energy pursuit of the routed Turkish armies. The Russian advance is having the effect not only of severing all connections between the now isolated Turkish army groups but of constantly strengthening communications of their own forces from the Black Sea district to the recently occupied town of Mush on the southern Russian wing.

Thus the operations of the Russians are assuming the character of a solid and unbroken advance along the entire front. On the Black Sea coast the Russians have now driven the Turks twenty miles west of Vitzseu, and the occupation of Trebizond is believed to be imminent.

The Turks, evidently impressed with the headway the Russian forces are making, appear to be inspired with the sole aim of extricating themselves from their difficult position before they are surrounded, and are making no effort to hold endangered points now in their possession. With a minimum of resistance, consisting chiefly of perfunctory rearguard actions, the Turkish retreat is one of the most precipitate of the war.

With Mush and Achlat in their possession, the Russian forces on the southern wing are now proceeding toward Bitlis. Once this objective is obtained Lake Van, which has been the scene of important fighting since the beginning of the Caucasian campaign, will rest securely in Russian hands.

The successful Russian operations near Knushkala, officially recorded, are of importance in respect of the strengthening of communications between the centre and the right flank.

Says Erzerum Had No Military Value.

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A Turkish retirement to positions west of Erzerum is announced by the Constantinople War Office in today's official statement received here. The retirement took place, says the report, after the Turks had destroyed positions which they had occupied fifteen kilometers east of Erzerum and also fifty old cannon which could not be transported. The statement adds:

> Fantastic Russian reports stating that 1,000 cannon and 80,000 prisoners had been taken at Erzerum are untrue. No combats took place in the vicinity of Erzerum besides those in the positions mentioned. The forts of Erzerum had no military value, nor had the town itself.

RUSSIANS WIN SKIRMISHES.

Raid German Lines Near Dvinsk; Occupy Craters in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.—The following official communication was issued today:

> On the Riga and Dvina sectors, between Oger and Probstinmhof, numerous enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs. There was also violent artillery firing over the latter sector.
>
> In the Jacobstadt sector, near Duckern, there was a vigorous artillery duel with heavy and light artillery.
>
> In the Dvinsk region the artillery fighting has continued for the possession of Orteg, near Illoukst. One of our regiments made a successful reconnaissance in the district west of the northern part of Lake Sventen, annihilated the occupants of a German trench, 150 men and two officers, and demolished the trench and repulsed by their rifle and artillery fire enemy reserves which had hurried up. They then regained their own lines after taking several prisoners and capturing a large number of rifles.
>
> In the Smorgen district a Russian force broke through the enemy's barbed wire entanglements and invaded his trenches. Part of the occupants of the trench were bayoneted. The remainder fled.
>
> In the upper Stripa district the enemy attempted to approach our trenches, but was received with artillery fire and a counterattack, which drove him back with great losses to his own trenches. We took a number of prisoners.
>
> At the village of Khmelievka, in the Buczacz region of Galicia, the enemy dropped flaming rags from an aeroplane. North of the Boyana we exploded a group of mines. The explosion caused the collapse of the enemy's positions over a considerable front. We occupied the mine craters.

BLOCKADE MINISTER FOR BRITAIN SOON

Lansdowne Announces the Government's Decision—Cecil Probably the Man.

BERESFORD URGES SEVERITY

Would Let Nothing Enter Germany —Buckmaster Defends the Policy of Conciliating Neutrals.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Government, through the Marquis of Lansdowne announced in the House of Lords tonight that it had decided to turn over all matters connected with the blockade of Germany to one man, who would rank as a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. It is understood that the new post will go to Lord Robert Cecil, who, since the formation of the coalition Government, has been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He will retain this post, joining the Cabinet as Blockade Minister.

The new Minister will be charged with the administration of the Order in Council regulating the blockade, as well as with responsibility for the general policy and practice of the Government with respect to trade passing into or from neutral countries.

Lord Robert Cecil is a lawyer of wide experience and a young man, as members of the British Cabinet go. In the Foreign Office he has been intimately concerned with the blockade operations, particularly in their relation to the complicated matters touching belligerent and neutral rights. His elevation to the Cabinet will give the Unionists another representative in the coalition counsels.

The whole question of the blockade was threshed out at considerable length in the House of Lords this evening, Lord Sydenham and Lord Beresford making the principal appeals for a stricter blockade, while the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Buckmaster defended the Government.

Beresford's Spirited Talk.

It was Lord Beresford's maiden speech in the House of Lords, and his plea was spirited and epigrammatic, contrasting notably with the ordinary sombre, ultra-dignified debates of the upper house.

"There is some doubt," he began, "whether the Government is going about its task in the right way. A war was never won by Orders in Council or proclamations, but by hard hitting. If we want to bring Germany to her knees we must exercise the blockade power thoroughly and completely under the principles of international law. To do that it is necessary to have a policy, and to turn it over to the navy and let the navy enforce it.

"The war is being conducted by twenty-one amateurs who know nothing whatever about it. The basis of success in a war is foresight, and how can mere amateurs have foresight? The management of the war has been worse since the Coalition Ministry was formed. Brilliant retreats will not win the war; let us get this thing on its proper basis.

"These Orders in Council may be statesmanship, but they are not war, and they are not likely to win the war. I would allow nothing whatever to go into Germany, not even luxuries. I would abolish the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband. I would extend the doctrine of continuous voyage to all contraband. The war should be run by five Cabinet Ministers without departmental duties. The longer we have civilian control of the operations of the war the more disasters we shall suffer."

Lansdowne Defends Cabinet.

Lord Lansdowne replied to Lord Beresford point by point.

"The conduct of the war," he said, "is already in the hands of a small committee, and that committee, so far as the conduct of the war is concerned, has never since it was created been hampered by the interference of the civilian members of the Cabinet.

"It is by no means true that there has been anything approaching a universal increase in the quantity of goods passing to neutral countries in the past year. I maintain that the filtration of goods to the enemy through neutral countries is showing a marked tendency to diminish, owing to the measures the Government has taken. Experienced officials say that practically no commodities of military importance are now being imported into neutral countries above the amount legitimately required for home consumption.

"Our blockade has accomplished some very satisfactory results, and I think the Cabinet scarcely deserves to be stigmatized, as it was the other day, as feeble and nerveless. Our 'nerveless' policy has killed German export trade and seriously crippled import trade.

"I sometimes wish the people of this country could have experience, say, for a fortnight of the conditions prevailing now in Austria and Germany. I am satisfied that we would then hear no more of this talk about the Government sitting with folded hands doing nothing."

Lord Buckmaster summed up the Government's position as follows:

"Although the principles of international law are flexible and capable of growth and change, we cannot in this great struggle be too sensitive in considering what those principles really are. We should certainly have lost if, when the war ended, it could be urged that,

Continued on Page 4.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY. Aiken and Augusta. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and stateroom sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave. —Advt.

BRAND WHITLOCK FOR CABINET POST

Under Consideration for One, and Even Discussed for War Secretaryship.

COL. HOUSE CONSULTED

May Have Sounded Minister as to Whether He Would Leave Belgium.

HAS BEEN UNWILLING SO FAR

If He Succeeded Garrison, Whitlock Would Be a Strong Advocate of Real Preparedness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES learns from a reliable source that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, is under consideration for a post in President Wilson's Cabinet, and that the President after consultation with his advisers at home and abroad may even offer the succession to Lindley M. Garrison as Secretary of War to the Minister.

Such a selection as the latter, it is believed here, would cause a sensation from the point of view of international politics. Mr. Whitlock's name in certain ways has come to be identified with the spirit of opposition to Prussian militarism, despite the fact that the "correctness" of his diplomatic conduct has been beyond criticism.

On excellent authority, however, THE TIMES correspondent learns that the President's consideration of Mr. Whitlock for a Cabinet post is not necessarily limited to the Secretaryship of War. In fact, the possibility of Mr. Whitlock's appointment in direct succession to Mr. Garrison is less than that of his filling another Cabinet post, from which the present incumbent would be transferred to the War Secretaryship. Furthermore, it is uncertain yet that the matter, so far as Mr. Whitlock is concerned, will go beyond the point at which it now stands, that is consideration of him and discussion of his availability. Even should President Wilson make a definite offer to Mr. Whitlock it is doubtful whether he would accept.

House May Have Sounded Whitlock.

Reports associating Colonel House's name with inquiries made by the President of his customary advisers may possibly be reduced to this: That the President requested the Colonel to sound Minister Whitlock as to his willingness to relinquish his work in Belgium for a Cabinet post at Washington.

There can have been no inquiry as to whether Mr. Whitlock's relations with German officials in Belgium had been of such a character as to render the question of his entering the Cabinet one that concerned Germany in the slightest degree. There is only one possibility admitting of Germany being considered at all, and that is the remote one of his undertaking the office of Secretary of State. President Wilson might conceive that it would be a gracious proceeding to sound a foreign Government upon the point whether a person who might be selected for the Secretaryship of State had in the course of his previous relations with officials of that Government created any impression which might be regarded as prejudicial.

Such an inquiry could only be made as the outcome of an intense desire to avoid any semblance of partiality. Even were Minister Whitlock's candidacy for the Secretaryship of State under consideration, it is unlikely that President Wilson would consider that any foreign opinion need be taken into consideration in his selection for a Cabinet post. It may safely be deduced that whatever communications passed between the President and Colonel House related only to matters directly affecting the question of Minister Whitlock's willingness to accept whatever appointment the President might decide to offer him.

The Belgian Government—the Government of King Albert—on several occasions has shown marked appreciation of Minister Whitlock's decision to remain in Brussels, although a majority of the Diplomatic Corps followed the Belgian Ministry to Havre. His work during the German occupation has been invaluable from the viewpoint of the Entente powers.

Belgians Would Miss Him.

The difficulties in the way of organization of American relief in Belgium, it has been stated, probably would have proved insurmountable if Mr. Whitlock had not been on the ground to give his personal and official support as a representative of the American Government to the guarantees exchanged, and to see to their execution. The Belgians who are acquainted with his activities look upon him as in a sense the savior of their country and the guardian of humane principles imperilled by the frightfulness of the war.

Although reports have been current at various times of German efforts to have Minister Whitlock's restraining influence removed, an opportunity of making complaint against him on the score of unneutral conduct or even indiscretion never has been given.

A well-informed American here said today that while possibly there might be some disposition in Germany to look upon Mr. Whitlock's nomination to a Cabinet post as an indication of pro-ally sentiments, which a section of the German press alleges to actuate President Wilson, the German Government could not possibly advance any tenable argument in justification of such a view.

If he should be appointed Secretary of War Mr. Whitlock's experiences in Belgium, according to the same authority, would make him a sterling advocate of the doctrine of preparedness.

The British official opinion on the sub-

Continued on Page 3.

Whole Crew of Zeppelin Perished in Its Wreck

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The entire crew of the Zeppelin airship brought down by French guns near Brabant-le-Roi yesterday, twenty to thirty men, perished, according to a Havas dispatch from Bar-le-Duc.

The Zeppelin, which was brought to earth by the first shot from a gun at Revigny, was one of the latest model, being of the marine type and numbered L-Z 77. Another Zeppelin following it, fifteen kilometers behind, turned off when the crew saw the other craft destroyed.

The presence of the Zeppelin was announced between 8:30 and 8:45 o'clock. As soon as it was within range the cannonade began, when the airship was 6,000 feet high. Two shells burst in the rear of the dirigible, while an incendiary projectile seemed to tear across the Zeppelin, igniting the right side of it.

Little by little it came down, lighted up by flaming pieces of the envelope which became detached. When it struck the earth the bombs which the Zeppelin carried exploded.

An enormous crowd of persons, who had hastened across country from all directions, speedily gathered.

$9,000,000 INCREASE IN REVENUE TAXES

Collector Lowe's Lower Manhattan District Pays More Than 31 States.

SPIRITS TAX FALLS OFF

Corporation and Individual Incomes Never So Large—Emergency Act Will Show $6,000,000 Gain.

A big jump in internal revenue tax collections for the Government's fiscal year ending June 30 was predicted yesterday by John Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of the Second District, comprising lower Manhattan Island. This district, containing as it does the largest single source of American corporate taxation to be found in the United States, is, in the opinion of Mr. Lowe, a reliable barometer of the unexampled business prosperity now existing in the country as a whole.

Now bond issues of corporations, together with new incorporations, transfers, and the Emergency act have all combined, Mr. Lowe said, to assure the district a record year. The increase under the Emergency act will be $6,000,000. The Collector estimated yesterday that the district's total collections for the year would amount to $35,000,000 and perhaps $40,000,000. The 1915 collections were $26,000,000.

"The revenue collections so far made this year in this district," said Mr. Lowe yesterday, "are indicative of the boundless prosperity that has come through war orders, abundant crops, and general confidence regarding the future. The feeling of confidence displayed in Wall Street has been contagious and has spread to the country as a whole."

Last year this district took in 6 1-3 per cent. of the total internal revenue receipts of the United States, the grand total for the country being $415,869,875. The district's share in the corporation income tax was 17 9-10 per cent., and in the individual income tax 18 2-3 per cent. The war tax collections were 11 2-3 per cent. of those of the entire country."

The Second District's annual collections now amount to more than the aggregate of thirty-one States of the Union, including California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, the two Dakotas, Washington, Wisconsin, and Oregon. By way of contrast, Mr. Lowe's figures relating to the tax paid in his district on spirits should give satisfaction to Prohibitionists, since last year's collections from this source, for example, decreased, $38,609, or one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the decreased collections of the entire country. This fractional percentage may be cut with the close of the fiscal year.

In setting $35,000,000 as an ultra-conservative estimate of this year's business for his office, Collector Lowe has figured out that the corporation and individual income tax payments may safely be placed at $17,000,000, against $15,216,191 in 1915 and $13,838,812 in 1914. In detail the Collector believes that the contribution from the corporations will easily this year amount to $8,000,000, compared with slightly more than $7,000,000 in 1915, while the individual income tax yield for the current period is computed at $9,000,000, against $8,209,221 last year.

The balance of the year's grand total, the Collector said, would be drawn from so-called "ordinary" collections. These are officially classified as regular list, special tax, tax paid spirits, Emergency act, and all other collections. The two biggest items under these classifications are the Emergency Stamp act, which is expected to reach $11,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, and the miscellaneous, or "all other collections," estimated to bring in $5,000,000 for the period.

NEXT GERMAN BUDGET WILL BE $1,375,000,000

Figures Include $500,000,000 Interest on War Loans—New Taxes in Prospect.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, via London, Wednesday, Feb. 23.—Germany's next ordinary budget, including 2,000,000,000 marks interest on war loans, will reach at least 5,500,000,000 marks, ($1,375,000,000,) according to the estimate of Privy Councilor Behrnauer, made in a letter to the Hamburger Nachrichten. The highest previous budget—that of 1913-14—reached only slightly above 3,500,000,000 marks.

As the receipts from customs and other sources will show a marked reduction, Herr Behrnauer reckons that the fiscal year, beginning in April, will require at least 3,000,000,000 marks of new revenue for current expenditures outside of the war. This is without taking into account new pensions and the increased cost of the old age pension system through the reduction of the age limit from 70 to 65 years, recently voted by the Reichstag.

According to other newspaper discussions of the budget question, the Government will later propose a moderate increase in postage and telegraph tolls and postal check charges, in addition to the new taxes already announced. Increases also are expected on bills of lading and an extension of this tax to goods shipped in less than carload lots. It appears the Government also intends later to follow the forthcoming 50 per cent. tax on extra war profits with a similar tax affecting war profits earned in the future.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT. Entrance 24th St. Dinner à la Carte, also Table d'Hote. —Advt.

9 DEAD, 65 HURT IN TRIPLE WRECK ON THE NEW HAVEN

Local Train Smashes Into the Connecticut River Special Near Milford, Conn.

THEN SIDEWIPED BY FREIGHT

Running Back from Stalled Express to Signal, Flagman Is Killed Before Crash.

YALE ALUMNI AID INJURED

Priests and Nuns Also Attend the Victims—Engineer May Have Run Past Block Signal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—Nine persons were killed and at fewest sixty-five injured this morning in a wreck of three New Haven trains at Indian River, two miles east of Milford Station, Conn., and eight miles west of New Haven. A west-bound local passenger train crashed into the rear of a west-bound express stalled ahead of it, and the two trains jumping from the rails were sideswiped by a long freight train moving westward on the adjacent track.

Wooden and steel cars of all three trains were tangled and mixed in a great pile of wreckage under which killed and injured persons were scattered. The exploding of the boiler of the engine on the local train caused the death of several. Of those injured eight are expected to die.

The wreckage spread over all four parallel tracks of the New Haven, and traffic was completely blocked for seven hours. Regular schedules had not been restored at a late hour tonight. All three of the men who would be able to fully explain the wreck were killed. They were the flagman of the stalled express train, who had started back to stop the oncoming local, and the engineer and fireman of the local train.

Block Signal Disregarded?

Some hours after the accident the block signals were found set to stop any train that might be approaching behind the express, but if they were so set, as they should have been when the local ran toward the express, the engineer of the local must have failed to obey them.

Officials of the New Haven Road, C. C. Elwell of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, and J. S. Hawley, Inspector of the Interstate Commerce Commission held an inquiry that lasted nearly all night in the New Haven office building here, and one of the points they investigated was whether the signals had been set against the local. They also sought to learn just how many cars in the passenger trains were of wood and how many of steel.

The dispute is over the last car of the express, in which many persons were killed and injured. Officials of the railroad said that it was of steel, but many of those who visited the scene of the accident said it was wooden. It was impossible to determine positively the construction of the car because it was buried in the wreckage. All of the other cars of the express were said to have been of steel and those of the local wooden. The freight train was composed of mixed wooden box cars and steel coal cars.

Flagman Is Killed.

The express train wrecked was No. 79, known as the Connecticut River Special, and ran from points on the Boston & Maine, entering the New Haven tracks at Springfield, Mass. It was due in New York at 12:26 P. M. The train was made up of an engine, a combination car, three coaches, and three Pullman cars. It left New Haven on schedule time at 10:39 A. M., and had run as far as Indian River when the airbrake hose broke between the locomotive and the head car.

The train was stopped and brakemen began to repair the hose. When the train stopped, G. L. Tourtelotte, the flagman, started running back up the track to signal the local, Train 5, from Boston, which left New Haven ten minutes behind the express, and was due in New York at 1:13 P. M. It was crowded with pleasure seekers going to Bridgeport and New York for Washington's Birthday.

Slightly more than 600 feet behind the express train was a slight curve in the track, and as Tourtelotte was about to enter this curve, running from the west, the local train shot around it from the east. According to the position in which his body was found and its condition, the authorities agreed that he was struck by the locomotive of the local train and instantly killed.

The flagman dead, the local train rushed on, driven by W. R. Curtis, its engineer, and Edward McGuinness, fireman. By the time the train had rounded the curve so that Curtis could see the express train it was too late for him to avoid the collision. The speed of the local at the time has been estimated at forty miles an hour. Its momentum must have been great, for when the engine crashed into a Pullman car of the express both bodies rose from the tracks and then bulged outward against the freight train passing at the moment.

Boiler Blown Fifty Feet.

The freight was wrecked, but before it was stopped the cars of the passenger trains were dragged, overturned and telescoped until most of them were crushed into a mighty mass of splintered wood and twisted iron. The force of the collision caused the boiler of the locomotive on the local train to explode, and scalding water and steam were scattered in every direction. The boiler was torn from the base of the engine and hurled fifty feet into the air. Its great bulk sailed over the cars of the freight train, across the two tracks on the other side of it, and landed fully 100 feet from the wreck.

Four of those killed were passengers, seated in the last car of the express train. The other five who were killed were railroad men. Most of the persons injured, however, were passengers on the local train. They were in their seats when, without warning, the cars suddenly stopped and every one pitched forward violently. Almost every one taken to any of the hospitals from the train was suffering from severe cuts and bruises about the mouth, and many of them had lost all of their front teeth in striking the seats in front of them.

The first few minutes after the wreck the scene was one of wild confusion. The injured and dying screamed in pain, while many of the other passengers were thrown into hysteria. Some one finally reached the Milford Station and flashed the news of the wreck to New Haven and Bridgeport.

Two special trains carrying thirty doctors, nurses, public officials, and officials of the railroad were rushed from New Haven and another special similarly loaded ran from Bridgeport. Among the first to receive the news were the Mother Superior and sisters of the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, known as Laurelton Hall, which is in Milford, within two blocks of where the wreck occurred.

Father Heller, assistant rector of the convent, hurried to the scene, two Sisters went to the Milford station, and eight other Sisters, with the Mother Superior, prepared St. Agnes cottage, a dormitory on the grounds, for an emergency hospital. A score of the injured were taken to this cottage, where first aid was given by the Sisters and the doctors who went with them from the wreck. Nearly every one of them was mangled, the limbs of some had been severed, others were cut and bruised all over their bodies. Several were suffering from ugly scalp wounds. But the Sisters stuck to their jobs as nurses for all of the hours that the injured were on their grounds. In the course of the afternoon all were removed, some to the Bridgeport Hospital, others to the St. Vincent Hospital in Bridgeport, and others to the St. Raphael, Grace, and New Haven General Hospitals here.

When Father Heller reached the scene of the wreck he found the Rev. Father O'Connor of Northampton, Mass., who had been a passenger on the express train. Though painfully injured, he was busy assisting the more seriously injured and administering the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church to as many dying as he could reach. Father Heller joined him, and the two priests worked four hours with the railroad officials and employes.

The first six bodies recovered were taken to undertaking establishments in Milford, three to Smith's and three to Ford's. Among the bodies at Smith's was that of an Armenian supposed to be Maduros der Hovhannesian, an importer of precious stones. On his body was found an Adams Express Company check, which seemed to show that he had imported at Boston pearls valued at $15,000, and shipped them to New York.

Yale Alumni Injured.

Among the passengers on the express train was Lucius Starr, President of the Connecticut Trolley Company. He was injured but was able, after treatment on the spot, to go to his home in New Haven.

There was on the express train also a party of Yale alumni, who last night attended a meeting here of Yale's Football Committee and a reunion and were returning to New York. Some of them were slightly injured, but were able to go to the Stratfield Hotel in Bridgeport after the accident. In the party were John R. Kilpatrick, the football player; Allan Corey, son of William E. Corey, former President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., son of the former Justice.

Mrs. Mary Corsa of 36 Fair Street, New Haven, and Miss Rose Corsa of 15 Fair Street were on the local train with Mary Bova, 10 years old, of 36 Fair Street, whom they were taking to the Bridgeport Hospital to visit her mother, Mrs. Corsa's sister, who was ill there. All three were injured and were removed to the hospital where Mrs. Bova lay expecting their visit. It is thought that all will recover.

Among those hurt was Dr. R. G. Goodyear, Medical Examiner of North Haven, who viewed the bodies taken from the North Haven wreck in 1913.

Miss Hyland's body was identified by her seatmate and friend, Miss Anna Shortz of New Haven, who a moment before the crash crossed the car aisle to speak to some one. Miss Hyland was a clerk in the offices of the New Haven.

Charles E. Allen of Groton, who died in the New Haven Hospital later, was a salesman for a firm of cereal makers, making his headquarters in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was 50 years old, and is survived by his invalid wife and three sons.

Identification in Doubt.

Identification of the body of the male passenger as Maduros der Hovhannesian was not certain tonight. There is a student at Yale of that family name. In the clothing was a letter from Albert Armen, 1,032 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, in regard to the shipment of pearls. A graduate of the Yale School of Religion last year of the same name is said to be pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Syracuse, N. Y.

Word came tonight from Bridgeport that General F. S. Greeley of New Haven, one of the few surviving brigade commanders of Connecticut troops in the civil war, is believed to be dying.

General George Hare Ford of New Haven was shaken up, but escaped injury.

Commissioner Elwell was among the first to arrive at the scene of the wreck from New Haven, and, with his wife and Coroner Eli Mix of New Haven, went over all of the ground. He found the body of the dead flagman and was the first to deduce that Tourtelotte had been struck by the local train. He also found the signals set as they should be, but he was not convinced that they had been set that way before the wreck. He said afterward that he would unite with representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission and others and conduct a rigid inquiry which he hoped could explain the wreck and place the blame for it.

The theory of the accident advanced by Mr. Elwell was that Curtis, engineer of the local train, disregarded the cautionary signal, and when the danger or "home" signal came into view he could not make his brakes hold. The express had been stalled on the curve out of sight of the straightaway track from the Woodmont Station. Three hundred feet behind it was a signal which served as the "home" signal for No. 5, and 2,000 feet further back was another protecting signal for No. 79, which was the cautionary signal to No. 5.

Mrs. Elwell was horror-struck, but went everywhere that her husband did and was of much assistance to the injured.

Coroner Mix stayed at the scene of the wreck until 6 o'clock in the evening, when he returned to New Haven and attended a Yale Alumni dinner in Memorial Hall. He announced at midnight that he had summoned witnesses to begin his inquest at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, was in Boston when the wreck occurred, and had not left there up to a late hour tonight, so far as could be learned.

Among the railroad officials who went to the scene of the wreck and who were in the conference tonight were C. L. Bardo, General Manager of Transportation; J. A. Droege, General Superintendent of the Western Grand Division, and W. H. Foster, Superintendent of the New York Division. John Trumbull, Chief Engineer of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, was also present.

Those in the investigation spent last night questioning survivors of the crews of all the trains in the wreck.

Saw Collision from Field.

George L. Clarke, Jr., who lives within a stone's throw of the scene of the wreck, and who was standing in a field and witnessed the collision, said:

"The strangest thing about the whole matter was the absolute absence of warning sound. I only heard a sort of wheezing as the first train stopped almost directly in front of me. I was just wondering what caused it to stop at that spot. And then I saw the second passenger train just turning around the curve into the straightaway. The thought flashed through my mind, 'Can they be on the same track? Surely not. The second train must be on the outside track.' Just then came the big freight train at a good speed, and I saw it was on the outside track.

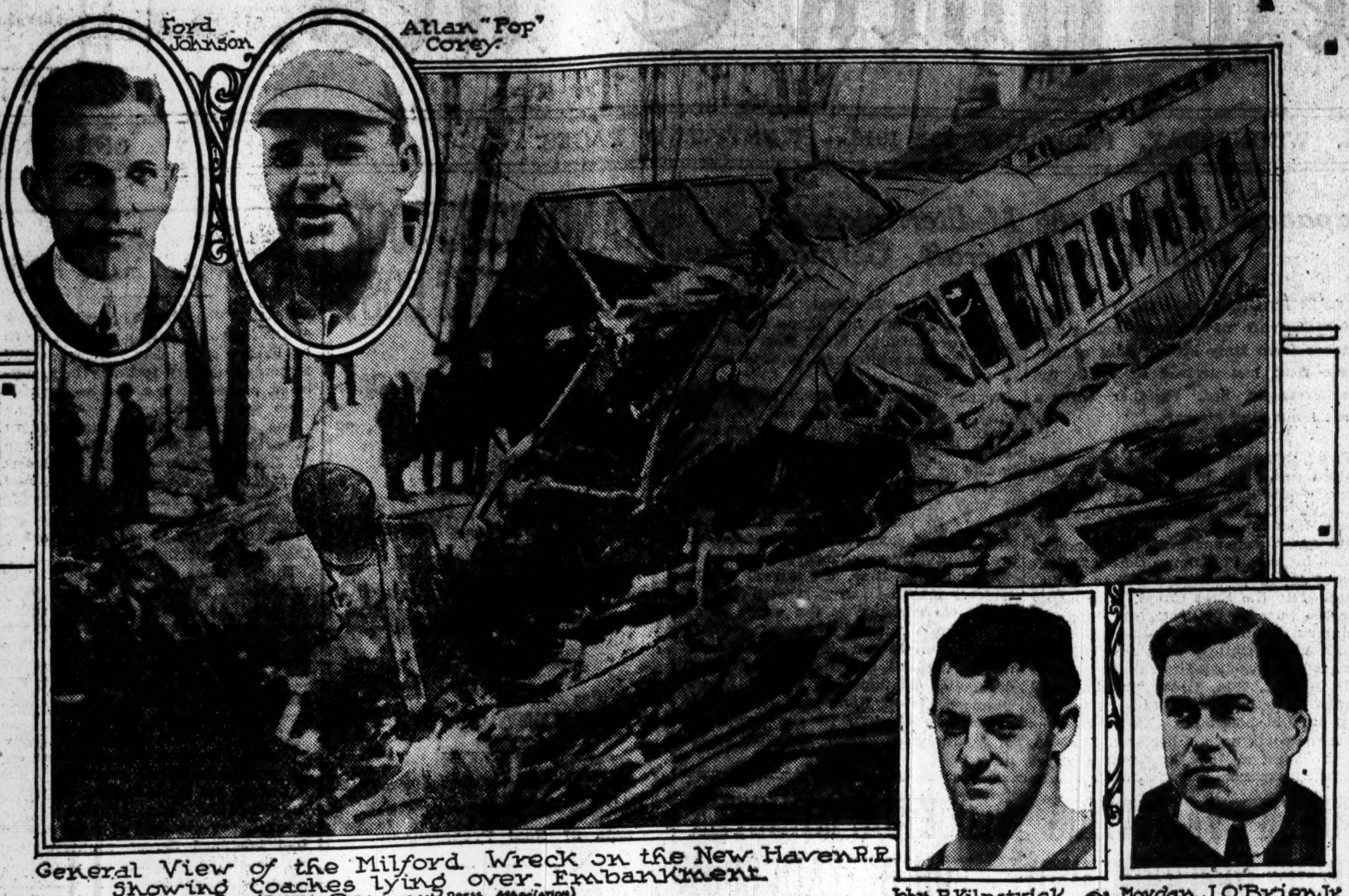
"The three trains were headed in the same direction. Beyond the rattle of running trains there was not a sound—no warning whistle, no torpedoes. Then came the terrific crash. The engine of the second train just climbed right up above it all. It twisted just as if some unseen giant hands had wrenched it, then it leaped clear over and across the top of the freight train, and then indescribable noise broke forth. It was horror for minutes. I did not see the flagman at all. I was petrified in my tracks. I didn't shout or anything; just stood and looked."

Fred Green, one of the passengers, said: "We were in the second train which collided with the express. I did not hear a sound or feel the brakes applied until we struck. It was a rough, nasty jolt. Poor Mr. Lines, just out of a sick bed, was terribly weak and trembling all over. I did the best I could to care for him. He was hardly able to stand. The body of Miss Hyland was caught and jammed high up in the wreckage, and several hours elapsed before she could be removed."

The Mr. Lines referred to by Mr. Green was H. Wales Lines, Commander of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution. Other passengers on the express train who were slightly injured were Professor L. C. Sanford of the Yale Medical School and Dr. Henry W. Ring of New Haven.

Among those on the express train was a delegation of Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution on their way to the Washington Birthday celebration in Bridgeport. Many of them were injured slightly.

Yale Alumni Who Aided the Injured and Scene at Wreck.



General View of the Milford Wreck on the New Haven R.R. Showing Coaches lying over Embankment (PHOTOS © BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION)

John R. Kilpatrick — Morgan J. O'Brien Jr.

VICTIMS IN CONNECTICUT TRAIN CRASH

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—Following is a revised list of the dead in the Milford wreck today and of the injured so far as their names can be ascertained:

The Dead.

ALLEN, GEORGE B., passenger, Groton, Conn.
CONNORS, PATRICK, New York City.
CURTIS, W. R., engineer of New Haven local.
FRYE, JOSEPH J., Springfield, Mass.; railroad porter
HOVHANESSIAN, MADROS, residence not established.
HYLAND, Miss SUSIE V., New Haven Railroad employe.
McGINNIS, E. H, fireman of New Haven local.
TOURTELLETTE, GEORGE L., flagman.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, employe of the railroad.

The Injured:

BERKELEY, C. V., 42 years old, porter, 107 East 135th Street, New York; severe bruises; St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport.
BLAKE, Mrs. E. G., Hartford; bruises; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
BOVAV, MARY, 10 years old, Stratford, Conn.; discharged from Bridgeport Hospital.
BRADLEY, W. C., West Haven; shock and injured back; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
BRAY, E. T., conductor train No. 79, 42 Pineywood Avenue, Springfield, Mass.; face cut and left leg bruised.
BROOKIN, Mrs. R. A., 1,004 Bloomfield Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
BROSMAN, WILLIAM H., 181 Colony Street, Wallingford, Conn.; teeth of lower jaw loosened, nose bruised.
CLARK, Mrs. GEORGE H., New Rochelle; slightly injured.
COLLINS, FRANK, Pleasant Street, Ansonia, Conn.; scalp wounds, index finger broken.
COMPTON, L. S., New Haven; arm badly bruised.
CONNOLLY, Miss ANNA, Holyoke, Mass.; shock; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
CORSO, Mrs. MARY, 36 years old, New Haven; body bruised, several teeth lost, lacerated hip; Bridgeport Hospital.
CORSO, Mrs. ROSE, New Haven; several teeth lost, lacerated lip; Bridgeport Hospital.
DONOVAN, Mrs. EVANGELINE, 73 Bradford Street, Springfield, Mass.; shock; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
FENTON, Miss MARGARET, 2,698 Creston Street, the Bronx; possible fractured skull and injured hips; St. Raphael's Hospital, New Haven.
FISCHER, HARRY, aged 19, newsboy on train; fractured wrist and shock.
FORD, General GEORGE H., New Haven; bruises on leg and arm; St. Vincent's Hospital.
FORD, MINNIE; body bruised.
GEOFFRION, Mrs. YVONNE, 73 Bradford Street, Springfield, Mass.; shock; Bridgeport Hospital.
GOETZ, Mrs. EVA, 31 years old, New Haven; lacerated lip; discharged from the Bridgeport Hospital.
GOETZ, LOUIS, husband of Mrs. Eva Goetz; shock; discharged from Bridgeport Hospital.
GREELEY, General EDWIN S., New Haven; severe shock, injury to left side, possible internal injuries; condition serious; Stratford Hotel, Bridgeport.
GRIFFING, Mrs., 1,161 Chapel Street, New Haven; shock.
HACKETT, J. T. New Haven; injury to head; operated on and expected to recover, at Bridgeport Hospital.
HENDRICKSON, C. E., New Haven; lacerated hands and shock; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
HENDRICKSON, Mrs. C. E., New Haven; shock; Stratford Hotel, Bridgeport.
HINSDALE, J. H., Meriden, Conn.; bruises and shock; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
HOWARD, F., Hartford; shock and bruises; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
HOWARD, Mrs. F. ;shock; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
KAUTZ, CHARLES, fireman on Train No. 79; scalp wound.
KENNEDY, JOHN J., engineer, Train No. 79; slight scalp wound, left leg bruised.
KNOWLES, Mrs. J. F., Hartford; shock; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
LAURAKN, H., Brantford, Conn.; shock; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
LELAND, W. E., Boston; shock; Stratford Hotel, Bridgeport.
LYNCH, JOHN, baggage master of Train No. 79; nose cut and side bruised.
LINEHAN, Miss BESSIE, 105 South Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; shock; Bridgeport Hospital.
MASTERSON, Miss ELIZABETH, Northampton, Mass.; right wrist injured; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
MATURO, LIBERATO, New Haven; laceration right side of face; discharged from the Bridgeport Hospital.
McNAMARA, FRANK, 39 Grove Street, Ansonia, Conn.; punctured left lung, dislocated shoulder; condition serious; St. Raphael's Hospital, New Haven.
MEENHAN, WILLIAM, accountant of New Haven Railroad, New Haven; injuries to head and spine; St. Raphael's Hospital.
NEALEY, Miss Alice, Springfield, Mass.; possible fracture of right leg.
PEARSALL, Mrs. E., 55 John Street, Springfield, Mass.; shock; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
PELLION, Miss ELIZABETH, Hartford; abrasions; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
POLLEN, M. A., Ashland Street, Boston; shock; discharged from the Bridgeport Hospital.
RAINAUD, A. J., 35 Crown Street, Meriden, Conn.; contusions of head and spine; St. Raphael's Hospital.
ROCKWELL, N. H., Bristol, Conn.; lacerated face, injured shoulder; Bridgeport Hospital.
SAEMENN, HILMIT, Brantford, Conn.; loss of blood; Stratford Hotel.
SCHAPPA, FRANK, New Haven; burned about head and body; St. Raphael's Hospital.
SCHECHER, CHARLES W., New Haven; burns about body and face; Bridgeport Hospital.
SCHEERHER, E. M.; head, face, and body cut.
SCHWARTZ, Miss MINNIE, New Haven; burns; operated on; Bridgeport Hospital.
SHORT, Miss ANNA, New Haven; slight injuries.
TIMSON, J. E., 108 Robin Hood Avenue, Boston; lacerated nose; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
TIRNEY, Mrs. THERESA, 31 Colby Street, Springfield, Mass.; fractured nose, lacerated arms and legs; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport.
UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN PASSENGER, badly bruised; unconscious; Bridgeport.
UNIDENTIFIED NEW HAVEN RAILROAD EMPLOYE; right arm burned off and left arm badly bruised.
WARNER, Miss MARGARET, Milford, Conn.; shock.
ZEISSETT, JACOB, New Haven; lacerated head and possible broken hip; Bridgeport Hospital.

ELLIOTT INVITES INQUIRY.

President of New Haven Offers Aid to Commissions.

BOSTON, Feb. 22. — Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven system, who is here attending the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Sound lines case, made the following statement tonight:

"The management and the men are greatly distressed at the sad accident which occurred near Milford, Conn., on Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock. No statement can be made at this time as to the cause. Every facility will be given to the representatives of the Commerce Commission and the Connecticut Commission to obtain the exact facts.

"The accident occurred on a part of the road where no expense has been spared to perfect the physical facilities. The shops of the company have been running on good time for months, and locomotives and passenger equipment kept in good order. The volume of business that the company has been doing since September last has been far greater than ever before in its history, and the facilities of the road have been very severely taxed. Officers and men have been under a great strain in trying to give service, especially since the unusual storms of December and with the great congestion of freight since then. Every effort has been made to encourage officers and men to do their very best with the difficult conditions now existing, in the hope that accidents would be entirely avoided. Expenditures for care of the road, safety, and the movement of the great volume of business, as shown by the preliminary figures for January, indicate that with an increase in gross earnings of about $1,250,000 there was an increase in expenses of nearly $900,000, which, with heavily increased charges for freight car hire due to the congestion, leaves a very small margin out of this great increase to represent the use of the property.

"That there has been a loss of life of passengers and men is to be deeply deplored, and the sympathy of the management is with the families and friends of those who have suffered."

DAMAGE CLAIMS POURING IN.

Nearly $500,000 Already Demanded as Result of Wreck.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 22.—Many claims for damages resulting from the Milford wreck have been filed here with officials of the New Haven road.

A. S. May, Treasurer of the road, and H. M. French, claim attorney, were busy among the injured tonight.

It was said that about 125 claims, aggregating nearly $500,000, had been put in already, with the prospect for more to follow.

The claims range all the way from loss of personal property to that of death from injuries.

400,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

THINK LONG WHISTLE SOUNDED A WARNING

Survivors Here Believe Freight Engineer Tried to Signal Stalled Express.

THANKFUL FOR STEEL CARS

Passengers Say the Coaches Averted More Deaths—Dramatic Accounts of Rescues.

Passengers who had been in the New Haven wreck near Milford, some of whom had been injured, arrived at New York yesterday on various trains from shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the relief special drew into Grand Central Terminal from Bridgeport, until late at night.

The survivors agreed on one point, namely, that the steel coaches prevented a much greater loss of life. When the trains crashed there was a tremendous shock, which threw the coach at the rear of the express across the track into the rear of the freight train on the next track, and hurled the firebox of the locomotive underneath the coach. The iron sides of the car withstood the impact, and though many passengers were hurt, there was little of the general danger from fire and splintered cars that has marked wrecking of wooden coaches.

Comments on the New Haven management were not especially unfavorable, the most severe being directed at the way in which the medical aid had been given. It was declared that while every doctor near Milford was summoned at once to the accident, the injured were just as quickly piled into two undamaged cars and hauled to Milford, where they were forced to lie without medical attention until the surgeons could get back.

No one seemed to know how the wreck had occurred, but none blamed the railroad directly. The sound of a steam whistle blown for a minute and a half before the two trains met was noted by nearly all the survivors, who were unable to account for the signal except by the fact that the engineer on the freight had had some inkling of the danger threatening the standing express and was trying to warn the approaching local.

Yale Graduates on Express.

The express train was pretty well crowded, for yesterday was the midyear reunion time for all the classes of Yale university, and a great number of graduates were returning to New York by the train which was wrecked.

Among the injured was Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., of the class of 1911, who was with John R. Kilpatrick, Allan A. Corey, and J. Ford Johnson. Mr. O'Brien, who is the son of a former Justice of the New York Supreme Court, was so severely cut about the head that surgeons in Bridgeport took five stitches in his wounds. For all his injuries he smiled when asked about them.

"I certainly have a deep respect for those steel coaches," was his comment as he hurried through the station.

Other graduates who were in the accident were Clement M. Gile of the class of 1914, who was the star pitcher for Yale's championship baseball team in 1913, and Hugh Harbison of the same class, a member of the 1913 football team and the track team. Neither was hurt.

The uninjured passengers were said to have been remarkably calm just after the crash, and many went coolly about the work of rescue. Sister Felicie, a nun, after being flung to the floor of her car by the shock, climbed through a broken window and spent the whole afternoon working to relieve the suffering of the injured until she finally returned to New York, worn and weak.

Mr. Gile said that the accident occurred so suddenly he scarcely realized what had happened.

"Harbison and I were sitting together in a coach two or three cars from the rear when suddenly a freight train going slowly past us began the most awful whistling you ever heard," he said. "It kept it up for about a minute, and I had just turned to Harbison to ask him what it all meant, when bang! and we were hit.

Saw Man Rescue Woman.

"I was thrown back against the seat and lost my hat, which, by the way, I did not recover, and then we both jumped up to see what had happened. Even then we didn't believe it was serious until we came out on the platform and saw a man crawling out from the wrecked coach, which was lying right across the tracks. He was moaning and dragging something slowly from the smoking car. As we looked, I got positively sick as I saw the man pulling out an unconscious woman, who was badly cut across the forehead, with a wound that laid her scalp back.

"We both ran back to the car then and tried to help the injured out. Several trainmen came along to help us with axes, but there was no need, as there was no fire, only scalding steam. We walked to Milford, and from there took the trolley for Bridgeport, where we caught the train coming from Milford. On that train we ran into the claim agent for the railroad the very first thing, and he offered me $10 for my lost hat, and also for the bump my head got, and for the blood I had got on my clothes.

"The most curious thing about the wreck that I saw was the boiler of the engine which had struck us. It had been torn clean away and hurled over the freight train into the ditch at the side of the track."

A Government employe at Washington, who asked that his name be withheld, said that he was most curious to know how the accident could have happened on a day so bright and clear.

"I was sitting in the train," he said, "when suddenly I heard a tremendous whistling. We had stopped, you know, and a few moments before, when I went outside, I saw the engineer and firemen under our locomotive. I said to a friend whom I had met on the train, 'They'd better get out or we'll be run into standing here,' and with that we were struck. The first intimation I had of the real seriousness of the thing was seeing a young girl appear at the door of our coach. She had been thrown out of her seat and every one of her front teeth had been knocked out.

Stupefied by Man's Death.

"Outside the car I saw a farmer standing in a stupefied way beside the wreck. 'Is anybody dead?' I asked him. He looked up in the queerest sort of manner. 'I was just passing here,' he said, 'when I saw the collision. A man who had his legs all smashed just died in my arms. He is there on the tracks.'

"I have no complaint to make with the railroad except they wouldn't tell us anything. Maybe they didn't know, but even now I am not sure whether I saw ten or fifteen bodies on the track, and I don't know whether they were dead."

Charles B. Whittlesey, Vice President of the Hartford Rubber Company, criticised the manner in which the injured were sent away from where the doctors had been summoned. He was horrified at some of the sights he had witnessed.

"I do not know whether it was the fault of the engineer of the train which ran into us or not," he said. "But I do know that I saw that engineer lying half out of his cab with his head crushed like an eggshell. I saw the bodies of two men and women horribly mangled lying under the wrecked seats of the rear coach. Smoke from the ashes of the wrecked locomotive lay like a heavy pall hiding the scene of the accident."

Mr. Corey, who was a Yale football player and Captain of the Yale baseball team in 1911, and is a son of William E. Corey, President of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, said that he was playing bridge with three companions in the second car from the rear of the express train when the local smashed the rear coach.

Before the steel coach lurched to the left, striking the freight train, traveling in the same direction, and was hurled to the other side, John R. Kilpatrick, who was sitting opposite Mr. Corey, dropped his hand in the game, and ran to the narrow space between the linen closets. He braced himself with his hands and feet, and, as he said afterward, "was ready for the next play."

Girl Thrown Through Window.

Mr. O'Brien was bumping around despite Mr. Corey's warning to grasp the supports of the seat. Mr. Johnson, ex-Yale quarter back, who had been sitting next to Mr. Kilpatrick, and was bumping all over the seat, tried to seize one of four girls as she fell from the seat across the aisle, sweeping the cards from the table, and dropped through the window to a snowbank.

"Get the next one," shouted Mr. Corey.

"I will," replied Mr. Johnson, and he "tackled" the second girl as she swung, screaming, from her hold in what was now the upper part of the car and dropped for the shattered window. He pulled her back itno the car, while his companions warned the uninjured girl on the snowbank just under the car to get out of the way so that she would not be crushed if the steel electric power tower bracing the car broke under the weight.

By the time a trainman got to the window and advised all the occupants to get out Mr. Kilpatrick, sure that the car was not going to roll any more, had found that Mr. O'Brien had a wrenched back and gashes on his head.

The four Yale men helped Mrs. Charles H. Harmon of 26 Tracy Avenue, Newark, to gather up her three small children who were scattered about the car. After they had helped every one out, Mr. Corey found that he had lost his hat, and despite warnings that the car might roll further down the embankment, went back to get it. The athletes took all the baggage and hats belonging to others out this time.

Mr. Johnson happened to think that if another New Haven train arrived his party would not have tickets, and he went back to search the cushions, despite the protestations of the others that they had "had enough railroad for the day." Aided by a party of students who went from Yale University to assist in the rescue work, the four men got sleighs from farmers and took several of the women and children to Milford, where they boarded trolley cars for Bridgeport.

Porter "Scared to Death."

Mr. Corey said he thought the porter of his car had been "scared to death." He was sitting in a seat in the forward part of the car before the wreck, and he remained in the same position, clutching the seat, long after passengers had called to him to help in getting the women and children out.

Anton Gudaits, a private in the United States Marine Corps, who was riding in the fourth car from the rear of the express, carried two unconscious women from the rear car, and bound up wounds on their scalps with strips from their petticoats. When he heard that fire had started, he took a shovel and helped to put it out with snow.

The passengers from the wreck said that they had got to Bridgeport by trolley from Milford, most of them having walked to that place. The people, they were unanimous in declaring, could not have been more sympathetic or more generous in their treatment of the injured. In Milford, it was stated, women even tore up their skirts in the effort to alleviate the sufferings of those on the cars who were waiting for doctors.

CROWDS AT GRAND CENTRAL.

Anxious Throngs Besiege Offices for News of Victims.

As the report of the Milford wreck spread yesterday afternoon, nearly 1,000 persons gathered in the Grand Central Station, besieging the offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for news of the dead or injured.

The railroad officials at first could not begin to answer the eager questions which were thrust at them from all sides, but told the inquirers that special trains were being made ready to bring the survivors to New York at once. This shifted the centre of interest to the office of the station master, and a crowd at his door begged for news of the arrival of trains from the scene of the accident.

By 3:15 o'clock the railroad had issued a partial list of those dead and injured, which went far toward quieting the fears of the crowd. Soon after this it was announced that the first trainload of survivors was coming in, and a rush was made for the gate to the track on which the train was to arrive.

The people waiting stood just outside the ropes in a dense crowd, for the rule prohibiting anybody's going through the gates to meet incoming passengers was enforced rigidly. The faces of many of those waiting expressed the anxiety which they felt.

Mrs. C. A. Roberts of this city had gone to the Grand Central when she first heard of the wreck, and she scanned the passing crowds of survivors with eager eyes. She was seeking her husband, who was traveling from Boston on the Connecticut River Special, and he was not among those who arrived on the first relief train. She was crying when a messenger thrust a telegram into her hand. It was from her husband, who was hurt and had been taken to the Stratfield Hotel in Bridgeport. He was not in a serious condition.

A nun was standing in the crowd watching the passersby closely. Once she approached a woman who was entering the gate.

"Will you tell me," said the sister timidly, "whether or not you saw Sister Felicie, a nun of my order, in the wreck? Was she hurt herself, or able to help those less fortunate?"

The person questioned answered that she did not know, and the watcher turned away. A few hours later Sister Felicie herself arrived on a late train. Her exertions in helping those in the wreck and nursing the injured had left her so weary that she could hardly stand.

A man who said he was George Lindberg, living at the Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, was asking in a choked voice whether any one knew anything of his father and mother and two brothers, who had been on their way to his wedding. Nobody could tell him, and so he moved aside and stood near the station master's office to resume his tireless watch over the moving crowds.

By 3:30 o'clock a bulletin given out at the railroad office had been spread throughout the crowd and many went away. The regular trains began to arrive, hours late, having been shifted to run around by way of Derby, Conn. These brought many survivors who had missed the relief special train from Bridgeport, and also on them came those who were not so badly injured as to necessitate their remaining in Bridgeport and Milford.

Their reports cheered hundreds waiting in the station, and the great crowd that had stood so anxiously in the afternoon had gone away by evening, the railroad office telephone alone telling of the fears and hopes still unverified.

FIVE MILLINERS INJURED.

All from Springfield, Mass., Where Tourtelotte Also Lived.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 22.—Five milliners of this city bound for New York to attend the Spring opening were numbered among those injured in the New Haven wreck. George T. Tourtelotte, the flagman killed, lived at 149 George Street, West Springfield. J. J. Frye, the porter killed, roomed here some time, but made his home in Greenwich, Conn. Tourtelotte was 38 years old, unmarried, and had been employed by the New Haven road for several years.

The Springfield injured were Yvonne Geoffrion and Mrs. M. J. Donovan, her sister, both of 73 Bradford Street; Edward Z. Cofski, proprietor of the Springfield Mirror and Showcase Manufacturing Company, father of Mrs. Geoffrion; Miss Lilla R. Pease of 87 Garden Street, West Springfield; Miss Alice L. Neely of 962 Worthington Street, and Miss Minnie D. Carufel of 44 Kenwood Terrace. Miss Neely's leg was broken, and the others were bruised.

FIRST IN ELLIOTT'S TENURE.

Belfort Wreck Recalls List of Previous New Haven Accidents.

The wreck near Milford was the first serious one on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad since Howard Elliott took up the reins of office. He was indeed met on the very day he assumed the Presidency of the railroad by the wreck of the Bar Harbor express near North Haven, Conn., but that took place in the early hours of the morning, while he himself was actually traveling to his new office.

For two years before Mr. Elliott became President on Sept. 2, 1913, the New Haven had an unenviable record for railroad disasters, which resulted in seventy-one deaths. Here is the list of them:

June 8, 1911—Four freight trains collided near Fairfield, Conn.; 4 killed.

July 11, 1911—Federal Express wrecked at Bridgeport; 14 killed.

Aug. 28, 1911—Sixty passengers injured near Middletown, caused by spreading rails.

Oct. 15, 1911—Two killed, 5 injured when runaway freight cars crashed into rear end of train at Berlin Junction, Conn.

Jan. 12, 1912—One killed, 2 hurt in collision at East Freetown, Mass.; engineer could not see signals in a storm.

June 11, 1912—Eight injured when a passenger train ran into an open switch at high speed near Clinton, Mass.

July 15, 1912—Three killed, 4 injured at Stonington Junction, Conn.; collision due to defective signals.

Aug. 8, 1912—Train jumped track at Dorchester, Mass.; 5 killed, 16 injured.

Aug. 9, 1912—Seven killed and 40 injured as a passenger train was derailed through defective track at South Boston, Mass.

Oct. 3, 1912—Boston Express wrecked at Westport; 7 killed, 50 injured.

Nov. 16, 1912—Merchants' Limited Express derailed at Greens Farms, near Bridgeport; 17 injured.

Nov. 17, 1912—Rear-end collision near Putnam, Conn.; 1 killed, 2 hurt.

Nov. 30, 1912—Passenger train ran into a light engine at Willimantic yards; 5 injured.

Feb. 22, 1913—Engine ran into standing coaches at Waterbury; 15 injured.

June 12, 1913—Five killed and 20 injured when a locomotive crashed into the rear end of the Boston Express at Stamford; air brakes did not work.

June 23, 1913—Milk cars collided with passenger train at Canaan, Conn.; 1 killed, 8 hurt.

July 18, 1913—Engine jumped track near Meriden, Conn.; passengers escaped injury, though badly scared.

Sept. 2, 1913—Bar Harbor Express rammed by White Mountains Night Express near North Haven, Conn.; 21 killed, 50 injured.

Since Mr. Elliott became President there has been a considerable decrease in the number of accidents. There have, however, been a few, namely:

Oct. 10, 1913—One killed and 11 injured in a Meriden trolley car, into which a Middletown train ran near Westfield, Conn.

Oct. 25, 1913—Fifteen injured when a broken rail threw the Gilt Edge Express off the track near Westerly, R. I.

April 11, 1914—One killed and 50 injured as a suburban train was derailed near Clayton, Conn.

Within a few hours of this last the Green Mountain Express was derailed near Rye, N. Y., but none of the passengers was killed or seriously injured.

On Sept. 8, 1913, a week after the North Haven disaster, Mr. Elliott and J. H. Hustis, Vice President of the New Haven, issued together a statement to the employes of the company, in which they pointed out that the accident would not have occurred if the rules had been observed, and good judgment, born of experience, had been displayed. Certain new rules, they announced, were to be displayed pertaining to examinations for vision, color sense, hearing, and in certain other physical requirements. Then the officials added:

"We are fellow-employes, our duties and responsibilities only varying in degrees. Each one of us has a great responsibility to the public, to his fellow-employes, and to the thousands of owners of securities. We need your help, and we want to help you. Each must help the other, if the road is to be run safely."

The success of Mr. Elliott's "safety-first" policy was pointed out only last Wednesday by one of the officials of the New Haven. He told how Mr. Elliott had slowed down trains and introduced rules, which had been accepted by the railroad employes, with the result that from Sept. 2, 1913, to Sept. 2, 1915, the New Haven carried 163,677,443 and the Central New England 2,379,378 passengers, a total of 166,056,821, without a single passenger being killed in a train accident. Since then, the official reckoned, another 40,000,000 passengers had been transported without fatality, so that the New Haven had a clean record for 200,000,000 passengers.

The passenger killed in the Westfield collision on Oct. 10, 1913, was on the trolley car which struck the train, and the man killed at Clayton, Conn., on April 11, 1914, was the brakeman of the derailed train.

NEW ENVOY TO CARRANZA.

Rodgers, Consul General in Havana, Gets the Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—James Linn Rodgers, Consul General at Havana, has been selected to act as special agent of the State Department, representing the United States before the Carranza de facto Government, pending confirmation by the Senate of Henry Prather Fletcher's nomination as Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Rodgers will leave Havana immediately for Washington to confer with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing before undertaking his new task.

It is understood that Consul John R. Silliman, who has been serving as special agent and traveling with General Carranza most of the time since the overthrow of Huerta, will be transferred to the Consulate at Guadalajara, one of the important Consular posts in Mexico.

The decision to send the Consul General to take charge of the diplomatic interests of the United States was reached when it became apparent that there would be considerable delay in establishing an Ambassador at the seat of Carranza's Government. Mr. Fletcher, whose nomination has been held up in the Senate since Dec. 17, still is at his post as Ambassador to Chile, and it probably will be several months before he can assume the new office.

WANT HARMON AS WAR HEAD

Ohio Man Going to Tell Wilson State Favors Judge for Cabinet.

John L. Shuff, who resigned as Postmaster of Cincinnati, Ohio, a few days ago after a year's service, said at the Hotel Astor last night that Ohio wanted President Wilson to appoint ex-Governor Judson Harmon to Lindley M. Garrison's place in the Cabinet.

Mr. Shuff said he intended to tell President Wilson of the opinion that Mr. Harmon would make an ideal Secretary of War. The ex-Postmaster is State Committeeman for the First Congressional District in Ohio, and went to the Democratic National Convention in 1912 instructed for ex-Governor Harmon, but later gave his vote to Wilson. He declined to say whether it was the opinion in Ohio that this change of support would influence the choice of the new Cabinet member.

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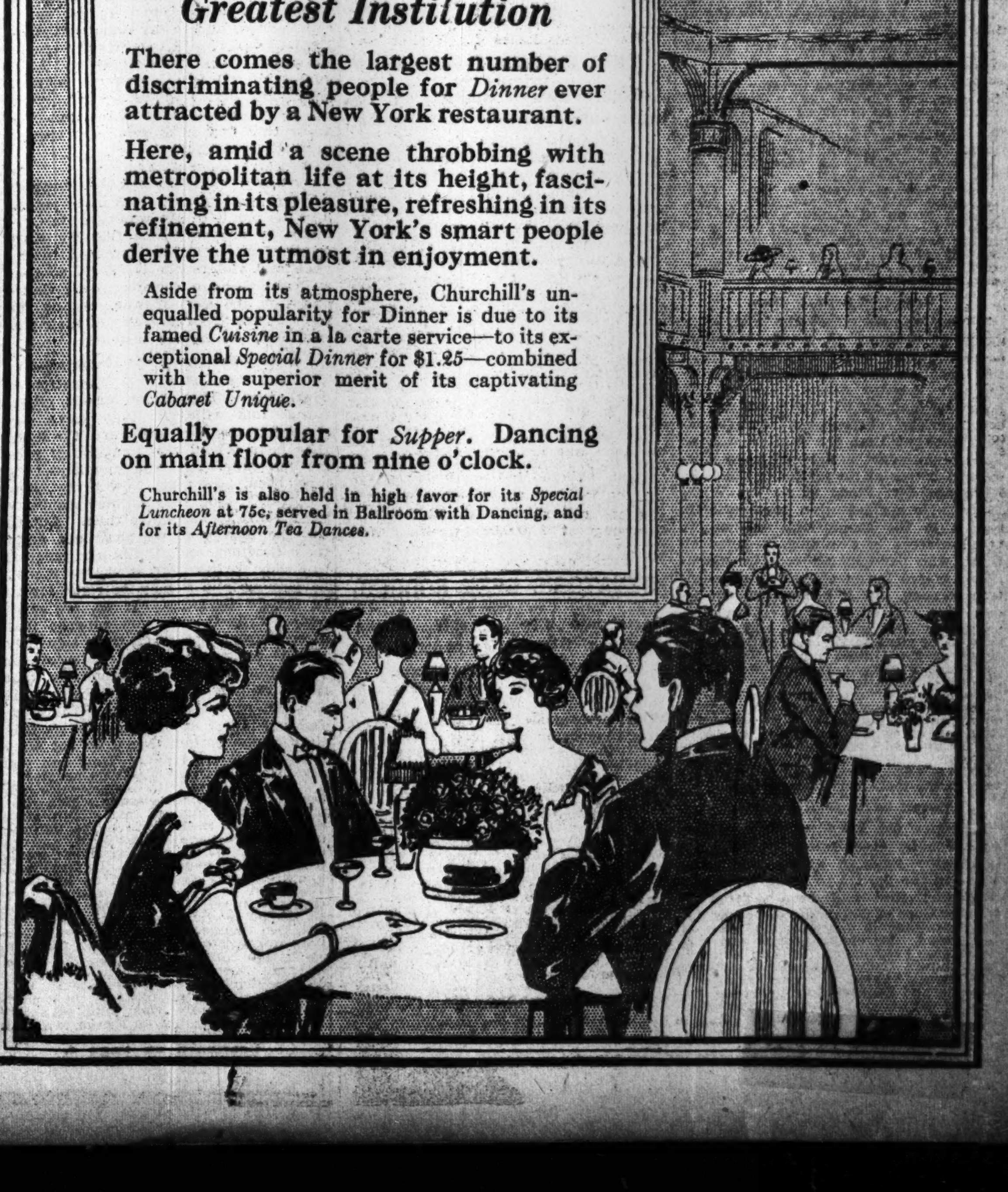
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WEIRD WAR SCENES IN RUSSIAN SWAMPS

Miles of German Plank Bridges and Wire Entanglements Beribbon Waste of Waters.

CAVALRY WORK IN BOATS

Pripet Region Being Turned Into Vast "Field Fortification" Despite Menace of Floods.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PINSK, Russia, Feb. 20, (by Courier to Berlin, Feb. 21, via London, Feb. 22.)—"The strangest experience of the war," is the parting verdict of the peaceful, bloodless battle around Pinsk. In two days I heard one gun 'roar,' one solitary machine gun sputter one short round, and no rifle fire. Yet I spent all the time either in the German front trenches or far ahead of them, walking miles over the dreary Pripet swamps on narrow plank bridges that reached out like long tentacles over the waste of waters to get in touch with the Russian lines, both sides enjoying perfect security from anything like a real attack because of the formidable swamp barrier between them.

"Imagine vast Polar fields of ice and snow intersected by many long reaches of open water and, paradoxically, broken by acres of fertile meadowland with last year's haystacks still standing; with remnants of straggling Russian villages in the distance; with broken lines of dark evergreen forests on the horizon where the main Russian positions lie. Then picture a dreary expanse of snow, ice, and water, dotted with clumps of man-high yellow reeds, with little mud islands converted into powerful field fortifications and blockhouses built on piles, and trenches standing literally on stilts above the marshes, all interconnected by an elaborate system of footbridges; then miles and miles of barbed-wire entanglements zig-zagging across the ice or half submerged in the waters extending in every direction, the whole swarming with German soldiers engaged in every conceivable occupation except fighting, and you have this fantastic fighting front.

Every few minutes you hear a roar and see small volcanoes of mud, ice, and snow spout skyward. You think the Russian heavy artillery at last is waking up, but it is only parties of Germans dynamiting the ice to make the going harder for prowling Russian patrols at night.

You witness curious arctic scenes—scores of sledging parties, with the Germans' white fur overcoats, slowly dragging provisions, ammunition, and lumber over the ice to the furthest outposts. In the open water Germans on a great raft are engaged in driving piles into the mud for buildings, more blockhouses, and more plank bridges, while, strangest of all, amphibious German cavalrymen, in rowboats, are putting out more miles of barbed wire entanglements and elevated trenches for the work of turning the Pripet swamps into one vast "field fortification," which has been pushed for the last five months and still continues day and night.

On the Pinsk shore of the Pina River the Germans are engaged in lumbering operations. Gangs of Landsturm men are dragging great logs ashore, which armed motor boats are towing out of many channeled swamps, and you learn that with a stock of millions of dollars' worth of hardwoods already used to fortify the river front of Pinsk, millions have been sunk in the defences of the swamps. I saw one small earthwork to be manned by twenty men which alone contained $10,000 worth of hardwood logs, according to an officer with me.

Here the German battalions are putting up the fight of their lives, not against the Russians, but a more implacable enemy—the rising water. Shortly after the Germans took Pinsk German professors of geology came out and studied the terrain, and, according to their expert advice, positions and field fortifications were laid out; but the professors had not foreseen the freaks of the mildest Russian Winter for forty years, and the result was that trenches and blockhouses had to be raised three and four times and threaten to assume skyscraper proportions.

"If the water rises another meter it will make both the German and Russian positions in the swamps untenable," the commanding officer commented ruefully, pointing out that it would make a Russian offensive utterly impossible, and that they had been hoping for five long months that the Russians would come over and attack them.

I saw here no hospital trains, no ambulances, but a large hospital, complete in everything except wounded inmates, for the casualties are mostly frostbitten feet and sore throats. This Utopian warfare in the Pinsk sector is due to the fact that the main German and Russian positions are anywhere from one and a half to eight miles apart, thanks to the swamps. The real casualties all fall under the caption "missing," for at night there is a constant uncanny guerilla warfare in the swamps between swarming parties of German and Russians patrols, who are often forced to cover four or five miles over the treacherous ice in their eforts to reach and cut the enemy's lines of communication in the swamps, or fall upon the advanced outposts.

Many never return from this most dangerous assignment, for the drowned bodies of those who lose their way in the Pripet swamps are seldom recovered.

Front Bristling with Machine Guns.

PINSK, Russia, by Courier to Berlin, Feb. 21, (via London, Feb. 22.)—The mildest Winter of decades along the present German lines in the east has been an important factor in rendering futile, in this section at least, all Russian efforts to regain their lost territory. An Associated Press correspondent, one of the first to have the opportunity to view the "machine gun front" in and about the Pripet swamps since the Teutons took up their positions in September and October, has just returned from a trip along several miles of the swampy fighting line.

Every mile of this front fairly bristles with deadly machine guns, which cover every inch of terrain. Though the correspondent had no means of ascertaining how many men defend the Pinsk sector, the multitude of rapid-firing guns gives the impression that even a small force of men should be able to hold the line indefinitely. In addition to the guns, millions of running feet of barbed wire entanglements, transforming each village and house into a veritable fortress, render the German positions, from a layman's standpoint, impregnable, which the military authorities claim that they are.

The German lines at Pinsk protrude furthest east of any along the whole front from the Baltic to Galicia. They project in a semi-oval form. The greatest danger to the forces at Pinsk, therefore, is a flanking movement from the north—the swamps afford protection from the south. In consequence, the northern lines have been made extremely strong. Not only is every yard of this front fenced in with entanglements 100 to 120 feet wide, but there are supporting points at very short intervals which are veritable fortresses in themselves. They are surrounded by star-shaped barricades of wire.

Each of these supporting points is subdivided into barricaded sections, with bombproof shelters, and with machine guns to fire along both sides of each point of the stars. As a final precaution each supporting point is surrounded by a single wire stretched knee-high, on which hang ten pairs of empty bottles, which clink the alarm the moment the wire is touched by any person who approaches.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS OPENS THE DUMA

His Presence Hailed as An Important Event in Russia's Political History.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.—The presence of Emperor Nicholas at the opening of the Duma today is hailed by the press and public as one of the most important events in the whole political history of Russia. It is pointed out that the appearance of the Emperor in the House has emphasized in the most striking manner the increasing disposition of the Government and people to lay aside internal politics and devote all their energies to a concerted effort to bring the war to a successful issue.

The event is alluded to by prominent members of the Duma as "the beginning of a new era," and likened, in its far-reaching significance, to the emancipation of the Serfs and the manifesto of 1905.

This was the first time that a Russian Emperor had ever visited the legislative body or in this formal way had recognized it as one of the parts of the Government. It bears upon the importance of the political crisis through which Russia has been passing. Critics of the Government had protested that since the last adjournment of the Duma the Government had not shown any increased tendency to reflect the desires of the populace or yield to the demands for internal reform, and that a successful prosecution of the war was impossible without some real understanding between the Government and the Duma.

[illegible] is taken as a sign of a new union of the Government and the popular representatives, toward which the liberal and progressive elements in the Duma have been striving, and will, it is thought, relieve the tension and suspense which have existed since the adjournment of the House.

The session was opened, as usual, with a half hour's prayer. The Emperor entered the chamber promptly at 2 o'clock, and during the religious ceremony stood under the holy picture of Nicholas, "The Wonder Worker."

About noon the news that the Duma was to receive a visit from the Emperor was flashed through the chamber, but the only preparation which indicated that an event unprecedented in the annals of the Duma was to take place was a bright strip of carpet which had been laid in the hall and the appearance of the golden book, which is only brought out to record the names of distinguished visitors. Many of the Deputies, who returned from the front to resume their legislative duties, still wore field uniforms.

The new Premier, Boris V. Sturmer, who succeeded M. Goremykin in that office, made his first address. He declared that although Russia did not minimize the seriousness of the situation in the Duma, and the sacrifices she was compelled to make, both the Government and the Duma were resolved that peace would not be made until Russia had gained, in conjunction with her allies, a decisive victory over the enemy.

"Russia had hardly begun the work of internal reorganization," said M. Sturmer, "when the war interfered. But even in wartime this work must go on. Russia's better future is coming. Nothing can disturb our faith in that. In the name of this future we will not close our eyes to our mistakes and shortcomings, and we must unite our forces. A new page in Russian history is being opened."

The Premier then spoke of the necessity of reforms to meet the new economic conditions and of giving the people a greater hand in the Government. He said that the food problem and the question of freeing the country from German influence ought to command special attention.

BRYCE TRUSTS AMERICA.

Says He Never Feared Real Difficulties Arising with England.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Lord Bryce, who heads the British delegation to the Anglo-French Parliamentary conference, has given an interview to The Paris Journal.

"The situation in the United States is much too complicated and changes too quickly from day to day," he said, "for me to be able to form any conjectures as to the manner in which events concerning the Washington Government are liable to develop. There is, however, one thing which should be known, and it is that the sympathies of the great majority of the American people go out clearly and indisputably to the Allies. I never had the slightest fear of real difficulties arising between the United States and the Allies, because it is hardly necessary for me to say that there are historical reasons why a genuine friendship should be felt in the United States for France and Great Britain."

Lord Bryce expressed his satisfaction at the fall of Erzerum. He said:

"The cause of the Armenians is especially dear to me. There is no people in the world which has suffered more. It has been a victim not of religious fanaticism, but of cold-blooded, premeditated hatred on the part of the brigands who term themselves the Turkish Government and who do not intend to permit the existence of any national vitality except in their own element."

Although he had just got in touch with the members of the French Senate and Chamber who are taking part in the conferences, Lord Bryce said he already felt that the meetings and the exchanges of views would be of the greatest benefit both during and after the war. "The great problem which the allied Governments will have to face at the end of hostilities," he said, "will be the creation of some instrument able for all time to prevent a conflagration such as now plunges Europe in desolation."

SAVES MILLIONS ON SHELLS.

British Government's Economies Go Into Effect June 1.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A reduction in the cost of producing shells will result in a saving of $2,000,000 weekly after June 1.

This statement was made in the House of Commons today by Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions, in response to a question addressed to the Ministry of Munitions.

MISTOOK PETROLITE FOR A WAR VESSEL

Austrian Submarine Commander's Excuse for Shelling the American Tank Ship.

GAVE HER NO WARNING

Story of Attack in Mediterranean Related by Wireless Operator Who Saw It All.

The story of the shelling of the American oil tank steamship Petrolite by an Austrian submarine, and the holding of a member of the tanker's crew as a hostage until certain supplies were handed over by the skipper of the Petrolite, is told in detail by J. G. Woltal, the Marconi operator who was on board the tanker at the time of the attack.

Woltal's story, which is signed and appears in the latest issue of The Wireless Age, shows that the attack on the American ship was a fierce one while it lasted. He says that after the Petrolite stopped, and the skipper demanded of the submarine commander an explanation of the attack, the officer replied that he mistook the tanker for "an enemy cruiser."

A shipping man who read Woltal's story yesterday said the excuse was the most ridiculous one he could imagine. He pointed out that of all types of ships, an oil tanker was the easiest to identify, as vessels of the oil trade have their funnels far astern instead of amidships, and the bridge superstructure far forward, which, he added, should "make it impossible for any man with average eyes to mistake one for any other type of ship."

Secretary Lansing has demanded that the Austrian Government explain the attack, and a Washington dispatch yesterday said the Austrian reply was on the way.

Got Wireless Warning.

Woltal says that on Dec. 4, while the Petrolite was homeward bound and in ballast, he received a wireles message from the tanker Communipaw, then also in the Mediterranean, telling him that the Communipaw had been chased twenty miles by a U-boat, which had previously torpedoed a tramp steamer, and asking the Petrolite to change her course and search for the survivors of the tramp's crew.

"We altered our course," says Woltal, "to search for them, but no one slept well that night, for none could say what the next day would bring. I, at least, tried on a good life belt and hung it up behind the door of the wireless room. Another I placed near my bunk.

"It was 2 o'clock in the morning before I fell asleep, and it seemed to me that my eyes had been closed only a short time when there came a crash that made the cabin shake. Hurled from my berth, I landed in the middle of the floor. Then I jumped to my feet, grabbed one of the lifebelts, and made my way out on deck.

"Dawn was just breaking, and a light wind ruffled the sea. Our engines had stopped. The vessel was swinging in a wide half circle, displaying our broadside 'Petrolite, New York, U. S. A.,' painted on the black hull. And a short distance to windward was a long, light, gray submarine, with her conning tower showing in the early light. By using a pair of binoculars I could see a man whom I assumed to be her Captain standing on the bridge, while on the deck below were half a dozen white-clad figures, grouped around the breech of an ugly-looking rifle. I noticed that the broad, black muzzle was covering the pit of my stomach.

Shell Hits Deck.

"Even as I watched, a puff of thin bluish smoke hid the gun and a sound like the squealing of the brakes on a street car was borne to us by the wind. Then the deck jumped under my feet and I realized that a shell had burst. There followed the report and out of our ventilators drifted some fumes with a sharp stench.

"I could hear the crew shouting and coughing as they tumbled up from below and made for the boats. Officers checked the rush and I noticed that several had revolvers butts showing out of their hip pockets, but there was no panic. Some of the firemen were ordered below to get extra clothes, and as our boats had been swung out, tested, and provisioned when we entered the danger zone, nothing remained but to lower away.

"Meanwhile the submarine kept on firing. A shell burst on the fidley, breaking it in two places, denting it out of shape and sending rivet heads flying. The funnel uptake was riddled and the whistle pipe cut, as a result of which the decks reeked with a mixture of smoke, gas, and hot steam. The men were swearing and choking and one stoker was cut in the thigh by a three-inch strip of jagged shell case.

"The Captain had gone overside in a small boat and was pulling out to meet the submarine, which forged slowly toward us. We could make out the Austrian ensign at her stern and saw that she was about 250 feet long. To me she looked like a big gray shark with one fin standing up out of the sea. I got the glasses again and watched our Captain's boat as it pulled alongside. The Captain stood up in the stern and the commander of the submarine leaned over the wire bridge rail of the conning tower. Presently one of our crew got out on the deck of the submarine, the Captain sat down and the boat pulled back.

"He was very red in the face when he reached the Petrolite and went into the wheel house with the first officer. We gathered from the boat's crew that the commander of the submarine was holding one of our men as hostage for a supply of provisions. He said that we had been attacked because our vessel appeared to be a big cruiser.

"As there was no alternative except to yield to the Austrian's demand, our Captain sent a quantity of canned goods and condensed milk to the underwater craft. Five minutes later the U-boat had sunk below the surface of the water and happily, according to my viewpoint, we saw her no more."

GERMANS FREE DANISH SHIP.

Liberate the Bergenhus, with Her Cargo Untouched.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Danish steamer Bergenhus, from Copenhagen for Liverpool, which yesterday was reported taken into Stettin by an armed German trawler, has been liberated and has left Swinemunde for Liverpool, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch from Copenhagen.

The cargo of the Bergenhus was untouched, adds the dispatch, although the Germans urgently needed the bulk of it.

TWO REPLIES TO WISTER.

Lambs Club Poet and Senator Towne Resent Attack on Wilson.

Owen Wister's poem denouncing President Wilson, given out in Philadelphia for publication on Washington's Birthday, brought a retort yesterday from James Clarence Harvey of the Lambs, who had read the poem in THE TIMES. Here is Mr. Harvey's reply:

TO OWEN WISTER.

And who are you, that dares to curse
A better man, in halting verse!
"The pen is mightier than the sword."
Is it your wish the foreign horde
Should stain the gulf stream crimson red,
Where sailors brave have fought and bled?
Are you so blind you cannot see
The value of diplomacy?
Dead Washington, beyond the stars,
Would place you back of prison bars,
Your pen, forever under ban,
Thus to assail an honest man.
Of satire, you know not the use.
Your lines are vulgar, coarse abuse
And make, with inharmonious notes,
For him you stab, a million votes.
In your conceit, remember this:
Men reason by antithesis.
They vivisect your sodden rhymes
And find no spirit of the times.
"A wandering mind," they sadly say,
Then turn and vote the other way.

JAMES CLARENCE HARVEY.

Feb. 22, 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Charles A. Towne, formerly a United States Senator, wrote a poem today as a rejoinder to the verses given out in Philadelphia yesterday by Owen Wister and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. Mr. Wister's verses were addressed "To Woodrow Wilson, Feb. 22, 1916," and assailed the President. Here is Mr. Towne's rejoinder:

TO OWEN WISTER; A RIPOSTE.

Alas! That one who so skilled in words that blister
Should find himself in mood so fierce and ireful
As he should yearn to be a veritable twister,
In such a cause to seek the phrase most direful.
Now, certes, this cannot be that Owen Wister
Who lately, in a book that ruled the hour,
Did portray how Germania's fate had missed her
Through base abuse of Hohenzollern power
That she now rail at our President,
Bewailing lack of stronger words the while,
Suggesting a foretime Wister precedent,
And makes us, when he blusters, smile.

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

CALL THREAT ACT OF CRANK.

Steamship Men Say Espagne Is Immune from Unwarned Attack.

An unsigned letter, addressed to Mrs. E. Banker Hillton, formerly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, who is booked to sail for France on the French liner Espagne tomorrow afternoon, in which Mrs. Hillton is warned not to travel on the French liner because of the coming into effect of the new German submarine policy, which, the writer adds, "will be carried out rigorously, irrespective of the nationality of the persons upon the vessel attacked," was forwarded yesterday to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador in Washington. The letter was turned over to the British officials in New York and by them referred to the Ambassador.

The new German submarine policy, which is expected to go into force on March 1, according to official German statements, refers only to armed merchantmen, which the Germans say they will torpedo without warning after March 1. The Espagne carries no gun protection of any sort, and for that reason would seem to be immune from attack, except after due warning and an opportunity had been given to passengers and crew to leave the vessel. For this reason many shipping men are of the opinion that the warning sent to Mrs. Hillton is the work of a crank.

The letter received by Mrs. Hillton follows:

> Madam: It is understood that you intend to sail within the next few days upon the steamship Espagne for Bordeaux, France. You are doubtless fully aware of the intended submarine policy which is to come into effect any day and which will be carried out rigorously, irrespective of the nationality of persons upon the vessel attacked. Therefore, assuming that you are aware of the unusual and unnecessary danger that you are to subject yourself to, you are requested to receive this warning as definite and unquestionably necessary and which you are requested not to question, but to accept for the safety of yourself and that of your family.

The letter was typewritten from a black ribbon and the paper on which it was written was of a cheap yellow grade, such as is sometimes used for making carbon copies of letters for office files. It was in a white envelope and was mailed from Post Office Station G, in West Fifty-first Street, near Broadway.

An official of the British Government said yesterday that he had information that Mrs. Hillton was not the only one of the prospective passengers of the Espagne to receive the warning. In each instance it was said the letters were identical. However, the letter to Mrs. Hillton is the only one that has been turned over to the British authorities. It is said that those to whom the letters were sent did not take the warning seriously and will sail as planned on the Espagne.

Oscar R. Cauchois, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the French Line, refused last night to discuss the matter of the letter to Mrs. Hillton. He said he would be at his office this morning and might have something to say then.

Paul Faguet, the General Agent of the line, was out of the city yesterday. He is expected to return today.

CLIMBED CITADEL WALL.

One German Got Clear at Halifax, but Wouldn't Escape Alone.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 22.—Three German prisoners of war, it was learned today, got outside the citadel a few nights ago by means of a rope made from bed clothes.

They jumped into a moat which surrounds the prison, and one of them scaled the outside wall. The other two, however, were unable to get clear of the ditch, and the man who had freed himself finally reported the break to the sentries voluntarily, saying that he had no wish to escape without his companions.

More American Recruits in Canada.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—Three additional battalions of the American Legion, one each in Ontario, Winipeg, and Vancouver, are to be raised, beginning probably in a week or two, according to announcement here tonight by the Militia Department.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

GERMAN SEA RAIDER CHASED THE CHICAGO

Passengers Arriving Here Say It Was Converted Cruiser Moewe in Pursuit.

CAPTAIN EXPLAINS RADIO

Lafayette's Master Got Word of Peril in a Wireless from Gibraltar.

The German converted cruiser Möwe, which has not been heard from since the arrival of the captured British liner Appam at Newport News under a German prize crew, is the ship which pursued the Chicago of the French Line on Feb. 17, according to passengers who arrived from Bordeaux at noon yesterday on the French Line steamer Lafayette, which relayed a wireless warning from Gibraltar to the Chicago to beware of a German commerce raider.

Captain Roch of the Lafayette, who sent a wireless message to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday night saying he had not seen the raider, explained yesterday that he had received the warning of the presence of a raider from the British wireless station at Gibraltar, with instructions to warn other steamers with which he came into communication. The Chicago later was hailed by a strange vessel, but escaped with the aid of thick weather.

One of the passengers on the Lafayette was Lieutenant Charles Sweeny of the Foreign Legion of the French Army, an American, and the first American to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre for bravery in battle. Lieutenant Sweeny is said to be the first American in fifty years to have a Lieutenant's commission in the French Army.

He received a bullet through the lungs on Sept. 17, 1915, while leading a charge during the French offensive in the Champagne district, which resulted in the taking of more than 20,000 German prisoners. He remained four hours in the crater of an exploded shell, and was removed to the hospital of the American Ambulance Corps at Neuilly, and was notified on Oct. 7 of the honor conferred on him.

When he was asked if he had any news from Phil Kelly of the Foreign Legion, many of whose letters, signed "Kelly of the Foreign Legion," have been published in this country, Lieutenant Sweeny said: "He was taken prisoner at Souchez after he had been wounded."

"Have you ever heard of Kenneth Weeks of the Foreign Legion?" he was asked.

"He was killed at Souchez," said Lieutenant Sweeny.

Dr. Howard Speakman, formerly of the Post-Graduate Hospital in this city, and later Superintendent of the hospital which he established at his chateau at Pau, in the south of France, also arrived on the Lafayette, and said he had made a specialty of training French sheep dogs to act as sentinels and as discoverers of wounded soldiers.

Dr. Speakman showed a number of pictures of sheep dogs in advanced trenches, giving the benefit of their keener senses to the human sentinels beside them. The Lafayette brought in 164 passengers, 67 being in the first cabin, and all were of the opinion that the trip was the roughest on record.

BRITISH BLUEJACKETS ARE MAKING MUNITIONS

Devote Their Leisure to Working for the Men in the Trenches.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The fact that the men of the British warships are turning out a large amount of war munitions in their spare time aboard ship is revealed in a letter from the Munitions Minister, David Lloyd George, to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, made public tonight.

"I have been greatly interested in the details of the splendid work done by the officers and men of the battle cruiser fleet in making munitions," the Minister writes. "The output which has already been reached is very striking, but more important even than the material results is the magnificent spirit which prompted the men of the fleet to devote their leisure to giving the men in the trenches such loyal and effective support.

"The fact also that the work is being carried out by the men's own wish and without remuneration greatly enhances its value."

MAIL SEIZURES UNSETTLED.

British Authorities Deny an Agreement with Sweden.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Commenting on The Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm, reporting the probability that an arrangement of the trouble between Sweden and Great Britain regarding Atlantic parcel post traffic would soon be completed, the British Foreign Office today stated that the Swedish negotiations were still proceeding.

No settlement was in sight, it was said, but there was no expectation of a setback.

WAR INCREASES CROP AREA.

Statistics Compiled in Rome Show United States's Yield.

ROME, Feb. 21, (via Paris, Feb. 22.)—The February report of the International Institute of Agriculture, compiled from official data supplied by each country, indicates that war needs have increased the crop area of the world 7.3 per cent. Increases in corn, wheat, rye, and oats in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere are more than neutralized by a decrease in cultivation in Russia and Hungary. The forecasts that the wheat production of Argentina and Australia would show an increase are confirmed.

Cattle in the United States increased 5.3 per cent., or 3,112,000 head, thus making a total of 61,441,000 head. Cereal crop conditions are backward in France and England and favorable in Italy, Switzerland, India, Algeria, and Egypt. In Spain there is an increase of 6 per cent. in wheat, of 21 per cent. in barley, and of 17 per cent. in oats over the corresponding period of last year.

BRAND WHITLOCK FOR CABINET POST

Continued from Page 1.

ject of Mr. Whitlock's appointment can only be guessed, for, as a highly placed personage said, it is a matter which concerns America only.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSED.

Won't Be Surprised if Whitlock Replaces Lane, if Not Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The name of Brand Whitlock of Ohio as a Cabinet possibility was brought forward tonight. It is known that his qualifications have been under consideration by President Wilson, and although the office of Secretary of War, left vacant by the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison, may not be tendered to him, the suggestion to add him to the Cabinet family has made such an impression in Administration circles that it would create no surprise if he were asked to accept a portfolio made available by the transfer of some other Cabinet officer to the War Department.

From the very day that Mr. Garrison sent his resignation to the White House the President has had in mind the advisability of offering the Secretaryship of War to either Franklin K. Lane, the present Secretary of the Interior, or David F. Houston, the present Secretary of Agriculture. For both of the men the President has a high admiration which applies not only to their ability, but to their personality. The understanding is that Mr. Wilson is averse to making shift within the Cabinet, mainly for the reason that he believes that Mr. Lane and Mr. Houston are giving splendid service in their present posts and that it might be a mistake to change either at this late date in the Presidential term.

But, in spite of this disposition on the President's part, there have been indications lately that he would not hesitate to ask Mr. Lane or Mr. Houston to take the Portfolio of War if he came to the conclusion that he would be unable to find a prominent Democrat who would be a successful director of the military branch of the Government.

Up to this time the President has not made any selection. For a week or so he has been going over the names of Democrats of standing in the Middle West, mainly with the idea that he should give that section recognition in his next Cabinet appointment. Most of them have been lawyers, but it has been intimated that the President was not set in the belief that somebody versed in law was the ideal man for chief of the War Department. Mr. Whitlock comes within the Middle Western category, and that fact, coupled with the President's respect and admiration for him, is counted as highly in his favor when the selection is made.

The War portfolio has not yet been offered to Secretary Lane, but if he should be transferred, a way would be made for the appointment of Mr. Whitlock as Secretary of the Interior. It has been impressed upon Washington that President Wilson likes to have about him in the capacity of advisers men younger than himself. The President is 59. Mr. Whitlock is in the forties. None of the members of the Wilson Cabinet is as old as the President. Secretary Houston, the youngest, was 51 on Feb. 17. Secretary Lansing is 51, Secretary McAdoo is 52, Attorney General Gregory is 54, Postmaster General Burleson is 54, Secretary Daniels is 53, Secretary Redfield is 57, and Secretary Wilson is 53.

It is understood that the qualifications of Mr. Whitlock for a Cabinet post have been brought to the President's attention by some of his closest advisers. Mr. Wilson and the members of the Administration generally have been greatly impressed by the ability shown by Mr. Whitlock as Minister to Belgium, and one of the considerations urged in his favor is that with him in the Cabinet the President would have the benefit of the counsels of a man familiar with war conditions in Europe.

SENUSSI INVADING EGYPT?

German Press Agency Says They Are Approaching the Nile Valley.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Senussi tribesmen advancing through Egypt from the west are approaching the Nile Valley, according to reports from Constantinople given out today by the Overseas News Agency. The reports add that several Arab tribes have joined the Senussi, who are said to have advanced after taking the towns of Siva, Sollum, and Said Berad.

The news agency's statement adds:

"In the Sudan the British commander has asked help of the natives, who refused to give it.

"The appearance of a German submarine on the Egyptian coast and the torpedoing of English ships in Egyptian territorial waters have made a strong impression.

"Reports from Cairo of a rebellion that recently occurred among the reserves there are printed under the date of Feb. 10 in the Italian paper L'Ordine. The report states that 35 persons were killed and 40 wounded. During the mutiny, it is declared, a British Major shot an Arab, who would not allow his shop to be searched.

"According to the advices there were ten executions in Cairo during January."

Pass French War Profits Tax Bill.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed the bill taxing war profits. The measure will remain effective a year after the cessation of hostilities. It applies to all who have profited by the war, the regular furnishers of war supplies not being excepted.

AMERICAS FOR THE ALLIES.

Paris Temps Sees the Whole Hemisphere Swinging Into Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Temps today publishes an editorial on "American Neutralities" which has special interest as being the first time since the war that the semi-official French organ has discussed the Americas as a whole. It puts the South American republics on the same plane as the United States.

The writer notes that a proposal was made in the Brazilian Congress to protest against the violation of Belgium at the outbreak of the war, and expresses regret that the neutrals "by a kind of weakness omitted this protest." The consequence of their failure was German aggression "in veritable acts of war." The United States was the chief victim, but "Germany spent 12,000,000 francs to equip Huerta's Mexican revolution; Chile suffered from the burning of the French ship Europe, and in Brazil the German hand was shown in the revolt of the south and the illegal exportation of India rubber." The Brazilian colony here, the writer continues, has addressed to Ruy Barboza, a prominent lawyer in Brazil, and to Señor Azdredo, Vice President of the Brazilian Senate, a request to oppose "any policy tending to paralyze the allied blockade."

The Temps concludes:

"The South American republics are coming out with increasing unanimity for the Allies, their attitude corresponding to that of the United States. The two currents will join and grow stronger. President Wilson will see therein a new encouragement to resist German action."

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Two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Blue Serge. Custom tailor models.

Men's Silk Lined Suits
33 to 46 Chest
21.00 Heretofore $30.00
Two, three or four button models, of Imported or Domestic fabrics; reproductions in style and workmanship of the best custom tailors' products. Newest fabrics, including Invisible Overplaids and Stripes, also Blue Serge. Full silk lined, including vest back.

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
33 to 46 Chest
17.50 Heretofore $27.50 to $35.00
Hand Tailored Ready-to-wear Suits, tailored throughout according to the highest standard; in all this season's newest fabrics and latest approved custom tailor models.

Men's Winter Overcoats
33 to 44 Chest
15.00 Heretofore $24.50 and $27.50
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Announce Beginning Today the
Final Clean-Up Sale of Winter Suits and Overcoats
At the Following Reductions:

$20, $25 and $30 Suits and Overcoats,	$13.50
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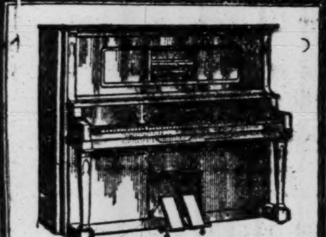

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The wonderful frigate-bird and others; what the Audubon societies have accomplished in bird protection.

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Scribner
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FRENCH DEFEATED ON TWO FRONTS

Lose Half a Mile of Souchez Trenches and a Salient North of Verdun.

BRITISH LINES BOMBARDED

Many Gas Shells Used by Germans Near Ypres—British Take a Mine Crater.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Nearly half a mile of French positions has been captured by storm, after a heavy German bombardment, on the front east of Souchez. The French succeeded in driving the enemy from a part of these trenches. Near Brabant-sur-Meuse, north of Verdun, the Germans today captured the wood of Haumont and a salient near Beaumont. British positions near Ypres were bombarded with gas shells.

The German official statement is as follows:

After several hazy days the weather cleared yesterday, this leading to lively artillery activity at many points between La Bassée Canal and Arras, where, following up our effective artillery bombardment, we captured by storm 800 meters of French positions east of Souchez and made 7 officers and 319 men prisoners.

Between the Somme and the Oise, on the Aisne front, and at several points in Champagne fighting activity grew increasingly violent. Northwest of Tahure a French hand grenade attack failed.

In the hills on both banks of the Meuse above Dun artillery battles developed, which grew at certain points to considerable violence and continued throughout last night.

There have been numerous aerial engagements between aviators on both sides, especially behind the enemy front. A German airship fell a victim to enemy fire near Sévigny during the night.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

In the Artois district, after the violent bombardment previously reported to have taken place yesterday evening, the enemy delivered a strong attack against our positions at the Forest of Givenchy. They were successful in penetrating into our first-line trenches along a front of about 800 meters, and at several places they gained lodgment in our communicating trenches. There followed a counterattack on our part, and as a result the enemy hold now only a few positions in these latter trenches. The German attacking force at this point consisted of seven battalions. They suffered considerable losses as a result of our curtain of fire and from the activities of our infantry and our machine guns.

To the southeast of Roclincourt the enemy caused the explosion of a mine, but our troops occupied the crater.

Germans Active Near Verdun.

In the region of Verdun the artillery activity has continued. Yesterday evening the Germans attacked our positions to the east of Brabant-sur-Meuse, between the Forest of Hautet and l'Herbebois, where they gained a footing in some of our advanced trenches. At certain points they pushed on to our communicating trenches, but our counterattacks drove them out from these latter positions. We took about fifty prisoners.

To the east of Seppois two German attacks were repulsed by us.

There has been considerable artillery activity along the front between Chapelotte and Ban-de-Sapt.

A Zeppelin yesterday evening flew over Lunéville and threw down several bombs, which, however, caused material damage of little importance. Pursued by our aviators, this flying machine moved away in the direction of Metz.

The night communiqué from Paris says:

In Belgium there was a bombardment of the enemy trenches to the east of Boesinghe.

In Artois the abundant fall of snow has hindered all offensive activity.

In Champagne we carried out a destructive fire against the enemy works to the west of Navarin.

In the region to the north of Verdun, after a violent bombardment on both banks of the Meuse, the Germans directed, in the course of the day, a series of extremely vicious infantry actions against our front between Brabant-sur-Meuse and l'Herbebois. All the attacks against Brabant and l'Herbebois were repulsed.

Between these two points, and with large losses, the enemy was able to occupy the Haumont wood and the salient which formed our line to the north of Beaumont.

To the northwest of Fromézey our barrier fires prevented an attack in the course of preparation from being launched.

There was considerable activity on the part of the artillery on both sides in the region of Ban-de-Sapt and to the west of Altkirch.

Mine Operations on British Front.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

The enemy last night sprang a mine east of Givenchy; we suffered no casualties. Poperinghe was shelled by the enemy during the night.

This morning we sprang a mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Our troops occupy the near lip of the crater. Our artillery bombarded the enemy trenches near Maricourt, Ovillers, and the Ypres-Comines canal. Hostile artillery shelled our positions northwest of Ypres, using many lachrymatous shells [shells emitting gases irritating the eyes.] Our trenches north of Ypres, between the Pilkelm Road and the Ypres Canal, were also bombarded.

One of our aeroplanes was hit by an anti-aircraft shell, practically severing the pilot's leg. He managed, however, to land his machine safely in the aerodrome without injury to his observer.

Bulgaria Apologizes to Greece.

ATHENS, Feb. 21, (via Paris, Feb. 22.)—The Bulgarian Government has made apologies to the Greek Government for the arrest of a diplomatic messenger and the seizure of legation documents, while the messenger was on his way from Constantinople to Athens.

FEARS SENATE MAY STIR GERMAN CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

sympathy with the Gore resolution, and Mr. Stone obtained the impression that they were gaining headway. Last night's conference was primarily for the purpose of ascertaining the President's view in the matter and informing him of the prospect of the adoption of Senator Gore's proposal. Without doubt Mr. Stone felt concerned not merely that the resolution might be adopted, but because any discussion of it probably would lead to an agitation extremely embarrassing to the United States at this period in its relations with Germany.

Two stories were in circulation today as to the views expressed by President Wilson after he heard of the situation in the Senate. One was that Mr. Wilson was rather non-committal. The other that the President expressed decided objection to the Gore resolution and indicated that he would do everything in his power to prevent its consideration. THE TIMES correspondent has reason to believe that the latter view was voiced by the President. He intimated that an attempt to adopt such a resolution would be a rank discourtesy to him.

Cite Mexico Warnings.

Among other things, the President was told that the warnings to United States citizens to keep out of the regions in Mexico where fighting was in progress probably would be used as a precedent in furthering the contention that the Government should issue a warning to American citizens not to take passage on belligerent ships. The discussion of this brought out that it was established that rules for the protection of human life and property at sea differed materially from the rules that pertain to life and proprety on land. The differentiation in the rules was explained in a semi-official statement issued by Secretary Lansing on Jan. 12. In that statement Mr. Lansing said:

"The high seas are common territory to every nation. Territory is always under the sovereignty of a nation. They can do what they please in that sovereignty. On the high seas a noncombatant, whether neutral or not, has a right to pass to and fro without having his life endangered, unless he is on a public ship—(a public ship is a war vessel or other national vessel of a Government.) In a territory he only has the right to pass to and fro with the consent of the authorities. If it is uncertain who the authorities are in that territory he runs at once the danger of loss of liberty or life."

What disturbed Mr. Stone and other friends of the Administration in the Senate was that discussion over the principle enunciated in the Gore resolution was likely to begin at any moment, and the advice and aid of the President was sought to quell in advance the tendency on the part of some Democratic Senators to break over the traces on the armed ship issue. What action the President will take to induce Senators who share the views of Senators Gore and Hoke Smith to leave this topic alone in debate has not been disclosed. It is not doubted, however, that the President will use his influence to prevent an outbreak.

While the House conference apparently resulted in the conclusion that the Gore resolution would not be adopted, the President, it is understood, was made aware that agitation in favor of it had been carried on to such an extent among Senators that an outbreak was imminent. It was realized that those favorable to the Gore resolution would have considerable ammunition in the proposal of Secretary Lansing to the Entente Allies for an agreement under which no merchant vessel should carry guns. This proposal in itself has not been construed as committing the United States to the principle, but the concluding paragraph of Secretary Lansing's memorandum indicated that the Government had been impressed with the arguments in favor of regarding armed merchant vessels as warships, and was seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly.

Senator Lodge, in the course of some remarks on the subject last week, placed in the record a newspaper clipping containing Secretary Lansing's note to the Entente Powers. The impression prevails today that Mr. Stone and other supporters of the Administration in the Senate will exert their influence to induce their Senatorial associates who are inclined to favor the Gore resolution not to embarrass the Administration by pressing for its adoption at this time.

May Send New Note.

The White House conferees discussed various possibilities of the German order for sinking armed merchant ships. The most serious possibility affecting this Government is that American citizens may lose their lives on some such ship. It was said today that those who conferred with the President learned that the Administration had given serious consideration to this phase of the situation, and that it contemplated sending a vigorous note to Berlin pointing out the danger to a continuance of friendly relations that would be involved if American lives were sacrificed through the torpedoing of a merchant vessel, even if that vessel carried armament for the purpose of defense. It was indicated today that if such a note were sent it would be America's last word to Germany, and if the contingency mentioned came to pass nothing probably would prevent a break between the two Governments.

The conferees are understood to have been of the opinion that the sacrifice of American lives through German submarine activity might result in an outburst of indignation throughout the United States that no efforts of the Administration could control, and would force the Government to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire.

There was a brief discussion during the White House conference as to the advisability of having some Democratic Senator make a speech in response to the criticisms of the Administration's foreign policy uttered by Elihu Root in his address to the Republican Convention in New York. It is probable that Senator Stone will make the speech.

Secretary Lansing had a conference with President Wilson this morning, and it is supposed that it related to the German situation. It is expected that within the next few days considerable activity will be shown on the part of Administration leaders in the effort to induce Senators not to discuss the question of armed merchant ships in any speeches they may feel called upon to make.

From all accounts Senator Smith is not disposed to yield. He is credited with holding that unless Americans are kept off belligerent ships, unarmed as well as armed, circumstances are likely to arise which will plunge this country into war.

PARK PUMPS AROUSE FEDERATION OF ARTS

Personal Inspection of the Morningside Building Will Be Made by President.

MAY TAKE ACTION TONIGHT

Matter Likely to Come Up, Though Purpose of Meeting Is to Protest Against Capital Power Plant.

The Federation of Fine Arts, which meets tonight to protest against the erection of a power station on the Potomac in Washington, may also take action about the pumping station, which so many citizens believe is an unwarranted disfigurement of Morningside Park.

Frederick Dielman, the Acting President of the federation, said last evening that, although the meeting was called primarily to take steps to conserve the region near the Washington Monument, it would be entirely proper also to discuss the conditions in Morningside Park.

"I shall take occasion tomorrow," said Mr. Dielman, "to visit Morningside Park and examine this station of which I have been hearing so much, for it would seem to me that so large a structure, and one erected for the purpose intended, is certainly incongruous. Important as is the situation in Washington with regard to the power house, it is also of importance that here at our very doors much the same question confronts us. Even if it should be decided that the Morningside matter is not one which can be brought up at this special meeting, I feel sure that there will be informal discussion of it."

The Fine Arts Federation is composed of such organizations as the National Academy of Design, the National Sculpture Society, the Society of Mural Painters, the local chapter of the American Institute of American Architects and kindred organizations. The meeting is to be held at the Fine Arts building at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Addresses will be made by prominent sculptors, architects and resolutions will be adopted.

It became known yesterday from various sources that now the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, which after a thorough investigation has recorded its protest against the erection of the Washington heat and power plant, has taken up the Morningside Park matter.

The consulting engineers are considering it with great care and they intend, as far as can now be learned, to prepare themselves to offer suggestions for a solution of the problem of conserving the beauty of Morningside Park without impairing the efficiency of the pumping devices required for the aqueduct.

The engineers of the Board of Water Supply are highly esteemed by the members of the institute and therefore the question is being examined with due attention to the professional courtesies involved.

Among engineers who have recently studied the problem the consensus of opinion appeared to be that special treatment should be given the Morningside shaft, though the floating pump system, adopted for all the drainage shafts of the Catskill Aqueduct, has many advantages, the most important of which is the absolute uniformity of apparatus and interchangeability of parts.

The compressed air plan by which the water can be lifted is regarded as practical by many experts. Admitting that the engineering difficulties will be great, and that there will be an increased cost, many engineers still believe there should be modification of the general plan at Shaft No. 11.

The trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, who meet next Monday night in the Bar Association, are deeply interested, as THE NEW YORK TIMES has announced. It is understood that they will seek expert advice.

Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the organization, said whatever was done would be in the spirit of friendly cooperation with the Commissioners of Water Supply, and that the trustees were seeking all the light possible before acting.

FRENCH WHIP BULGARS IN FIGHT ON BORDER

Take Six of Them Prisoners—Sarrail Says Greek King Is Cordial Toward Allies.

LONDON Feb. 22.—French and Bulgarian patrols have had a lively engagement in the Machikavo sector on the Graeco-Serbian frontier, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens today.

The Bulgarians were obliged to retire, leaving six prisoners in the hands of the French.

ATHENS, Feb. 22.—General Sarrail, the French commander in the Balkans, who yesterday had an audience of King Constantine, which the King afterward declared had done much toward clearing up the differences between Greece and the Entente Powers, is likewise pleased at the result of his visit with the Greek monarch.

"He is a fine figure of a man," said General Sarrail to The Associated Press correspondent after his audience with the King. "It was a pleasure to compliment him on the general appearance of the Greek soldiers I have seen at Saloniki.

"Our conversation will be most useful in the relations between the Allies and Greece. The King is a soldier, and quick to understand our problems, and has a cordial attitude toward them."

WANT FREEMASONS TO END THE WAR

Georgia Man Evolves the Idea of Fraternal Peace Movement and Submits It to Ford.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 22.—The Savannah Morning News says:

"A plan to bring about peace in Europe through the fraternal ties of Masonry has been evolved by George R. Benton of this city, and submitted to Henry Ford for his consideration. Mr. Ford acknowledged the receipt of the plan yesterday by telegraph. Mr. Benton while in attendance upon the Shrine ceremonial in Atlanta revealed his plan to Imperial Potentate J. Putnam Stevens and Governor Harris, both Masons of high degree, and it was approved by them. They agreed to aid in its consummation. The following telegram then was dispatched to Mr. Ford:

"'Why not let us start a movement of Masonic nature to lift our fighting brothers in the war-ridden countries across the Atlantic out of their living graves, the trenches? This can easily be done by the strong Masonic influences and grip. If interested will communicate further with you.'

"Mr. Ford's acknowledgment of the telegram was received by Mr. Benton on his return from Atlanta yesterday morning. Fully half the persons engaged in the war are Masons or have Masonic connections, Mr. Benton believes, and if the fraternity sponsors the movement their support will be secured. He pointed out that King George and members of the War Cabinets of several of the fighting nations are affiliated with the order. It is not believed the movement would be impeded by the fact that this would be the first instance in which the Masonic bodies lent themselves to an effort of this character."

FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMSHIP.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 22.—The British steamer Arracan, loaded and in the outer harbor ready to sail, was damaged by fire early today. The flames were discovered in the refrigerator plant and two hours elapsed before the fire was under control.

After an examination, it was stated the Arracan would be able to proceed on her voyage. Captain McLeish, her commander, was reported as saying he believed the fire was incendiary.

Post for Sir Edward Merewether.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sir Edward Merewether, former Governor of Sierra Leone, who was among those on board the British steamer Appam, which was recently taken into Hampton Roads by a German prize crew, was received in audience by King George today. The occasion was the appointment of Sir Edward as Governor of the Leeward Islands. The King also conferred the insignia of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George on Sir Edward.

BLOCKADE MINISTER FOR BRITAIN SOON

Continued from Page 1.

under stress of necessity and because we thought we could thus get an advantage, we had used the power we possessed to infringe the legitimate rights of neutral peoples.

"We would rather have it recognized everywhere that the rights of neutrals were never so safe as when under the power of the British fleet."

DERBY TO HEAD AIR SERVICE.

Government Will Name Him to Direct Defense Against Raids.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.—The Daily News says the Government has decided to appoint Lord Derby as head of the joint committee which is to co-ordinate the military and naval air services for the defense of the country. As responsible head of this air service he will answer questions when necessary in the House of Lords and will to all intents and purposes be a Minister.

It was first proposed that he should be added to the Cabinet for this purpose as Air Minister, but this proposal was not adopted.

GERMANY GETTING HORSES?

Buys 10,000 in Sweden, According to Copenhagen Report.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that at a conference of German and Swedish railway officials there it was decided to obtain larger steamers for the heavy freight traffic between Trelleborg, Sweden, and Sassnitz, Germany. It was also decided to route the greater part of freight traffic by way of Malmö to a port other than Sassnitz on account of the presence of submarines in the Baltic Sea.

The export to Germany of 10,000 Swedish horses has been arranged, it is said.

Sweden Denies Appeal to Us.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says that a semi-official statement has been issued which says that "in view of repeated statements in the American papers that Sweden requested the United States to call on neutral countries to protest against the dislocation of commerce, resulting from the Allies' blockade of Germany, we are authorized to state that these reports are without any foundation."

SAYS GERMANS CAN END THE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

never stop for one moment until we are satisfied that the curse of Prussianism is lifted from the human race.

Questioned as to dangers of an inconclusive peace, M. Sazonoff replied with great energy: "England, France and Russia are responsible now for the future of Europe, which means the future of civilization, the fate of the world. We can and we shall destroy Prussianism. It may take a long time. We are prepared for that; there will be no inconclusive peace, no peace with a risk attached to it. Prussianism, which is a deadly poison, must be flung clean out of the human body. We dare not leave it there to work once more for the destruction of nations."

The correspondent told M. Sazonoff that in Scandinavia he encountered considerable fear and dislike of Russia, and said the uneasiness of the Scandinavians would be sensibly relieved if they knew for certain that Russia was to occupy Constantinople.

"Well," said M. Sazonoff, "that is essential for us. It is essential for our trade." M. Sazonoff concluded:

"Russia desires with her whole heart and soul the peace of the world. It was the Emperor of Russia who proposed disarmament in the hope of saving mankind from this very catastrophe, and it was Germany who deliberately frustrated that noble intention. Well, let us hope that after this war is over we may find ourselves nearer to that noble ideal of my sovereign. Russians do not want war. They are fighting now to end war, and with England and Russia victorious in this war the peace of the world will be assured. I have no firmer faith than that."

EXPLAINS SEIZED OIL.

Benzine Found Near Saloniki Hidden, Not from Allies, but Bombs.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Greek Government has telegraphed the following explanation with respect to the statement alleging the discovery of large surreptitious stores of petroleum near Saloniki:

"General Sarrail (French Commander in Chief in the Balkans) published early in February a communication regarding the discovery in the Chalois Peninsula of a quantity of benzine, constituting contraband of war. The facts are as follows: There exist here two companies which carry on a petroleum trade, the Standard Oil Company and the Astra Romana. They procure their supplies, respectively, from the United States and Rumania. They are competing enterprises. Their warehouses are in the vicinity of Beximar, which is occupied by the Franco-British forces. The French recently arrested Seefelder, a Director of the Astra Romana.

"After the recent air raids the Astra Romana, as a measure of public safety, deposited its stores of benzine in a trench covered with planks and earth. These are the stores seized by the French. The Rumanian Consul protested against the arrest of Seefelder and the seizure of the oil, and General Sarrail, who at first refused even to make an inventory of the oil, has now agreed to make an inventory and indemnify the company.

"The Standard Oil Company at present has a stock of 60,000 cases and 900 barrels and expects further supplies shortly. The Astra Romana, on account of the interruption of communication, has not received fresh supplies for some time.

"It is obvious that there was no discovery of contraband oil, but only the seizure of goods which a recognized company was known to have."

MONTENEGRO NOT AT PEACE.

Is in Same Position as Belgium, Her Premier Declares.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A reported statement by the Austrian Ambassador in Madrid that the Montenegrin Ministers who had remained in the country proposed that King Nicholas should authorize them to make peace with the Austrians, has caused Lazare Miouchekovitch, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, to issue a statement. It says:

"If the King and the chief of his Government were obliged to leave Montenegro to escape from the enemy, after giving strict orders that no negotiations be undertaken with the enemy under any pretext, it is certainly not likely that they would today accept suggestions from persons who are now under coercion by the invaders.

"The King and legal Government of Montenegro are in the same position as the Kings and Governments of Belgium and Serbia. Montenegro has been placed by her rulers under the protection of the great Allies, who have given assurance that no separate negotiations will be made with the enemy."

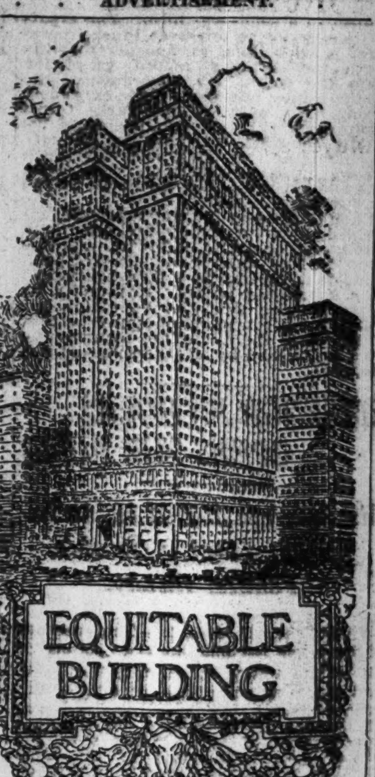
BERLIN, Feb. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to the Russian newspaper Birsheviya Vyedomosti," says the Overseas News Agency, "the diplomatists of the Entente Powers have concluded an investigation into the request for peace made by King Nicholas of Montenegro to Austria-Hungary.

"The Entente has decided that King Nicholas must reside at a place far removed from Montenegro until the end of the war; also that he must abstain from all political activity and expression of political opinion, and give up all attempts to communicate with Prince Mirko or other Montenegrin personalities."

SEARCHED KAISER'S VILLA.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Austro-Hungarian Consul at the Greek island of Corfu, who has made his escape, reported that when the French landed troops there on the night of Jan. 10 a French officer asked him to haul down the flag," says the Overseas News Agency. "The Consul declined, notwithstanding the officer's threats. Finally the flag was hauled down forcibly.

"The French hoisted their own flag on the mast before Achillleon Castle, which is the property of Emperor William. Later they observed the German Crown on top of the mast and attempted to remove it. Failing in this, they sawed off the whole mast. They searched in the castle grounds for stores of benzine, tearing up the ground everywhere, but found nothing."



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are now being shown in an interesting selection which includes many attractive novelties of foreign and American manufacture. Many new designs are introduced, while the materials and color schemes featured will compel admiration. Black-and-white effects strike a distinctive note, and there are some very smart Coaching Parasols, displaying novelty handles. Decidedly new, also, and extremely handsome, are the Pongee Parasols, in white or the natural color of the silk, richly adorned with Japanese hand-wrought embroidery; and Lingerie Parasols of French or Philippine embroidery.

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Tailored Suits
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
(In their Dressmaking Dept.)
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Women's Tailored Suits, copies of foreign models priced according to the materials selected, at $59.50, 67.50, 78.50 and 87.50

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Smart Afternoon Gowns of black chiffon and satin over white satin; velvet trimmed, $95.00

Artistic Gowns from Paris

The Spring fashion designs in women's wear delineated in the Rotogravure section of The New York Times Sunday, March 19, are marked by originality and beauty. The creations of the world's leading dress artists, they display the fashions and piquancy for which Parisian dress arbiters are famous.

Dress for all occasions—for the promenade, reception, ball and dinner. Dainty fabrics and detailed trimmings shown in the photographic reproductions.

Hats for Easter.

Women who wish to be considered well dressed this Spring should not miss this fashion issue.

Sunday, March 19
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400 patterns to select from at $2.48
300 patterns to select from at $3.44
Fine Silk-and-Cotton Mixtures, $4.89
Flannel Shirts, $4.74 and $5.74
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All of our Made-to-Measure Shirts are made in our own workrooms on the premises. May we make you a sample garment?

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Beginning this Wednesday morning
A Special Sale of
Saks Suits for Men at $15
Reduced from $25, $23, $20 and $17.50
(A small charge will be made for alterations)

An accumulation of our regular stock, and not in any sense a coalition of left-overs. An assortment, in brief, which is thoroughly representative of the season's fabrics and styles, rather than reminiscent of a few. Includes every mixture suit in the house at the former prices named. Every suit cut during the regular season and none cut for sale purposes. Models for every taste; sizes for every chest measurement; and reductions which, in face of the great rise in woolens, will look bigger next Fall than they do this February.

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A cynic has observed that the three degrees of comparison in Life's Work-a-day World are:

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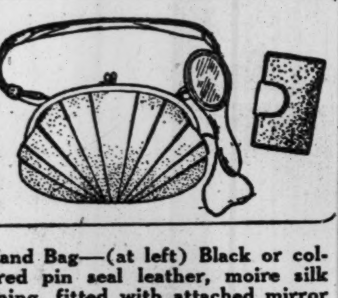
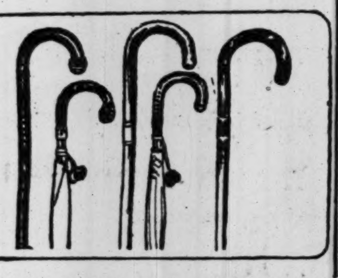


Hand Bag—(at left) Black or colored pin seal leather, moire silk lining, fitted with attached mirror and framed kidskin-lined center coin compartment: 7 inches long x 4½ inches deep........$10.00

Card Case—(at right) Of colored morocco leather, silver mounting, white silk lining, two pockets, snap fastening: 4 x 2¾ inches..$2.75

Two-initial gold-plated monograms, ready for immediate delivery..75c



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Walking sticks, from......$1.00
Umbrellas for men, from..$3.50
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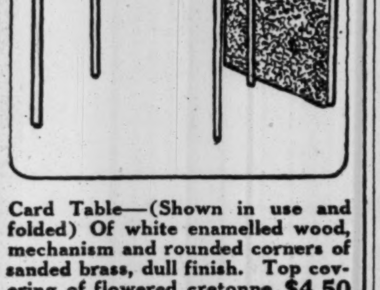
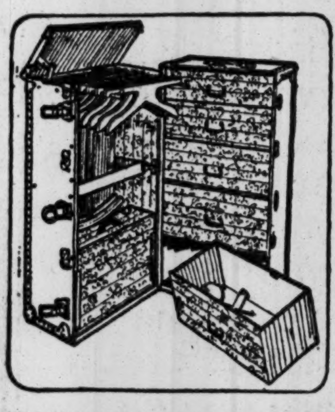


Card Table—(Shown in use and folded) Of white enamelled wood, mechanism and rounded corners of sanded brass, dull finish. Top covering of flowered cretonne.$4.50

Ash Receiver—Silver plate, with cigar rest—to clip on table.$1.25



The New Cross Wardrobe Trunk

For men or women. Of 3-ply Veneer Basswood, green fibre covering and binding, spring lock, drawbolts, brass mountings. Fitted with 9 garment hangers, 2 leather straps for umbrellas: 5 drawers; top drawer with four compartments, lock and key fastening, men's hat box drawer, 2 lower interchangeable drawers for ladies' hats, and shoe box. Size: 40 x 22 x 22½ inches................$27.50

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HONOR MORGENTHAU AS WORLD DIPLOMAT

Mayor's Spokesman, Moved to Tears, Wants to Hug Man Who Softened Turks' Severity.

LEFT ALL INTERESTS SAFE

Reports Americans Respected Wherever He Has Gone in Europe—Talks with Washington.

Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, who has won the formal thanks of nations with which Turkey is at war for his influence in softening Turkish war measures, arrived yesterday on the steamship Frederik VIII. of the Scandinavian-American Line after two years and four months in Constantinople for a sixty-day vacation in this country, unless that period is cut short by a pressing need for his return to Constantinople.

As the Frederik VIII. was moving up the bay shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning the United States coast guard cutter Manhattan drew alongside with the family of Mr. Morgenthau and members of the Committee of Citizens, all old friends of Mr. Morgenthau, appointed by Mayor Mitchel to greet the returning Ambassador.

As the Frederik VIII. slowed down Mr. Morgenthau, surrounded by officers of the ship, appeared and waved his hand to the boat. He was bronzed and ruddy and in fine health, his appearance bearing out the statement he made a little later, that he had heartily enjoyed his difficult post in Constantinople because of the opportunity it had given him to serve his country.

A dozen cameras and two moving-picture machines got to work on Mr. Morgenthau as he replied to shouts of welcome from the cutter. A gangplank was thrown out and Mr. Morgenthau walked over to the top deck of the Manhattan, where his wife, his son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Maurice Wertheim and Miss Ruth Morgenthau, were the first to greet him. After that Mr. Morgenthau shook hands with members of the committee on the cutter, and moving-picture and camera men became active again. In a few days devotees of motion pictures all over the country may see how the Ambassador to Turkey looks, walks, and smiles.

A Needless Warning.

There was waiting at Pier A a special messenger with a letter from Secretary of State Lansing to Mr. Morgenthau, which, among other things, advised the Ambassador to be careful what he said. That was an unnecessary precaution, for the Ambassador before the letter had been delivered was found to be sufficiently reserved when questioned by reporters.

"I am going to Washington at midnight," he said, "to make my report in person. In the meantime, because of my peculiar position, I can say very little. If I have had the privilege and opportunity to serve my country, I can say that I have enjoyed the chance to pay a part of that debt which every successful man owes to his country.

"When I first took charge of my work my principal charges were American institutions and missionaries, but since then it has been necessary to stretch out the American flag into the shape of an umbrella, under which foreigners of many nationalities have found protection. It has been one of my duties to see that no particular race or nationality pulled too much of this umbrella over its head.

"If I have succeeded in this it has been largely due to the excellent support I have received from the President and Secretary of State. I have also received wonderful assistance from the head dragoman, Schmervonian, an Armenian, and from W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions. They have worked with me often as many as fifteen hours a day. Last, but not least, my wife has given me great support in a social as well as an official way.

"I can add, too, that if this reception is a sign of the way public service is appreciated in this country, it ought to be an encouragement to other men."

Jews Well Treated.

A member of the committee interrupted here to ask how Jews were being treated by the Turks.

"They are being treated very well," Mr. Morgenthau said. "There is no trouble about that."

Mr. Morgenthau laughed when he was asked if there was anything in the rumor that he was going to be the new Secretary of War.

"There is nothing at all in it," he said. "I have other work cut out for me."

Mr. Morgenthau explained that he would spend much of his visit here in conference with those interested in American missionary and educational institutions in Turkey. A movement will be started to raise funds for enlarged relief work in Turkey.

A number of other friends of Mr. Morgenthau and members of the Mayor's Committee greeted him at Pier A, where he was escorted to the office of Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith for an informal reception. Mrs. M. J. Fox, another daughter, was at the pier.

Cleveland H. Dodge, whose son is in charge of an American school in Beirut, made an address as Chairman of the Mayor's Committee.

"We are here to pay honor to the Ambassador to Turkey, if that is the correct title, for you will always be known to us as Henry Morgenthau, our Henry Morgenthau.

"Your Excellency," Mr. Dodge was continuing, when Ambassador Morgenthau called attention by looking up quickly with a smile at the speaker's lapse. After correcting the title Mr. Dodge began again:

"This is a unique occasion. It is unique, for one thing, in that the committee which the Mayor has selected to welcome you is one of the most representative bodies I have ever known. It is different from other committees of the kind, whose proceedings are often perfunctory. Committees have gone down the bay early in the morning, before this, it is true, to greet a distinguished General or statesman, but with this committee we are all here to meet our beloved friend, Henry Morgenthau, one of our untrained diplomats, as faddists call them, who has proved himself to be the peer of the greatest diplomats in Europe.

More Than Mere Duty.

"In the present greatest crisis of modern times, in the face of untold difficulties, you have brought to the duties of your post such resources of courage, tact, and diplomacy as to win the applause of the civilized world. You and your beloved helpmeet have not only done your duty, but have done so much more than your duty that it seemed almost superhuman.

"Splendid men of this country and splendid institutions which we have established in Turkey have leaned on you and relied on you to conserve our interests in this trying time. My own son, and a granddaughter whom I have never seen, are at Beirut, and in the anxious moments I have spent praying for their welfare, I have thought of you as a tower of strength, and my heart has thrilled with the knowledge that everything which could be done by man has been done by you."

Mr. Dodge said that, if he were making a speech on an ordinary occasion he would trace the rise of Mr. Morgenthau from a poor boy through Public School 14, part way through City College, and into business life, where by his natural great qualities he had made a great name for himself and had become one of the best known and best loved men in New York.

"But I can't make a formal speech about you," continued Mr. Dodge, with tears in his eyes. "I want to hug you, but I must not, because everyone else wants to hug you, too."

When he concluded, Mr. Dodge did throw an arm about the Ambassador. Mr. Morgenthau said he had prepared a speech, but that he could not use it in reply to a touching, personal tribute like the one he had just heard. Mr. Morgenthau said he had found diplomats not a special class, but much like other folk, and he made the statement, which was received with a murmur of disapproval, that there were many in the room who could have done as well as he.

"What I was able to do," he continued, "was made possible through the strong support I received from the Government of the United States and from our magnificent President. Whenever I felt weak and sought renewed strength, I would look up at the picture of Woodrow Wilson on one side of my desk and at the picture of Abraham Lincoln on the other.

"To those of you who are interested in American institutions in Turkey, I will say that, before I left, I exacted a pledge from the Minister of the Interior and from the Minister of War that nothing should happen to my children. This was given unconditionally.

Americans Respected.

"Now, I don't want to talk too long. Secretary Lansing is evidently fearful lest I should talk too much, for I received a letter advising that I should be very guarded in my remarks when I arrived at the dock."

Mr. Morgenthau brought home a different story from that told by some returning Americans. He said that Americans were held in high respect in all Europe.

Mr. Morgenthau said he intended to go to a telephone and talk to Washington at the earliest possible moment, and added that, although he planned to stay here sixty days, it all depended on instructions he was to receive in Washington. Asked if there was any particular reason for his selection of the present as the time for his vacation, he said:

"Well, things have quieted down in Turkey now. I felt that it was a good time to come to this country to consult with the authorities at Washington and with Americans who have interests and philanthropies in Turkey."

The Mayor's Committee.

The members of the Mayor's committee which received Mr. Morgenthau were:

Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman;
R. Fulton Cutting,
Samuel T. Dutton,
John T. Underwood,
George McAneny,
Charles R. Crane,
James Speyer,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Lillian D. Wald,
E. H. Outerbridge,
George A. Plimpton,
Charles H. Sherrill,
Dr. Edward L. Smith,
Walter B. Walker,
Abram I. Elkus,
Oswald G. Villard,
Felix Adler,
John D. Crimmins,
Robert W. de Forest,
Homer Folks,
Jesse I. Straus,
A. Barton Hepburn,
R. A. C. Smith,
Frederick Johnson,
Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay,
Adolph Lewisohn,
Seth Low,
Marcus M. Marks,
W. J. Schieffelin,
Frank A. Vanderlip,
Ervin Wardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien,
Louis Marshall,
Alfred E. Marling,
Charles Strauss,
Nicholas M. Butler,
C. K. G. Billings,
Rev. Stephen S. Wise,
Oscar S. Straus,
Hamilton Holt,
Isaac N. Seligman,
William Sloane,
Sylvan Bier,
Dr. Talcott Williams,
Adolph S. Ochs,
Jerome D. Greene,
Louis L. Clarke,
W. A. Day,
Edward T. Devine,
Dr. John H. Finley,
A. J. Hemphill,
Rev. Dr. J. H. Holmes,
Richard M. Hurd,
Clarence H. Kelsey,
Frank R. Lawrence,
Samson Lachman,
Dudley Field Malone,
Ralph Pulitzer,
Henry L. Stimson,
James M. Wallace,
William C. Reick,
Henry J. Wright,
Ogden M. Reid,
Dr. Rumely,
C. H. Betts.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

SUFFRAGE BILL GOES BEFORE ASSEMBLY

Committee, 11 to 1, Reports Measure for Another Contest at the Polls Next Year.

BUT SENATORS HOLD BACK

Want to Hear from Their Constituents—Women Speak at Hearing on Presidential Suffrage Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Suffragists, led by Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who was accompanied by her husband, swarmed through the Capitol corridors and committee rooms this afternoon buttonholing lawmakers and asking for pledges favorable to their cause. On the heels of this invasion the Assembly Judiciary Committee voted to report favorably the Whitney-Brereton constitutional amendment providing for unlimited suffrage.

This action was taken by a vote of 11 to 1. Henry S. Schimmel of New York was the member of the committee who voted in the negative.

For nearly two hours after this hearing the women camped on the doorstep of the Senate Judiciary Committee while it was in executive session—some, in the absence of chairs, even sat on the floor—waiting for the committee to act on the Whitney-Brereton measure. Then Henry F. Walters of Onondaga, as Chairman, announced that the committee had postponed action on the amendment for two weeks in order to give public sentiment an opportunity to crystalize, adding:

"Every member of the committee, except Senator Spring of Chautauqua, has a constituency which last Fall voted against woman suffrage. We felt that we should not be expected to ignore this sentiment. If our constituents in the next two weeks plainly manifest a desire to have the question submitted again, I have no doubt that the committee will vote accordingly."

Anti-suffragists, who also were represented in force, declared that they were satisfied. Mrs. Whitehouse expressed disappointment, but, after talking the matter over with other suffragists, said the action of the committee was satisfactory.

The suffragists, it was learned later, would have lost if the amendment had been put to a vote in the committee. Senator James A. Foley, who represents Tammany Leader Murphy's district, had been "hurriedly summoned" to New York just before the committee went into executive session. The suffragists needed his vote to win.

The talk among Assemblymen tonight indicated a change of front on the part of the Assembly majority, which only a fortnight ago was committed to the defeat of the Whitney-Brereton amendment, as well as the Presidential Suffrage bill. Members of the Lower House said this evening they thought the amendment would pass and be sent to the Senate.

Hearing on Slater Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee granted a hearing on the bill introduced by Senator George A. Slater of Westchester, which would give women in this State the right to vote for Presidential electors this Fall. The Slater bill, the first measure introduced in the Upper House at the present session, differs from the measure for unlimited suffrage in one important respect. If approved by the Governor, who is committed to suffrage, it would not require ratification at the polls before taking effect, the suffrage advocates contend, declaring that it is not necessary to amend the Constitution to give women the right to vote for Presidential electors.

The Senate Chamber was crowded at the hearing on the bill, which is the first result of the new fighting program mapped out by the suffragists after their defeat last Fall at the polls, when their suffrage amendment was defeated by a majority of 194,984. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and J. Hampden Dougherty spoke on behalf of the suffragists. The argument of Mr. Dougherty was legal and technical. He said the Constitution of the United States gave the Legislature of any State a free hand in prescribing the manner in which Presidential electors should be chosen.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, Miss Lucy Price, and Everett P. Wheeler spoke for the antis. Miss Chittenden pointed out the election last year showed the voters in this State to be opposed to woman suffrage, and that the Legislature should be governed accordingly. Mr. Wheeler made a legal argument against the bill. Miss Price characterized the suffragist plea as an attempt to have the Legislature revoke the voters' veto on woman suffrage.

A Matter of Influence.

"We are told," she said, "that Presidential suffrage is asked for because it is easier to deal with 200 men than with 2,000,000. It is easier to bring influence to bear on a legislator, especially during the sensitive Fall months before election, than on a voter who does not face defeat and can afford to risk our displeasure.

"Those are the exact words taken from an article on 'Presidential Suffrage—How and Why,' and in those words you have the honest and complete brief for this Presidential Suffrage bill. It means that we turn back on the progressive political road on which we have been advancing and say that questions shall be decided in accordance with the degree of influence which can be brought to bear. New York State is not going to admire her representatives who take that reactionary view of the science of politics."

After the advocates of woman suffrage had urged that in asking the passage of the Slater bill the suffragists were merely "seeking a change of venue," presumably from the voters to the lawmakers, Chairman Walters of the committee vexed suffragists by asking if they were willing to accept the Presidential Suffrage bill in place of the Constitutional amendment providing for unlimited suffrage.

"On behalf of the 200,000 volunteer workers and the 2,500 officers in the suffrage fight last year, I will answer no," said Mrs. Whitehouse, who is President of the Woman Suffrage Association.

The Whitney-Brereton bill, which was introduced at the request of the Suffrage Party, is designed to bring about another referendum on the suffrage question at the general election in 1917. Several of the Assembly committeemen explained that their affirmative vote should not be interpreted as pledging their support to the measure on the Assembly floor. They voted for it, they said, because they considered it a matter too important to be killed in committee and one which should live or die on its merits after free and open discussion.

After the meeting Speaker Sweet said he personally was opposed to the measure and would vote against it, but would not use his influence as Speaker to bring about its defeat.

GILROY'S SIX REFORMS.

Reapportionment, Referendum, and Short Ballot Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Vincent Gilroy, Democrat, of New York will introduce tomorrow six constitutional amendments. The first reapportions the Legislature on the basis of the population of the State as a whole, the provision that each county shall have an Assemblyman being repealed.

The second proposed amendment provides for the payment of legislators' expenses during the session. The third forbids the Legislature to pass local or private bills or to appropriate money for local purposes. The fourth provides for referendums on bills affecting health, welfare, and safety, and if the bills be approved by the people, forbids the courts from declaring them unconstitutional.

The fifth proposed amendment incorporates the short ballot, providing for the election of only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The final amendment provides for the making of city charters by conventions within cities. Counties within a city are abolished, and the voters of counties are authorized to hold conventions to draft governments. This is known as the home rule amendment.

EMPLOYE NOT LIABLE.

Court of Appeals Reverses Judgment Against News Association Manager.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A General Manager of an unincorporated news association is not liable for damages resulting from the publication in newspapers his organization serves of stories sent by employes of the association, the Court of Appeals decided today.

A reporter for the New York City News Association forwarded to the newspaper members a story which, it was conceded, was libelous. The plaintiff, George Wahlheimer, sued James E. Hardenbergh, the General Manager of the association, and recovered a judgment of $1,896. This the Court of Appeals reversed on the ground that the General Manager was not the principal, but was employed by the Executive Committee of the association.

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

"Gentlemen, I regret to say that our overhead charges have so increased during the past year that we are compelled to pass the dividend on our stock." If you are forced to make this statement, shed a little ray of hope by adding: "I am convinced, however, that if our plant was located at the Degnon Terminal our reduction in rent, power, labor, insurance and transportation charges would guard against this crisis in the future. With your permission I would like to investigate the Degnon Terminal proposition. If they can do what they claim for us, we should be located there." Degnon Terminal is the short cut to profits and success.

For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7505.

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GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

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Fifth Avenue Forty Six St.
Importers
THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA

As fast as transportation can be effected—the Gidding Salons are presenting every desirable Mode—introduced at the late Openings of the Haute Couture of Paris

Gowns Wraps Suits
Coats Blouses Millinery

For Immediate Selection
Or made to Special Order

J & J. SLATER

Announce for this week a noteworthy

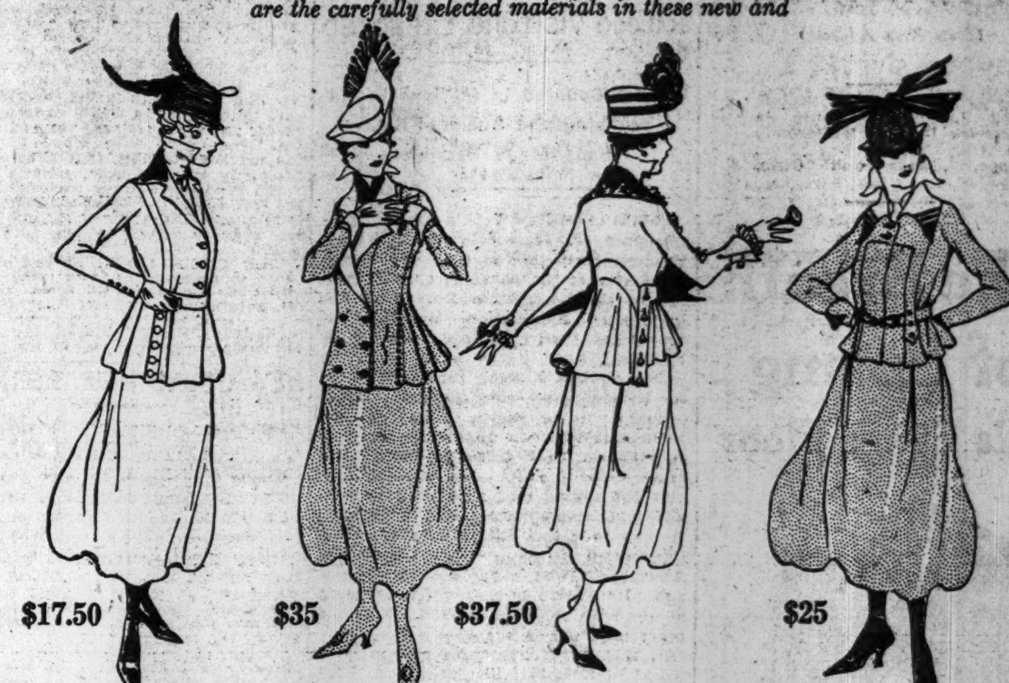
Sale of Women's Custom Made Shoes

400 Pairs Custom Boots	200 Pairs Satin Slippers	400 Pairs Street Slippers
Formerly $16 — $18	Formerly $12 — $15	Formerly $12 — $16
Reduced to $6.00	Reduced to $4.00	Reduced to $5.00

415 Fifth Avenue
Between 37th & 38th Streets

Gimbel Brothers
Broadway and 33d Street

Fine Serges, Worsteds and Gabardines
are the carefully selected materials in these new and



Specialized Spring Suits
At $25 to $37.50

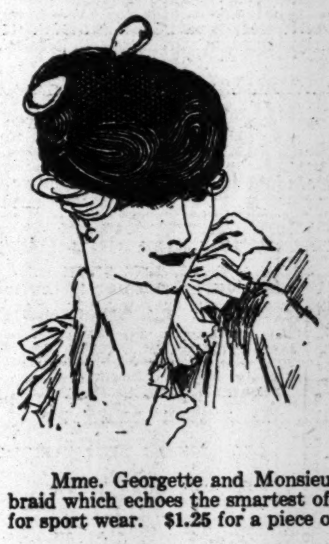
Between-season Suits—modes and materials which may be worn now and in the Spring and Summer. They are smart, well-tailored conservative suits which every woman needs, whether she has one or four suits a season.

The new silhouette for Spring is introduced in every one of these suits. That is why it is safe for a woman to make her selection now.

At $25—in the neighborhood of 25 Models
At $29.50—at least 35 Models

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Every Woman in Paris is Wearing Two Pearl Pins in Her Hat



THE whim of the moment. But when Paris has a whim it is well founded, and you can be sure that there is an artistic or modish motive back of it.

It matters not to the Parisienne whether she wears a turban or a sailor, for she wears the two pearl pins just the same.

Our premiere artist-milliner, who returned from Paris last week, brought a large collection of these

Paris Pearl Hatpins
At 50c to $1.95

so that the women of New York might be up to the minute with Paris. The pearls are very large, as you will see in the illustration—others are in mushroom and baroque shapes.

New Angora Braid
For Hats and Trimmings, $1.25

Mme. Georgette and Monsieur Lewis are making and trimming tailleur hats with this new kind of braid which echoes the smartest of sweaters. We have had it copied and dyed in all the new colors for sport wear. $1.25 for a piece of 10 yards.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The Newest and Most Desirable
Embroideries at Special Prices
25c to 75c Yard

THE importance of this Sale is emphasized by the increasing scarcity of this merchandise—the turn of the balance wheel in Europe may be *for* or *against* the possibility of securing Embroideries of this character for years. This sale offers an opportunity to supply yourself against the future negation.

27-*in. Embroidered Batiste Flouncings,* 75c *yd.*

Just the correct width for the new tunic and Russian effect is this charming material embroidered in French floral designs, open lacy effects, English eyelet and blind patterns.

22-*in. All-over Embroideries,* 50c *yd.*

In exquisite scroll designs, eyelet and blind patterns on a fine quality of Swiss, suitable for summer dresses, blouses, lingerie and infants' summer carriage equipments.

18-*in. Embroidered Batiste Flouncings,* 38c *yd.*

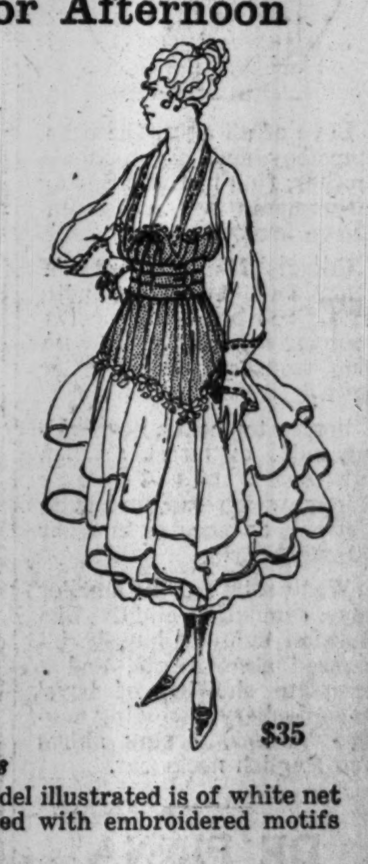
With a simple little bodice, these flouncings will make dainty dresses for children; or especially fetching lingerie petticoats. Beautifully embroidered in dainty floral patterns with wide net lace at the bottom; and a variety of patterns finished with embroidered ruffles.

12-*in. Swiss and Nainsook Flouncings,* 25c *yd.*

Embroidered in English eyelet and French floral designs—appropriate for children's dresses and lingerie.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Between-Season Dresses for Afternoon and Evening
Specialized at $35



AS Winter is nearly over and as many women do not wish to anticipate Spring, we are specializing Between-season Dresses—modes that are new and that may be worn when Spring comes. In doing this we have kept in mind the fact that many women who wish to rejuvenate their wardrobes for a short period do not wish to spend large amounts of money.

The Afternoon Dresses are of Georgette Crepe combined with Crepe de Chine and of Taffeta with Chiffon. The new shades of terra cotta and pearl gray are introduced in the Georgette Crepe Dresses. However, there are navy blue and black in all models.

The Evening Dresses are of Taffeta and they have the new inset trimming of silver lace in Van Dyke points. A note that gives the appearance of elegance. In white and pastel colors.

The Lace and Net Frocks for informal dances and home wear are lovely. The model illustrated is of white net combined with coral or beige color net; simply trimmed with embroidered motifs and beading run with black velvet ribbon.

Women's New Spring Suits at $16.75 to $100

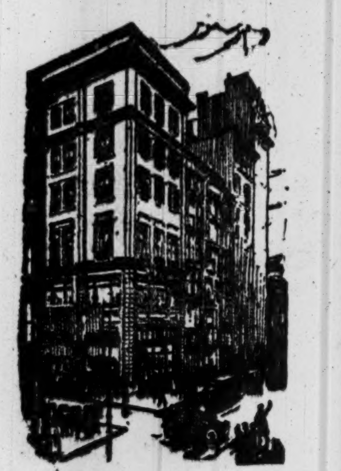
GIMBELS—Third Floor

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.
(Note New Address)

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

The Breath of Spring
Fills Every Floor



The New De Pinna Building

The house of De Pinna is making the first Spring opening in its new building notable in every way.

Always unique in its character, adhering closely to its one specialty, the establishment has gone far beyond any previous effort in the variety of its exclusive models.

Into a home built for its own purposes, the organization has brought to full realization the aims which have been years in forming.

It has filled every floor, every nook and corner, with that refreshing breath of Spring — that wealth of grace and smartness in the apparel of girls and misses, boys and young men, which fills the parks of Paris and the drives and playgrounds of our own Southern resorts.

This shop has become, beyond cavil, the American headquarters of children of families that demand the best.

With surroundings and conveniences appropriate to its purposes, the new building is proving a pleasant revelation.

Boys' Coats, Suits and Country Clothes

Boys of all ages, the prep. schoolboy and his youngest brother, find in these Spring assortments a variety unknown heretofore.

Correct Norfolk Suits of English materials, with knickerbockers for the younger schoolboys, or with long trousers for the older boys.

Spring top coats, boys' riding suits of latest English cut, sport suits — those things which are unusually difficult to secure, in their smartest form.

Wash suits for the smaller boys, regulation middies and Russian suits in largely increased assortments, and a complete showing of boys' haberdashery, including negligee blouses, Spring shirts and English neckwear.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave., at Fiftieth St.

NEW YORK TOPS LIST AS 'CONVENTION CITY'

Will Have 500 National Gatherings in 1916, Passing Chicago for the First Time.

300,000 VISITORS EXPECTED

Results Counted in Millions in Advertising and Business Relations Made Possible.

This is to be New York's greatest convention year. More delegates will come to meetings in 1916 than will go to any other city in the country, and, according to the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association, the total of conventions will reach 500, with 300,000 visitors.

Chicago has hustled for conventions for fifteen years, and organized effort brought notable results. New York entered this field in 1913. Before that conventions that came to New York came without solicitation, and the report got abroad that New York was indifferent, inhospitable, and expensive. It was to dispel this fiction that the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association was organized four years ago. Its work has been quiet, arousing no needless rivalries, and attacking no other city, but it has been effective.

In 1913, 289 conventions met in New York; in 1914, 371; last year, 442. This year New York will equal, if not surpass, Chicago, in the opinion of John R. Young, manager of the bureau. Seventy-five conventions are meeting in New York this month.

One way New York's reputation for inhospitality was overcome was by being hospitable. The bureau of the Merchants' Association does not aim merely to win conventions, but also to be of service to the delegates. Most visitors want to see New York. Through the Entertainment Committee every facility to this end is afforded. In some cases the attendance at a New York convention has been four times as large as at any previous meeting of the same body. The desire of every American to see New York has broken through the fiction that the greatest city was inhospitable and expensive, and a trial has proved it to be neither.

At the top of the list of New York conventions this year is the National Education Association, which will bring 40,000 people. This great association had never considered New York until its advantages were presented. Chief among these was the educational value of even a brief visit to the average school teacher to the seat of the largest public school system in the world and the greatest higher education centre. But expense was one bugaboo, for the vacation fund of the teacher is limited and the average expenditure of each teacher at a national convention scarcely reaches $5 a day.

This offered opportunity to show that average hotel rates in New York were lower than in any other city, and that rates had never been raised on account of a large influx of visitors.

As to hotel accommodations, no city in the world compares with New York. There are 48,000 rooms with baths and 60,000 hotel rooms of a character to be listed for convention delegates. In the newer hotels provision for conventions in the hotels themselves have been made. One hotel has a hall that will seat 1,800 persons, another 1,000, and there are nineteen that can take care of meetings of 600.

Next to the National Education Association New York's largest 1916 convention will be the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with 20,000 visitors promised.

Though big conventions are sought, the main energy of the Convention Bureau is directed to business conventions. These bear close relation to the business and industrial life of the city. The money actually spent by delegates, which in the case of business and industrial association meetings will average $25 a day and sometimes run up to $100, is really the lesser benefit. The great gain is that the manufacturer or jobber comes into close contact with the delegates who represent business importance at home. Business conventions in New York have been followed by distinct increases in trade.

As to what New York gives to conventions, Mr. Young said:

"We assert that New York is the ideal convention city; that conventions held here get real business results, the maximum of attendance, and the highest degree of enjoyment. The chief advantages we offer might be epitomized as comfortable hotels at reasonable rates, adequate meeting halls and committee rooms, excellent exhibition facilities, heightened interest in the organization and additions to membership, speakers of national reputation, unique entertainments, and publicity of national scope."

PHYSICIAN BLAMES WIFE.

Dr. U. S. Ward Says She Is a Christian Scientist and a Kicker.

In replying to the application of his wife, Barbara, for alimony pending the trial of her suit for a separation, Dr. Union S. Ward of 9 East 124th Street, said that all of the trouble in his family was due to religious differences. His affidavit ran:

> My wife is to blame for all our difficulties. For years she has been an open advocate of Christian Science and has attended their meetings, while the defendant, as a practicing physician, has been greatly embarrassed by them. She tried to urge me against my will to submit to Christian Science treatment for heart trouble, from which I am a sufferer.

Dr. Ward also accused his wife of treating him with great cruelty. He said that, while he was a cadet at West Point, his right leg was injured and he was threatened with blood poisoning, the accident making him a cripple for life. His wife, he said, greatly aggravated his condition by kicking him on the sore foot. But being willing to overlook these things, he said, on Feb. 14 he wrote a letter to his wife which read:

> Dear Bobbie: I write at this eleventh hour to urge you to come home and do what you can to save our home. The door is always open to you. Your husband,
> SAMMIE.

Justice Cohalan allowed Mrs. Ward $12 a week pending trial of the action.

NEW GOULD HEIR, PERHAPS.

Playmate for Finley J. Shepard, Jr., Is Again Talked Of.

Finley J. Shepard, Jr., who became an heir to the Gould millions by the stroke of a pen on adoption papers on Oct. 22 last, may soon have a brother or a sister. Neither Mr. Shepard, Finley's foster father, nor his wife, who was Helen Gould, would say yesterday whether the boy's young and anonymous playmate of last Summer was to become a fourth member of the family.

Finley, Jr., has had many visitors since he was abandoned on the Cathedral steps with nothing but a lusty voice, a friendly way, and a future. Most welcome of all were the playmates who came from homes for foundlings. Whether he took one of the most promising waifs under a rose bush on the lawns of the Gould estate at Lyndhurst, near Tarrytown, and told him confidentially that this being an heir and well fed and piled about with advantages, even if it did have tight collars and other uncomfortable things, was not so bad after all—that, too, is a mystery.

There was no information to be gained at the house, 579 Fifth Avenue, but it was reported that Dr. Henry D. Chapin of 51 West Fifty-first Street had introduced the new Shepard-to-be. Dr. Chapin himself was reticent.

WEBB STATUE APPROVED.

City College Alumni Ask $3,200 for Its Erection on Campus.

The Faculty of the College of the City of New York has approved the plan of the City College Alumni Association to erect on the college campus a replica of the statue of General Alexander S. Webb, recently unveiled on Gettysburg battlefield. General Webb was for the thirty-three years preceding the installation of Dr. John H. Finley, in 1903, President of City College.

The Alumni Association, through a committee headed by Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, appeals for $3,200 to defray the cost of erecting the monument. The State has already appropriated $17,955 to procure a replica of the statue, which is the work of J. Massey Rhind. Contributions may be sent to Henry N. Tifft, 15 William Street.

BOOSTS MAJOR'S CANDIDACY

Missouri Governor Is Invited to Run by Arkansans.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22.—A blank pledge has been sent by the Democratic State Central Committee to Governor Elliott W. Major of Missouri for him to sign as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice President.

The pledge was sent, it was announced today, after George W. Emerson, a Little Rock attorney, presented a letter to the committee from Governor Major asking what the requirements were to get his name on the ticket. The names of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall already have been agreed upon by the committee.

Blease to be Candidate Again.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 22.—Cole L. Blease today announced he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the next primary. He will oppose Richard I. Manning, present Governor. Blease served as Governor from 1911 until last year.

Suffrage Gains in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 22.—Woman suffrage won a victory in the Senate today by a vote of 17 to 10. The measure is pending in the House, and is a special order for consideration tomorrow. If passed by the House and approved by the Governor, the question will be submitted to the voters of Maryland in the form of a constitutional amendment.

The STEINWAY

is not a piano built to sell at a price. It is made to meet the requirements of the highest ideal. But its perfection does not place it beyond reach. The Steinway is priced as moderately as an ideal instrument could be, with qualities which prohibit successful imitation. It costs but little more than other pianos and may be purchased on convenient terms. Upright, $500 and upward; Grand, $750 and upward.

STEINWAY & SONS
STEINWAY HALL
107-109 East Fourteenth St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door
Also pianos for rent at reasonable rates for city and country

AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO PUT AT 1,000

Dr. Hibben of Princeton Tells of Affidavits of Losses Far Above Official Lists.

WEST FOR PREPAREDNESS

Old Graduates Hear of Demand for Defense Efficiency Not Based Upon War News.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Affidavits showing the death of a thousand Americans in the Mexican revolutions of the last two years were mentioned by President John Greer Hibben today in his address to 300 Princton graduates, who returned for the annual alumni day. Dr. Hibben had just returned from a thirty-six-day trip in the South and West, and took a very pessimistic view of the Mexican situation to the graduates at their luncheon in Proctor Hall.

"While near the Mexican border I was told a great deal of the happenings there and in the Mexican interior. I heard from one man of a collection of affidavits, now in American hands, testifying to the killing of 1,000 Americans in Mexico in the past two years. The whole Texan attitude toward Mexico seemed very apprehensive of the future."

The outlook for sentiment in favor of national preparedness was more favorable in the Far West, the President assured his hearers.

"Through all parts of the country that I traversed I was confronted with a genuine interest and enthusiasm for military preparedness. The people may not have decided in their own minds what distinct form this preparedness should take, but their support for national efficiency for defense is wholly as enthusiastic as in any part of the East. Business men's camps are being established, and there are indications of an immense enrollment, and this has come without any stimulation from the war news of today. One of the most astonishing experiences of the trip was inability to get current news of the war through the Western newspapers. Even important happenings in Europe were either omitted or relegated to obscure corners. This, of course, has had its effect on the interest of the Westerner. With his limited information he is living almost in another world in so far as current news of the war is concerned."

The alumni began to arrive last night, some in time to attend the midwinter promenade, but the majority came this morning. A meeting in Nassau Hall was addressed by the heads of the departments of chemistry, engineering, and economics. A growth of the number of students electing chemistry from six to eight in 1906 to 430 in 1915 was remarked by the head of that department, and a further increase was predicted.

Professor E. W. Kemmerer, financial expert and head of the economics department, praised the Pliny Fisk statistical and financial library, a recent acquisition of the university, as the best practical library in any American university and unexcelled anywhere for its collections.

President Hibben spoke of the importance of State colleges and universities in the West, and the interest shown by the taxpayers who provided them with immense budgets for their work.

The afternoon was spent visiting laboratories and college buildings, with a view of some intracollegiate athletic contests and exhibitions, and a reception tendered to the graduates by President and Mrs. Hibben at their home, Prospect, ended the day.

Among those who attended were M. Taylor Pyne, Bishop Mathews of New Jersey, Alfred Noyes, the English poet; Bayard Henry, Charles Scribner, William Hayes Roberts, Jr., Philip A. Rollins, Lawrence A. Woods, Archibald A. Gulick, Judge Wilton Lloyd Smith, Knox Taylor, Andrew C. Imbrie, and Major George B. Burleigh.

Everett W. Evans of Trenton, of the Class of '60, won the distinction of being the oldest graduate present.

DRY HIDES TO BE EXPORTED.

Mexico to Modify Regulations Affecting Leather Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

COLIMA, Mexico, Feb. 22.—The decree prohibiting the exportation of hides will be amended to permit the exportation of dry hides. All articles of leather tanned and worked in the republic will be exported free of duty.

Luis Cabrera, Secretary of Hacienda, states that this decree is to protect the Mexican leather industry. He said that Mexican leather, which had become famous in all parts of the world and for which there was a great demand, was in danger of being crowded from the markets owing to the tremendous exportation of green hides, which were being returned to Mexico in the form of manufactured articles.

The active distribution of ejidos or community lands has been started in several States, including Colima, Guanajuato, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan. The Governor of the State of Yucatan has issued a decree calling for the distribution of all such lands which have been surveyed. These lands will be distributed in lots of twenty-four and forty-eight acres. The lots will be valued by a local board of assessors formed in each town, subject to a national board of assessors named by the State Government. Lands taken by the Government for distribution will be paid for by 3 per cent. fifty-year agrarian loans based on taxes of all lands in the State. On distributed lands there will be required improvements adding 50 per cent. of the value of properties in the first ten years. No lands may be sold by such holders. In case of non-fulfillment of the contracts the land will be redistributed by the Government.

The Yucatan land plans have been based on the New Zealand land laws.

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The most noted shirtmaker in America tailored these garments. This fact insures true measurement and finish.

The finest of neckbands and first quality pearl buttons only have been used. All stripings perfectly matched.

The colors and designs are so complete that the most fastidious dresser will find exactly what he wants. There are plenty of blues, black and whites, an abundance of plain whites, and many new color combinations.

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Included are soft cuff negligees, stiff cuff negligees and pleated models with stiff cuffs, and a large quantity of sport and tennis shirts.

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Attractive Shirts of the finer sort, remarkably priced for this special event. The weaves include crepe de Chines, crepe faille, broadcloth, novelty crepe, brilliant cloth and fine mummy cloth. Many of the designs are exclusive.

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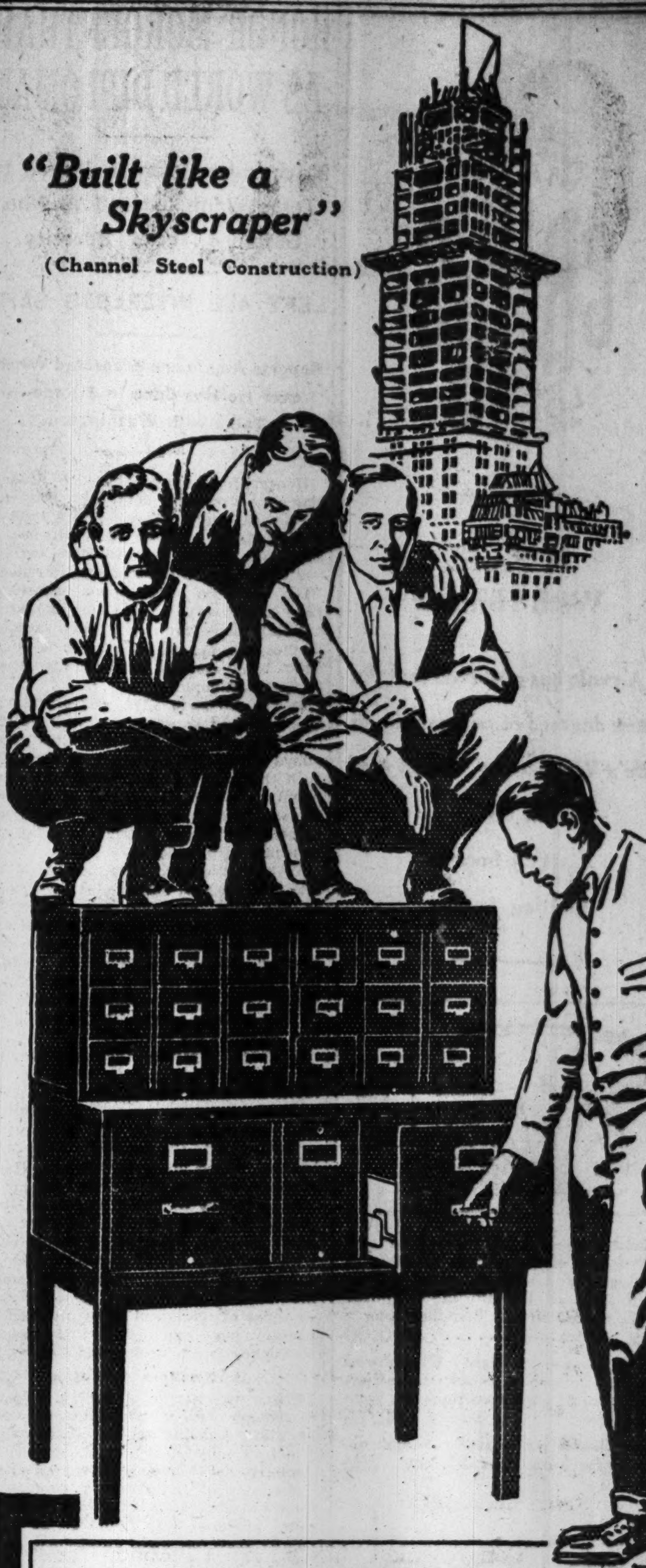

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STEEL LETTER FILES

Concerning "Preparedness"

To the American People:

THE UNITED STATES, I believe, is confronted by the greatest danger in its history. It is not an external danger. As the President said in New York on January 27: "Nobody seriously supposes that the United States need fear an invasion of its own territory."

Our danger is internal. We are confronted by the danger of militarism.

The very burden that caused thousands of men of all races to come to the United States in search of a haven of peace, to escape the toils of militaristic government, now is being preached throughout the land by men, by newspapers, by magazines, moving pictures and, in fact, every medium of intelligence.

Conscription, the base of militarism, is advocated openly.

And it is all done under the guise of patriotism. The flag is flaunted before the eyes of the people and we are told that our "national honor" is at stake.

The flaunting was started by an organization of men known as the Navy League. It has been taken up by really patriotic men, fearful of the danger which this league first discovered. Other of these organizations started up and made their cry the danger of invasion and the need of preparing for it. The Secretary of the Navy and the other officials were made the objects of attack because they, knowing the true conditions, refused to become hysterical.

Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner delivered in the House two remarkable speeches—"The World Wide War Trust," and "The Navy League Unmasked"—giving startling revelations of an organized body of war traffickers who promote war and preparations for war—"preparedness."

He charged that the Navy League, which inspired and financed largely the present agitation for "preparation," was founded by a group made up largely of war traffickers. He also charged that among the most active members and officers of the League today are men who not only will profit from "preparedness," but who actually hold a monopoly on the materials for war which the Government must purchase—that these war-trafficking men are in agreement with war munitioners of Europe, barring the possibility of the United States Government purchasing supplies of war at any price but that fixed by the war-traffickers of the United States. Mr. Tavenner's charges never have been refuted.

The very men who pile up the armament of all nations,—and it is true that the same firm will often arm both sides in a conflict—will find an enemy for any country they arm. And they will arm that enemy, too, for the profits on arms are great, and the industry is a monopoly.

This state of affairs has been brought right home to Americans in the past few years in Mexico, where we have seen the same arms manufacturers arming every side. And the President, by raising the embargo on arms, certainly did nothing for the peace of the world.

We ought to realize that it is the people who not only pay the bills of these munitions makers, but pay the penalty also in the death and misery the use of these arms must bring.

Do we need preparedness?

The President himself, in his speeches made recently in the middle west, could find no fear of invasion, and his inconsistencies were pointed out even by the most ardent editorial advocates of the "preparedness" plan. In December, 1914, the President, in his message to Congress, said: "Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense."

Since that time the President said he had changed his mind. No personal vacillation, however, can change the facts, and in spite of rumors and suggestions of fear there have been no material facts placed before the people of the country to show that the President had any military reason for his change of mind.

The people should think for themselves and demand to know the facts.

Whatever the standing of the country's safety, this much is due the people; they should be allowed to share the secret terrorizing dispatches the President declared in his recent tour he received almost hourly. The nation is great enough and the people strong enough to bear the worst, to know what threatens them.

Not only that, but it is the right of the people to demand of their President the causes for his alarm. And if that alarm is not genuine, they have a right to know why it was uttered by the head of the nation.

The people of the United States are patriotic. But it is time for all to realize that patriotism does not consist merely of dying for one's country. I believe that patriotism consists more in living for the benefit of the whole world, of giving others a chance to live for themselves, their country and the world. A man is naturally patriotic, and to cry patriotism at him as is now being done throughout the country is more of an insult than a compliment.

I believe, too, that many more men have died because of ambition, avarice and insincerity than ever died in a just cause. I have dedicated my life's work to the education of men on this subject, with the hope that if war comes again men will know before they march against the machine guns whether they are marching for a just cause or for ambition, avarice and insincerity.

It is a regrettable fact that many of the mediums of education in the United States have been swayed to the cry for big armament. Not only is this true, but it is equally true that these same organs have bred racial hatred by the printing of incendiary news stories and articles, preaching fear of one of the European belligerents, giving prominence to rumors of unneutral acts of violence, and paying slight regard to official denials of the same.

These organs tell us that one of the warring factions in Europe is bleeding to crush militarism, yet in the same pages the assumption of this beginning of militarism is declared to be the solemn duty of the United States.

For a hundred years, with Europe fully armed and strong, we have been safe. Now, with Europe locked in a deadly embrace and bleeding to death, we are called upon to fear its invasion of our shores.

The following from the New York Times of February 9, printed prominently by the Times, but not conspicuously treated by the great majority of city newspapers, gives some idea of the facts:

"Washington, February 8—Testimony that pleased the pacifist element in the House was furnished to the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs today by General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, and Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. General Miles said he did not fear an invasion of the United States and that an invading enemy could quickly be driven from the country. Admiral Blue declared the navy now was ready to meet any enemy it might be called upon to encounter in the Pacific."

And, remember, aside from the fact that we are able to do this, there remains still the greater fact that nothing more than generalities regarding the possibility of any attack have been advanced in justification of the attempt to work up an artificial hysteria as a preliminary to inoculation with the rabies of war.

Those who have opposed this militaristic scheme have been characterized as cowards, poltroons and unpatriotic. They are less cowardly than the most ardent militarists, because it is fear that is inspiring those who are not looking for the profits. And this fear is a fear without foundation in reason. Is it unpatriotic to wish for world peace instead of a universal war over commercial rights of a few men or to uphold an unpopular government?

The sooner the government of the world gets down to a business basis the better off the world will be. I cannot conceive how any business man in the United States, after viewing the result of military preparation in Europe, realizing the geographical situation of the United States, and considering the result of the Dardanelles operations, could so allow his fears to be played upon by military bargainers as to approve the plan to make this nation an armed camp. There have been fine words about "preparedness" and "militarism" being totally different, but Europe knows today that the only difference is in spelling.

Congressman Kitchin, who has risked his leadership of the Democrats in the House to oppose the "preparedness" measure, calls attention to the fact that the United States has been spending of late years a greater part of its revenue for military equipment than has any other nation in the world. With the billions that would be spent under the proposed extravagant program, the tax-payers would be giving nearly 70 per cent of what they contribute to government revenue for the support of an army and navy.

Would any man, preparing to fight a fire in his shops, store those same shops with tons of inflammables? Yet that is what "preparedness" does. And then, of course, must come the inevitable.

What is the share of the man who pays for all this?

It is the burden of supporting the vast machine until some few men lose their heads and touch the spark to the ready-built kindling-pile. Then he must give his life, or come home a cripple. For those who remain at the end of the sad folly there is high taxes and crepe on the door.

Men sitting around a table, not men dying in a trench, finally settle the differences, anyhow.

If one hundredth of one per cent of all that has been spent on this kind of "preparedness" had been used to do away with national and international differences built up by a diplomacy originating in the Dark Ages, war would have ceased long ago.

Every man must admit that the method is foolish. And even the old time "glory" of war is dead, the victim of science. Then why continue?

Why not begin now to build a machinery of reason to do the work that the machinery of force has not accomplished? That is the great duty facing those who govern.

In all the maze of argument for "preparedness" the facts are few. But even its most ardent advocates call attention to the coincidence that this is a Presidential election year.

If the cause lies in this fact, and I can hardly believe it, because I am not very well versed in political tricks, it is time for the voters to remind their Congressmen and any other candidates who may seek their favor that the people will not spend their money to arm for invading ghosts conjured up by the President or any other man, be he a real patriot or a munitions-patriot.

Let the President and others who are preaching this doctrine of fear point out the enemy, let them prove the enemy comes upon us, and every American is willing to lay down his fortune and his life at the feet of the President, as Americans have done before.

But the same Americans, a hard-headed business people, will not lay down a nickel if they become convinced that they are paying merely for an election or a re-election to the White House under the guise of defense of home and fireside. And these Americans have a very disconcerting way of showing their practical impatience with fairy tales.

I strongly urge every American who is interested in this subject that should interest all, to write to Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, House of Representative Office Building, Washington, D. C., for the speeches revealing the motives at the bottom of the "preparedness" agitation.

I strongly urge every man and woman who desires that this country should remain at peace to write a protest against the extravagant program now in Congress, to write to his Congressman, to the two United States Senators from his State, and to the President of the United States. A sentence or two will do. But make your meaning plain.

Remember, too, that the men now in Congress who have come out strongly against the project need encouragement from home. They face generally a solid wall of ridicule or silence in the press of the cities, and human nature finds it hard to bear up before such a constant hammering, even though the object of the attacks feels that the pressure rings not of sincerity. If you feel that the country's safety is being jeopardized by political manipulation, then make your protest a political one, so that it will strike the deeper.

I am having this statement printed in the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines throughout the United States. Others will follow. I have no other purpose than to save America from bloodshed and its young men from conscription. I feel that if this militaristic burden is assumed by the country, the United States within 10 years will be in turmoil, its industries paralyzed, and its men, instead of being at work in peaceful industry, will be dying in trenches. And I feel, too, that these men will not be dying to defend their country, as we are now being told, but will perish in the conquest of other men who have a right to live in happiness and peace.

Henry Ford

February 22, 1916.

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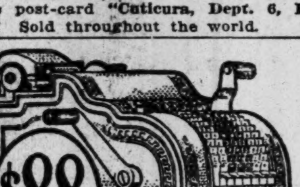

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TO BEGIN WORK NOW FOR RIGHTS OF JEWS

Manhattan Convention Votes Against a Postponement Until After War.

A CONGRESS NEXT MONTH

Resolutions Call for Democratic Body to Express the United Voice of Israel in America.

The Jewish organizations of Manhattan, at a convention in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's place, yesterday, and made plans for the borough's part in the Jewish conference to be held in Philadelphia on March 26 to prepare for a national Jewish congress. This congress, it is planned, will deal with the whole Jewish question arising out of the European war. At yesterday's meeting here, which lasted until well into the night, there were 667 delegates present, representing 488 organizations.

There were clashes of argument between those who believed the question of obtaining legal rights for the European Jew after the war should be dealt with by a committee and those who favored a congress of popular make-up. These differences were referred to by Dr. Nathan Syrkin, who spoke in Yiddish.

"I believe now is the time," he said, "to stir up the people upon subjects affecting the Jews of the world and have a national expression of opinion on those subjects. There are some who would oppose this. They do not want the voice of the people heard. Jewish Wall Street does not want this congress. Those men want to do the talking. They are standing against democracy, and they are not only treacherous to the Jewish people, but to the spirit of America. Again, I say the people should be educated, organized, and taught to speak for themselves."

Dr. Wise for "Democracy."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise was another who said the people should have the right to lift up their voices in behalf of their race.

"I consider the meeting which I am now addressing one of the most important in the history of American Israel," he said. "The European nations are about to part forever with the old evil bringing secret ways in international dealing. We believe that the time has come for open, frank, unafraid setting forth of our aims and claims.

"Much has been said today of the Jewish tragedy and much that has been tragic has come to pass in Jewish life during the year and more of war. But direr were the Jewish tragedy if we faced it without faith in ourselves and without hope for the future of our people. There is no Jewish tragedy if, in despite of our losses and hurts, we face the future as an indivisible unit, looking to the world for furtherance of the Jewish cause, but trusting chiefly in ourselves."

Judge Sanders, who presided, said he did not agree with those who thought a congress should not be held until after hostilities. He said the Jewish people in America should organize at once.

The night session was taken up by discussion of the report of the Resolutions Committee, and at times there was applause that could be heard in the street outside the hall.

The Resolutions.

These resolutions were adopted:

The representatives of the Manhattan Congress Convention to the preliminary conference to be held in Philadelphia on March 26 and 27 are to be guided by the following instructions:

First—That the preliminary conference shall call and organize the congress on a democratic basis, shall fix the date thereof and elect the Executive Committee which shall carry out its instructions. Said Executive Committee shall be subject only to the instructions of the preliminary conference.

Second—The congress shall have the final decision as to its own program, but the preliminary conference shall formulate a tentative program for the congress in such a manner as not to exclude any subject relevent to the consideration of the Jewish problem as a whole.

Third—It is the sense of the Manhattan Convention that the tentative program for the congress prepared by the preliminary conference shall include, among other things, the question of the civil, political, and national rights of the Jews in all lands where such rights are denied to them, and the question of a Jewish Homeland in Palestine.

Fourth—It is the sense of this convention that the congress be called at as early a date as possible without regard to the cessation or continuation of the war.

Fifth—That the sessions of the preliminary conference shall be open to the public.

The liveliest discussion arose over Section 4. Many wished to strike from it, "without regard to the cessation or continuation of the war." The resolution was finally adopted as presented by the committee, but the convention refused to make it unanimous.

The Committee on Nominations, through Max Stern, its Chairman, reported a list of eighty names as the Manhattan Borough committee to have full charge of the preliminaries. It will report at some future date the names of twenty-six delegates nominated to attend the Philadelphia Conference and arrange for the Congress.

A resolution was passed that the convention meet on Sunday, March 12, to take up the matter of delegates to Philadelphia and such other business as the occasion warranted. Then the convention adjourned to meet March 12.

NEW YORKER MISSING IN SWISS MOUNTAINS

Henry Hoffmann, with Two Guides, Believed to Have Been Killed in Avalanche.

BERNE, Feb. 22.—Advices received here from St. Moritz say that Henry Hoffmann of New York is missing and probably has been killed in an avalanche in the Engadine Mountains. Mr. Hoffmann's wife and their daughter Dulcie are at St. Moritz.

Mr. Hoffmann, who is described as having been about 40 years old, left last Saturday for a ski excursion, accompanied by two Swiss guides, who also are missing. Broken ski stocks have been found in the region over which Mr. Hoffmann and his guides are supposed to have gone.

When he returned from a dangerous excursion recently, Mr. Hoffmann, who is said to have been a skilled Alpine climber, was asked where he had been and is said to have replied, "I was on my cemetery."

BOY DIES OF ANTHRAX.

Infection May Have Come While He Was Gathering Wood.

John J. Lovett, 16 years old, of 35 Oak Street, died yesterday morning of anthrax, according to Dr. Schwartz, Coroner's Physician, who performed an autopsy. Application to take the body from the Morgue for burial was refused by the Health Department, and the services will be held in the Morgue chapel.

The boy, who was employed as an errand boy by F. Denner & Co., fruiterers, 15 Fulton Street, was taken ill on Friday afternoon. He was sent to his home, where he boarded with Mrs. Mary Smith on the fourth floor of the rear tenement. Mrs. Smith took the boy to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was attended for tonsilitis.

All of Sunday and Monday he suffered and early yesterday morning the boy's condition became such that Mrs. Smith notified Father Kilroe of St. James's Church. When the priest reached the apartment the boy was unconscious and as the priest was administering the last rites of the church the boy died.

Dr. Schwartz learned that the boy was accustomed to gather wood in the streets after he was through work and the physician said that he was of the opinion that as the boy was employed close to the leather district, in picking up a piece of wood he might have pricked his finger with a nail after which he picked up a piece of wood that had leather on it, which might account for the infection.

EXTOLS THE FOREIGN BORN.

Congressman Bennet Tells Truth Society of Washington's Aids.

Congressman William S. Bennet, hailed as the next Governor of the State by admiring members of the American Truth Society, whom he addressed last night at Carnegie Hall, where the organization held its commemoration of Washington's Birthday, extolled the valor of the foreign born. His defense of the Germans on the floor of the House last month was responsible for his being the orator of the evening. Last night he said that Washington trusted all peoples.

"Liberty loving Poles led his battalions, ardent Frenchmen were in his military council, a skilled German trained his troops, and brave and gallant Irishmen led on land and sea," he said. "Our country still welcomes the foreign born, still trusts them, and they still remain loyal to their trust."

Excerpts from Washington's farewell address were read by Bernard H. Ridder, who dwelt on the danger of entangling alliances.

Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the Truth Society, read many telegrams from branches of the society. Dr. George Whitefield Mead, who presided, said that hyphens were becoming popular again and that he had three of them. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Rev. William F. Schoenfeld.

The Wartburg Orphan Farm Band played several selections. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience. The program also included a song by Mme. Harriet Behnee and a violoncello solo by Joseph Gotsch.

GUN TESTS DAMAGE SCHOOL

Sandy Hook Firing Shakes Old Building at Coney Island.

The Coney Island Board of Trade has protested to Borough President Lewis H. Pounds against the further use of Public School 100, Park Place and West Third Street, Coney Island, on the ground that the testing of heavy guns at Sandy Hook has made the old structure unfit for school purposes.

In their letter the business men say that large patches of plaster have fallen from the school building's walls, and that the sanitary conditions are undesirable. It is also stated that many parents have taken children from the school because of this, and that attendance will suffer permanently unless some action is taken at once.

Public Schools 100 and 80, Coney Island's only schools, are both in buildings constructed many years ago.

CHINESE REBELS ACTIVE.

Attack Is Made on Governor's Mansion in Hu-nan.

PEKING, Feb. 22.—Rebels made an attack yesterday on the Governor's mansion at Chang-sha, capital of the Province of Hu-nan. They were repulsed and captured. The leaders were put to death.

The Province of Hu-nan is in Southern China. At the outbreak of the revolution the insurrectionists claimed that it was disturbed, and these advices apparently were confirmed Feb. 12, when cablegrams to Tong King Chong, President of the Chinese Republic Association, with headquarters in San Francisco, reported the capture of Yuen-Chow in the western part of the province.

STORMS KILL TWO ON LINER NEW YORK

Woman's Heart Fails as Vessel Rolls in Hurricane—Bunker Coal Crushes a Worker.

SHIP A-GLITTER WITH ICE

Passenger Back from Putting Gum and Candy Slot Machines Into the Trenches.

Glittering like an ice palace in the sunshine, the American Line steamer New York arrived from Liverpool yesterday after a trip which Captain W. J. Roberts described as the roughest he had ever encountered. There was a belt of ice several inches thick around the hull of the ship. All the forward part, including the Captain's bridge, had a dazzling white coat, in which an occasional glint of blue appeared where the ice was thick enough to refract the sun's rays. The funnels were sparkling with crusts of salt from the spray of waves that had washed the entire superstructure.

The heavy storm caused the loss of two lives. Mrs. S. A. Wallace, 36 years old, wife of the manager of the General Electric Company in Everett, Mass., died on Sunday of heart disease, which was made fatal by her suffering from the rolling of the ship. Her body will be sent to her late home in Windsor, Mass.

On last Wednesday, when a heavy sea caused the ship to lurch to starboard, fifty tons of coal in the starboard bunker was suddenly shifted, and John Haughey, 35 years old, of Liverpool, a coal passer, at work in the bunker, was buried. Several other workmen saw him swallowed up in the black mass and tried to dig him out, but the coal kept sliding from side to side with the motion of the ship, and made the work slow because of the difficulty in keeping their footing. Half an hour later, when his body was reached and lifted out, Haughey was dead.

A passenger on the New York was Edward Weinacht, formerly with the Adams Express Company in this city, who was recently released by the British authorities after a trial on the charge of trading with enemies of England which resulted in a disagreement. Mr. Weinacht was defended by H. F. Dickens, a son of the novelist.

"At the outbreak of the war," said Mr. Weinacht, "I was abroad inspecting the European offices of the Adams Express Company, and assisted in relief measures for Americans in England and France. Later, when I was about to start for Germany on the same mission, I had $1,200 in Continental money lying idle in London, and on my way to Germany I left it at the office of the Adams Express Company in Rotterdam for their use there. It so happened that the Hamburg agent of the company was at that time pressing the Rotterdam office for payment of his account, and to save the loss of exchange on the German money it was paid to the Rotterdam representative of the Hamburg agent.

"In January, 1915, after resigning from the Adams Express Company I went to England and organized a new international transportation company. I made a visit to this country in April, and on my return again to England was arrested on the charge of trading with the enemy in connection with the transfer I have described. The law applied to foreigners in England as well as to Englishmen.

"The first indictment charged me with turning the money directly over to the Hamburg agent, but when it was shown that I had deposited it with the Rotterdam agent, the charge was changed to one of conspiring to turn the money over to the Hamburg agent. Most of the jurors favored a verdict of acquittal, and after the disagreement Judge Darling, who was eminently fair to me, declared from the bench that he would not try the case again, and suggested a means of withdrawal. I asked for a second trial, but the Crown Counsel withdrew the charges."

S. Kaizumi, a Japanese, who was attending the University of Berlin when the war began and has since been studying in England and France to prepare for a professorship in political economy in the Keio University at Tokio, said that the Japanese were popular in Germany at the beginning of the war because it was universally believed there was a secret treaty between Austria and Japan, under which they were to be allies in any way involving either one with Russia.

"Individual Japanese were cheered in the streets of Berlin and a demonstration was made at the Japanese Embassy on the theory that the Japanese would soon be taking Siberia away from Russia," he said. "When Japan failed to move at once against Russia, this goodwill died out and we were hated long before Japan had actually entered the war."

Albert F. Dodge, a salesman for a company dealing in automatic vending contrivances, said he had just returned from France, where he had installed chewing gum and candy slot machines in the trenches.

There were 308 passengers on the New York, which left Liverpool on Lincoln's Birthday and arrived here yesterday, on Washington's.

Names Education Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. — Secretary Lansing, in his capacity as head of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, has appointed the diplomatic representatives here of Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Panama as a committee to study the proposed plan for a Department of Education under the direction of the union. The committee will report at the next meeting of the board. The plan was suggested at the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress by Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Ambassador from Chile and President of the congress.

ARREST THREE AS CRONES.

One Held for Having a Pistol—Search and Watch Go On.

The police made three arrests yesterday of men suspected of being Eugene Crones, the Chicago poisoner. None of them was the anarchist cook.

Shortly before midnight Detective Valentine Corell arrested a man at Madison Avenue and Twenty-second Street, who, Corell thought, loked like Crones. At headquarters he said he was Henry Reynholtz, 24 years old, of 34 East Twenty-second Street, a laborer. The police searched his room at the house on East Twenty-second Street and found an unloaded revolver. Reynholtz was then taken to Night Court and held on a charge of having the weapon without a license.

Louis Von Kobbe, 24 years old, a laborer, living at 211 East Seventy-sixth Street, was taken to Police Headquarters last night by Patrolman Healy. Von Kobbe answered the description of Crones except that he was a bit too tall.

"I guess I do look like him," he told the patrolman, "and if you want me to I'll go to headquarters without a struggle."

Captain Tunney let Von Kobbe go after questioning him.

Two Catholic priests reported that they were at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon when a man came out of a saloon and said to them: "There's a fellow in there who looks like Crones."

One of the priests telephoned to Police Headquarters, while the other watched the saloon. The suspect came out in a few minutes and was followed. Detectives Carnick and Hooks took him to Headquarters, where he proved that he was Ciglio Lizanzi, a waiter at the Waldorf.

The police posted photographs and descriptions of Crones yesterday in the elevated and subway stations, at newsstands, and other public places.

Frank Antico and Benjamin DeMarco arrested on Monday night at 215 West Forty-ninth Street by detectives searching for Crones, were held yesterday by Magistrate Nolan, charged with having loaded revolvers and narcotics in their rooms.

The anarchist newspaper, Revolt, published at 67 East 107th Street, which was refused by the Post Office because of obscene poems, printed an editorial about Crones, headed: "The Great Conspiracy." It included an attack on Governor Dunne of Illinois and the Catholic Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A new Crones clue, said to be important, is in the hands of State's Attorney Hoyne and Nicholas Hunt, Chief of Detectives. Both said they had information that would lead to arrests, possibly within a few hours.

Federal authorities have supplied Captain Hunt with information concerning a band of anarchists and the supposed leader of the gang. Arrests on this information are also expected soon.

The police today began a search of hotels and rooming houses near a railroad station where friends of Crones were said to live.

URGES INSURANCE TRAINING.

Head of Life Underwriters' Association Deplores Condition.

The need of the better training of life insurance salesmen was urged last night at the annual dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York at the Astor Hotel by Edward A. Woods of Pittsburgh, the President of the National Association. He asked why it was that the representatives of one of the greatest and strongest businesses in the country were the least welcome guests in a business man's office, and he put it down entirely to the fact that the average agent had received no instruction in his job except a book of rates and sent out to sell.

The success of the automobile factories of Detroit, he told the insurance agents, was due not only to the merit of their machines, but also to the magnificent selling organization behind them, and no great business except life insurance would dream of permitting a salesman to go out without several months of training in their particular products.

Lawrence Priddy, the President of the association, told of the institution of lectures at Columbia University on insurance by Professor S. S. Huebner, and said that lectures on the value of insurance protection were to be established for city employes, under the patronage of President Marks, in a short time.

Mr. Priddy was re-elected President, and the other officers for the coming year will be William H. Ryan, R. W. Goslin, and Charles B. Knight, Vice Presidents, and Orra S. Rogers, Secretary-Treasurer.

NICARAGUA IS PLEASED.

President Expresses Satisfaction Over Ratification of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Adolfo Diaz of Nicaraugua telegraphed today to the Nicaraguan Minister expressing his pleasure at the ratification by the Senate of the proposed treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, as follows:

> Am pleased at ratification of treaty that permits us to establish definitely peace, the source of all prosperity and the principal objective of our policy.

Minister Chamorro gave it as his opinion that the amendments which the Senate attached to the treaty would be accepted promptly by Nicaragua.

ASSAILS WILSON POLICIES.

John Hays Hammond Talks at Rocky Mountain Club—Lackaye Replies.

The annual dinner of the Rocky Mountain Club was held last night at the Biltmore and about two hundred members, representing investments totallling millions of dollars, heard John Hays Hammond, who presided, assail the foreign policy of the Administration—particularly with respect to Mexico—and plead for re-operation in efforts to secure to this country a goodly portion of South and Central American trade.

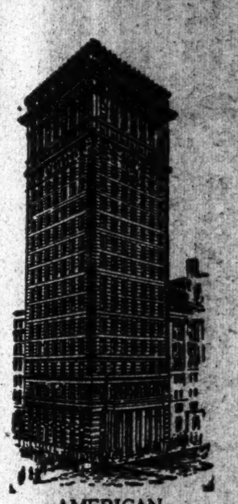
After referring to the comparative unimportance of upbuilding an American merchant marine, Mr. Hammond declared that the first thing to be done toward increasing foreign trade was the extension of adequate banking facilities in foreign fields. Little progress, however, was likely to be made, Mr. Hommand went ont, as no investor cared to place money in foreign countries under the present "fatuous" policy of the Administration. Mr. Hammond suggested the formation of what he called a Pan-American Supreme Court, to be composed of the leading jurists of the United States and Latin-American countries.

Wilton Lackaye, the actor, took up, point by point, Mr. Hammond's argument against the policies of the Wilson Administration, warmly defended the Government's course in Mexico, and criticised big business. On the subject of the Thompson Committee's work Mr. Lackaye asked how a man who had done the things there disclosed could go into his club and be slapped on the back and called a "good fellow."

C. W. Barron, publisher of a financial paper, also spoke. Bainbridge Colby, ex-counsel to the Thompson Investigating Committee, attended the dinner and was expected to speak, but left the room at 11:30 o'clock without leaving an explanation of where he was going.

Boy Violinist Left Home.

Manolito Funes, a 17-year-old violinist, who has played in several concerts and recitals in this city, has disappeared from a boarding house in West Sixty-fifth Street, where he lived with his father, Arturo Funes, Mr. Funes has told the police. He said he believed his son ran away on the advice of a man who recognized the boy's talent and who wished to exploit him for his own interests.



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"THE STRIKER"
Taken from a collection of labor pictures in the possession of Frederic H. Robinson.

Smoldering Hate

often breaks into flames of revolution. Those who prefer the peaceful ways of Evolution should attempt to understand the causes of the great industrial struggle wrenching at the roots of Society, and know the forces that compelled the war between Capital and Labor in Colorado, resulting in the deaths of many innocent miners.

The days of the bloody riots in the mill towns of Massachusetts are still fresh in the minds of many. But the actual life and death battles that there took place were no more vivid and terrible than the tragedy of the struggle between brute force and untrammeled power pictured in Gerhart Hauptmann's "Weavers."

The Sociological Department of the MEDICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS, recognizing the important relation of poverty to crime and disease, has arranged a special performance of

"THE WEAVERS"
To Be Given on
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For those to whom our production of Brieux's "Damaged Goods" marked an epoch in the evolution of the fearless social drama, "The Weavers" will prove of absorbing interest.

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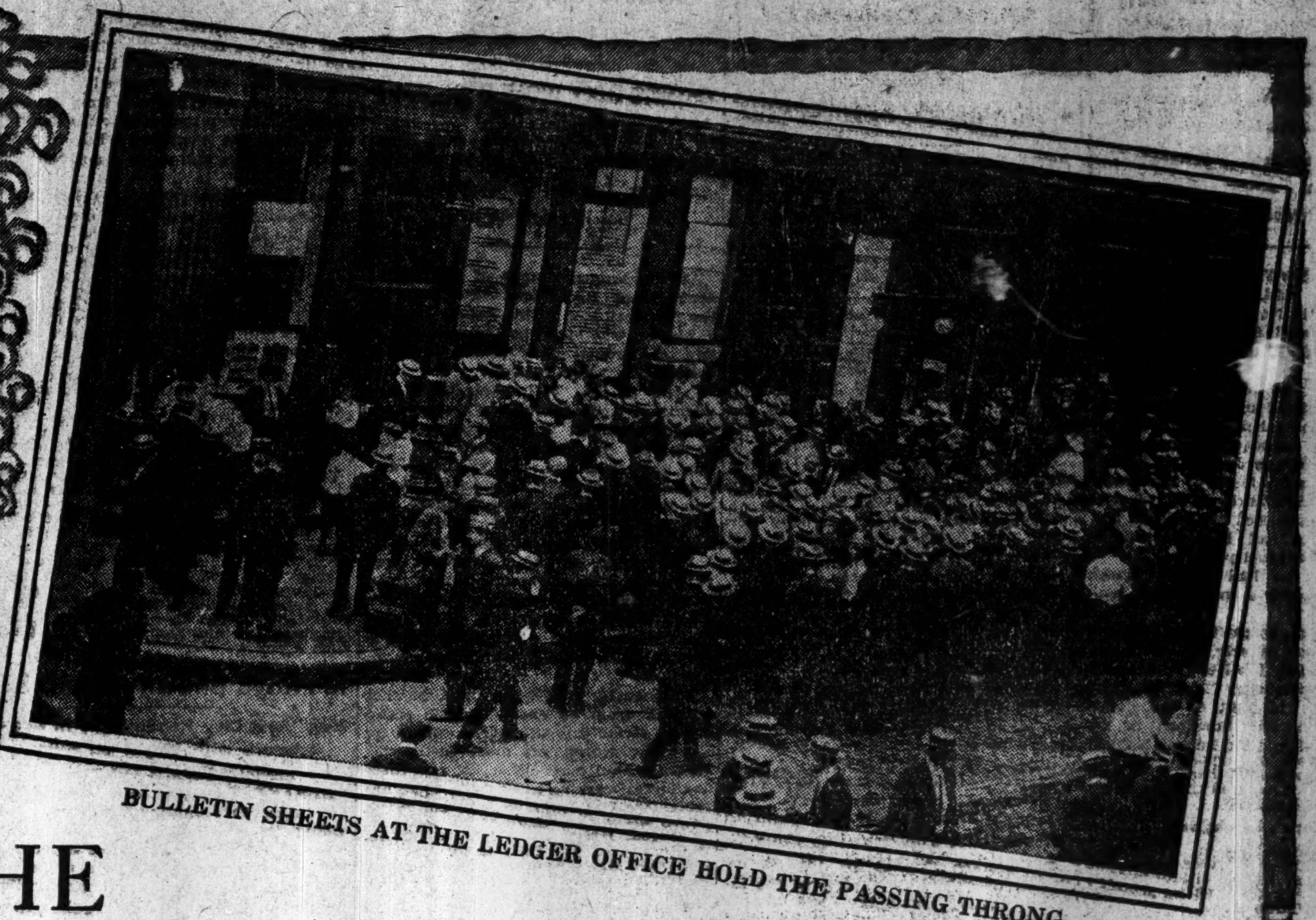

BULLETIN SHEETS AT THE LEDGER OFFICE HOLD THE PASSING THRONG

THE
PUBLIC LEDGER

maintains a service which transmits current news, in the instant that it is received, direct to six different sections of Philadelphia. This service covers Philadelphia—covers it in a flash, and displays the news at six different points simultaneously, by electric bulletin boards, all operated in unison with that at the Ledger Office.

Ledger Central, at the corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, has become a Baedeker for Philadelphians. In addition to its electric bulletin board, Ledger Central contains a trained staff, whose purpose it is to minister to your needs; to help you in the choice of a school; the selection of a train to anywhere on the continent; to supply information on winter and summer resorts, with full details of hotels, rates, etc.; to give you a list of vacant houses, apartments or rooms; to help you find a cook or a chauffeur. All this Ledger Central is equipped to do—it is a part of the Public Ledger's service to Philadelphia.

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Main Office, 6th and Chestnut Sts.
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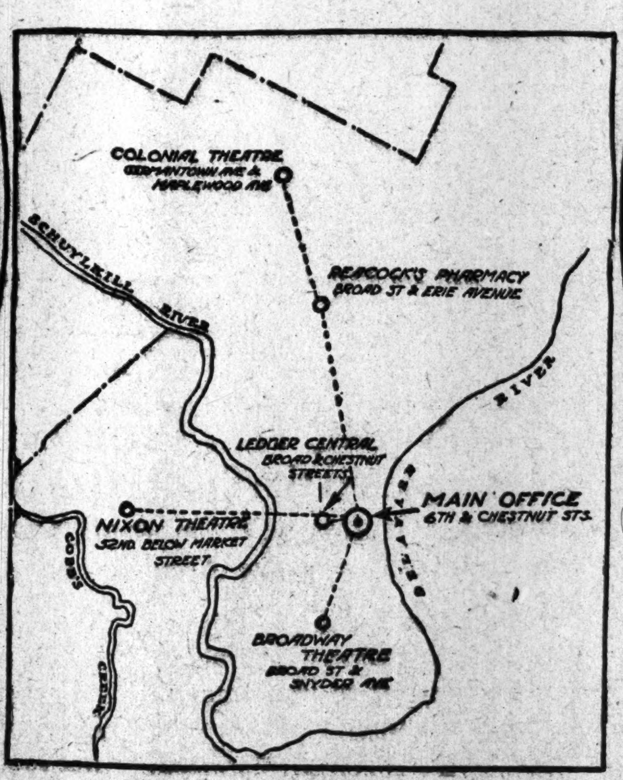
Nixon Theatre, 52d Below Market St.
Colonial Theatre, Germantown and Maplewood Aves.
Broadway Theatre, Broad Street and Snyder Ave.
Peacock's Pharmacy, Broad Street and Erie Ave.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PEACOCK'S PHARMACY BROAD ST & ERIE AVENUE
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MAIN OFFICE 6TH & CHESTNUT STS.
DELAWARE
NIXON THEATRE 52ND. BELOW MARKET STREET
COBBS
CREEK
BROADWAY THEATRE BROAD ST & SNYDER AVE

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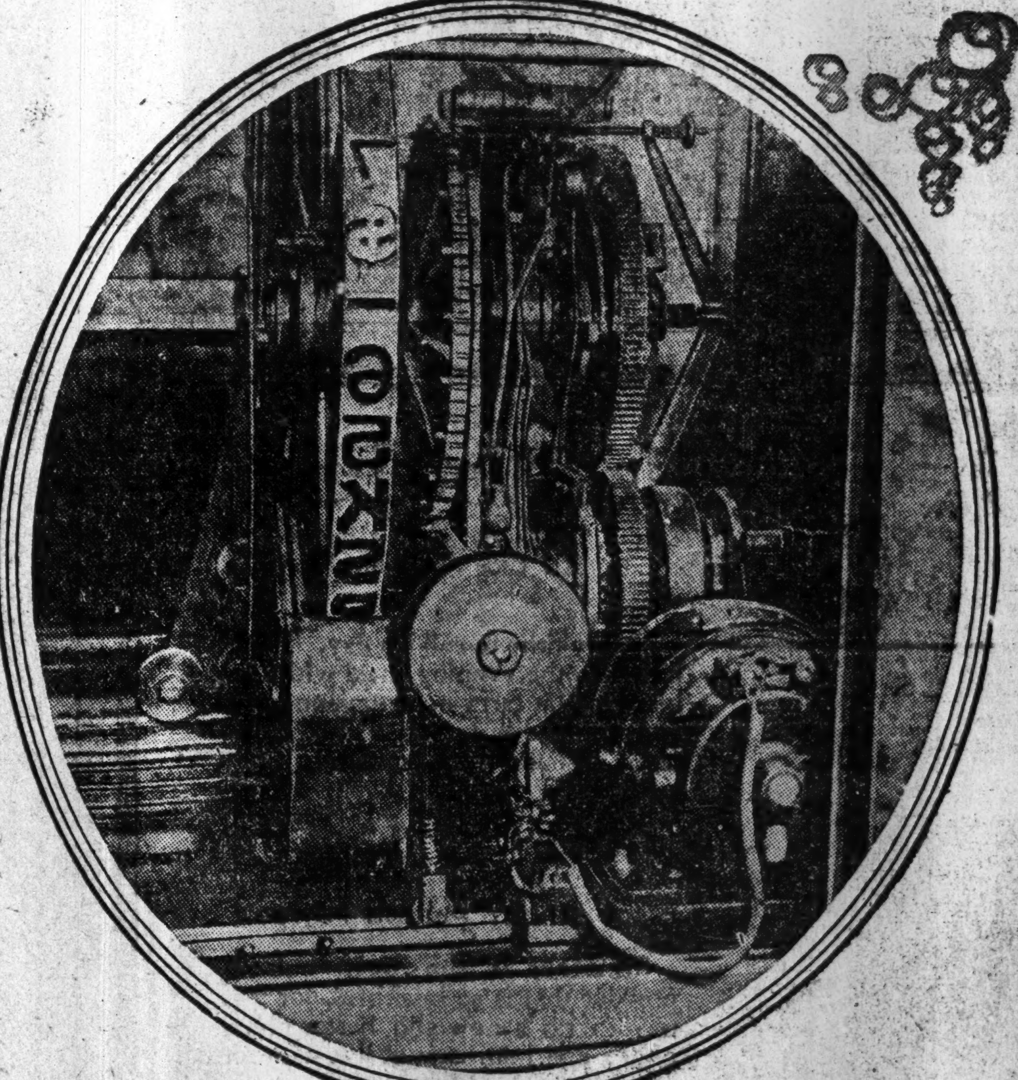

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PUBLIC LEDGER

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

ARREST EX-BUTLER AS WOMAN'S SLAYER

Joseph Hanel, Caught in Baltimore, Says His "Pal" Murdered Mrs. Heilner.

ADMITS ROBBING THE HOUSE

He and His Accomplice Separated in Philadelphia After Pawning Loot of Brooklyn Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—"That man is wanted in New York for murder and robbery," said Fritz Schmidt, formerly of New York, to Patrolmen Bavis and Garner of the Central District tonight, at the same time pointing to a man walking ahead of him. The man was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where subsequently in a statement he said he was Joseph E. Hanel, former butler in the home of Mrs. Julia Heilner, 2,217 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, who was murdered on April 23 last after her house had been robbed of $12,000 worth of jewelry.

Schmidt said he had known Hanel when he conducted a mission for seamen.

Hanel has been sought throughout the country, and particularly in Baltimore. He was charged by the New York police with having murdered Mrs. Heilner, but he denied his guilt to the police here. He admitted, however, in his alleged confession, that he had robbed the house of his employer.

"My pal murdered her," he told Chief of Police Carter and the detectives who questioned him.

Hanel's Confession.

Hanel is wanted here on the charge of robbing William D. Weaver of the Franklin Square Hospital of $104 in 1912, when he was employed as an orderly. His confession follows:

My name is Joseph E. Hanel, and I am known also as Joseph Warwick and Joseph B. Pettus; the latter name I have been using in Baltimore. I have been living at 110 West Mulberry Street. Formerly I lived in New York.

Until April 23, 1915, I was employed as a butler in the home of Mrs. Julia Heilner in Brooklyn, N. Y. Before accepting that position I had been living in a lodging house in New York known as the Seaman's Mission. There I met ————, [Hanel named a man he said hd been a New York waiter;] who told me he had obtained a position as a butler in the home of Mrs. Heilner, but was not going to accept it. "Here are my clothes, you take the job," he told me. I did so, and afterward we planned the robbery of the house. We met several times during the month of my service there, and always discussed the plans for the robbery.

Finally it was decided that on the next the maid was off I was to call my pal and he was to come out to see me. We were then to rob the place.

Telephoned to "His Pal."

"On April 23, 1915, the maid took a day off and left about 9 o'clock in the morning. When she had gone, I telephoned my pal, and he hurried to the house. I opened the door and let him in. Then I told him to hide in the pantry, while I went upstairs on the pretense of making the beds, but really to rob the house. While I was upstairs making the beds, he called to me, 'Joe, it's all right,' this being the signal that everything was O K. I hurriedly placed all the jewelry in a pasteboard box and came downstairs.

We separated on the pavement in front of the house, and met again at the corner saloon. There my pal told me that Mrs. Heilner had come downstairs, and that he had killed her. When he told me this, we decided to leave town at once. He did not tell me the details of the murder, but the next day I read them in the papers. We went to New York and from there to Philadelphia. The following day we pawned the jewelry in that city, but I cannot remember the name I used at the pawnshop. I admit that I planned the robbery and really did it, but I had absolutely nothing to do with the murder. In fact, the first I knew of it was when my pal told me. The murder of Mrs. Heilner had never entered into the plans and had never come up for discussion during the arrangements for the robbery.

But for the fact that Schmidt came to Baltimore from New York for work, Hanel might still be at large. Schmidt knew Hanel well, when he was in New York. He was walking along Baltimore Street when he saw and spoke to Hanel, calling him by that name. The fugitive turned pale and tried to get away from Schmidt, but it was of no use.

Dogged by "Friend."

He went into the Gayety Theatre and Schmidt followed. After the show Hanel walked the streets, but everywhere he went Schmidt was close behind. About 8:15 o'clock tonight the pursued and pursuer came up at Holiday and Lexington Streets and Bavis and Gardner were standing there. Schmidt, approaching them, told that Hanel was wanted in New York, and the two patrolmen immediately arrested the man.

Since his flight from New York, Hanel has been spending all his time in Maryland, he told the detectives. He went from Philadelphia to Hancock, Md., thence to Cumberland, and then to Spring Gap, coming here several weeks ago. When searched at Headquarters he had several pawn tickets, one of which was obtained in Chambersburg, Penn., and another from a local pawnshop.

Neither of these, he said, were obtained for articles belonging to Mrs. Heilner.

The name and description of Hanel's accomplice have been wired to Inspector Faurot. The two separated after pawning their loot in Philadelphia.

Joseph Hanel was suspected of the murder of Mrs. Heilner from the moment her body was found with skull crushed in by the blows of a beer bottle. He had been employed by Seligman L. Heilner, President of the Princess Corset Company of this city, only a week before the murder. Beyond the fact that he came from the Seamen's Church Institute, where he had applied for work saying he was in such straits that he would work for only board and lodging, the Heilners knew nothing of him.

On the day of the murder Miss Helen Buck, who had been Mrs. Heilner's companion for two years, had gone to call on friends, and about noon she telephoned for permission to spend the rest of the day where she was. Hanel answered the 'phone and said Mrs. Heilner was calling next door. Miss Buck asked the man to summon her to the telephone, and when, after an interval, he replied that Mrs. Heilner had gone on calling elsewhere Miss Buck became suspicious and started hurriedly for home. She encountered Hanel a few blocks from the house, and, in response to her query, he replied he was returning to the Seamen's Church Institute.

It was the last any one saw of Hanel. Miss Buck found Mrs. Heilner's body and gave the alarm. Descriptions of Hanel were sent broadcast over the country and several times detectives thought they had him. A pair of pearl earrings, part of a lot of jewelry taken from the Heilner home, was found in Philadelphia, but Hanel was never caught. Detective Dowd of the Seventh Branch Bureau, Brooklyn, left for Baltimore last night to bring Hanel back.

DECORATION A WILSON GIBE.

Dr. Greeley's Gun-Graced Bunting Reads "Not Too Proud to Fight."

Dr. Horace Greeley of 140 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, a grandson of the famous editor, yesterday had placed against the stone coping over the front door of his home an old Springfield rifle. Attached to the rifle was a strip of white bunting several feet wide mounted on board. At equal distances against the bunting were fastened pictures of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. Under the pictures, in large letters, was printed, "Not Too Proud to Fight."

The pictures and the inscription appeared on both sides of the bunting. Below the bunting was a large American flag. Dr. Greeley hung the flag out shortly after midnight and it stayed until after dark last evening. At various times during the day little groups of persons gathered and discussed the significance of the flag, the pictures, and the words. Dr. Greeley said last night in explanation of the combination:

"I decorated the flag and hung it to the musket as an object lesson. We cannot be too proud to fight if we wish to endure. These men were not too proud to fight, and the rifle is a relic of the civil war. I am a Democrat and voted for President Wilson, but when all we hear from him is news of 365 diplomatic victories a year, following an incident like the sinking of the Lusitania, it makes me sick and disgusted.

"I think that Theodore Roosevelt is the only man in the country at the present time who can certainly be depended upon to oppose the peace policies of a man like William Jennings Bryan. I would rather vote for Teddy under the present conditions than any other man that I know."

11 BURNED IN SHIP'S HOLD.

Blast of Fire from Acetylene Tank Envelopes Boiler Workers.

While fifty boiler workers and their assistants were putting new plates on the steamship Stormmount of the Montreal Transportation Company in the dry dock of James Shewam & Co., Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a tank of acetylene gas employed in burning out old rivets exploded. The tank had been placed in a forward hold of the vessel on the starboard side and it scattered fire for a radius of many feet. Eleven men were caught by this flaming hail and all were burned, five of them so seriously they were taken to the hospital.

These were Willard Bell, 179 Adams Street; Frank Gonzales, 625 Ovington Avenue; William Hanan, 150 Mill Street; Eugene Martin, 415 Sixty-ninth Street, and Charles Strain, 5,508 Second Avenue, all of Brooklyn. Bell was taken to the Norwegian Hospital and the others to the Holy Family Hospital.

After the first blast of fire, the flames subsided as quickly as they had started, and the boat was not damaged. The six men burned in addition to those who were taken to the hospital were only slightly injured, and after treatment on the vessel they left for their homes.

What caused the explosion had not been determined late last night.

POLICE AS FIRST AID IF WAR SHALL COME

Bishop Hayes Tells of Forces of Disorder That Would Arise with First Shot.

THINKS CITY WOULD BE SAFE

Commissioner Tells Lieutenants at Dinner Days of Political Footballing Are Over.

At the annual dinner of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association at the Waldorf last night Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, who spoke as the representative of Cardinal Farley, aroused great enthusiasm when he said:

"And as has been said, there are mistakes, and there are wolves in sheep's clothing; there are men ready to destroy your homes, men who will don any garb and any uniform, and who will want to take away whatever you have. But, in spite of those few exceptions, I say that the men of this department are a great moral force, and I tell you in all this talk about preparedness, I should count rather upon the morale and strength of the Police Department of New York City, controlling the forces of disorder; that is what I count upon rather than upon an army.

"Remember that when the first shot or shell from an enemy on the ocean should strike into the city, it would let loose the worst, the most destructive forces within our very walls, and there are forces working against us; there are forces working right here in our midst which would tear down everything that is sacred; which would tear to tatters, if they could put their hands upon it, Old Glory itself, and who would be here to protect them? Our army and navy would not be at home, and we, the citizens of the city, must rely upon this 'strong arm' of the department, imbued with the moral power behind it and a deep conscientious sense of the highest duty and a realization that they would not be wanting."

Nearly 1,000 members of the association and their guests heard the Bishop's praise of the department.

At the guest table sat, alongside of Lieutenant Richard E. Enright, the association's President, Edward Swann, Cabot Lodge, Dudley Field Malone, William Travers Jerome, Herman A. Metz, Job E. Hedges, George McAneny, William A. Prendergast, Arthur Woods, Miss Grace C. Strachan, Francis M. Hugo, Bishop P. J. Hayes, Rhinelander Waldo, William McAdoo, the Rev. Joseph P. Dineen, and Luther B. Little.

Many others equally famous sat with the men and joined in the festivities. Among them were Cyrus C. Miller, Robert Adamson, William P. Devery, Guy S. Cull, Frank Moss, D. I. McKay, Charles S. Hervey, Samuel S. Koenig, William Berri, William M. Alder, P. A. Whitney, John F. Hylan, R. A. C. Smith, John F. Ahearn, Alfred Smith, John Whalen, John Kenlon, John H. McCooey, Alfred J. Talley, Robert Goelet, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, George E. Ehret, Jr., A. T. Burlinghame, and William F. Schneider.

Each diner received as a souvenir a handsome thermometer, a book of songs, and other mementoes.

Lieutenant Enright for the tenth time sat in the chair of the toastmaster. He welcomed the guests and said, starting the speaking:

> The work of this department is not always carried on under the most favorable auspices or in the shelter of a fair and justly directed public opinion. For years and years it has been the football of political adventure. It has been the target of abuse, organized and directed by those who hope to gain place and power at the expense of this department, of good government, at the expense of the fair name of the city.
>
> For years and years New York policemen have been denied the reward of merit and have suffered under the Pontius Pilates who have some time ruled this town. Stability is not one of the bulwarks of this department. Bosses come and go like birds' nests upon the trees. It has been said if the police force is to be reformed it must reform itself. That reformation has been long in the making, but the day of satisfactory, if not complete, reformation seems not far away.
>
> In other days, when the courage and patriotism of the police force were put to the test, they were not found wanting. In the physical defenses of law and order in the streets of New York they have performed beyond all praise and for the defense of the flag they have shouldered guns and marched out to the front down to the field of glory. Should that test come again, as come it may, will the police force be worthy of the past? I answer yes. They will hang up the nightsticks and shoulder a musket and stand forth for the flag, and they there will stand or fall.
>
> Let us drink tonight to the Army and the Navy, the Father of His Country, and to the President of the United States.

Commissioner Woods paid a tribute to the late Father Sullivan, and, replying to Lieutenant Enright's idea of footballing the department, hoped there had come an end to the era of using the department in politics.

District Attorney Swann talked of the need for co-operation between the police and the Prosecutor. He said he would shortly take up a scheme whereby the detectives and the Prosecutor should confer at regular intervals. A living wage for the police was one of his pet schemes, said the speaker. Now he realizes even to a greater extent, he added, the call for added remuneration. This brought applause from the boxes, where the policemen's wives sat.

$3,000 STOLEN IN SUBWAY.

Mrs. Nelson Was Carrying a Bequest All in Small Bills.

When Carl A. Nelson and his wife of 505 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, learned that Nelson's father, who died a year ago in Binghamton, N. Y., had left them $3,000, they consulted together and decided that Mrs. Nelson should visit Binghamton and collect the inheritance from the executors while Nelson stuck to his work as a machinist in Brooklyn.

So Mrs. Nelson traveled up State and last Monday received the money. She didn't want it in a check nor in bills of large denomination, so the obliging executors got her the $3,000 in a huge roll of small bills, such as the Nelsons could employ readily when they should decide to invest part of their fortune.

Mrs. Nelson packed the bills in her handbag and started joyfully for home. All along the way she kept feeling of the bag to make sure the pleasing bulge was still to be discerned in it, and it was not until she had boarded the subway on the last stage of her journey home that she missed the bulge. She opened the bag in a panic and was terrified when her worst fears were realized. The money was gone.

The woman searched the car and searched her clothing. The bills had not fallen out and caught in her dress and they weren't on the floor, so at last she went on home and broke the sad news to her husband. Yesterday they went to the police of the Fifth Avenue Station and told their story and the Lieutenant in charge obligingly sent out a general alarm for one large roll containing $3,000 in small bills. Late last night no one had reported finding such a roll.

APPROVE BROWN REFORMS.

New York City Republicans in Legislature with Mayor on Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The bill framed by the Brown Investigating Committee providing for a referendum in New York City on whether the Board of Estimate, instead of the State, shall fix the salaries of city employes, was practically assured of passage tonight, when a caucus of the Republicans in the Legislature from New York City indorsed it and the other ten measures comprising the program of remedial legislation for New York proposed by the Brown Committee. The belief was voiced that Mayor Mitchel was in accord with all of the recommendations.

The caucus considered the three measures which Mayor Mitchel put on the slate for discussion at the next conference of legislators and New York City officials, which is to be held next Friday—the proposal that the State, instead of the city, bear the regulative expenses of the First District Public Service Commission; the proposal that New York City receive that part of the stock transfer tax collected in the city, and the proposal that the city receive half of the liquor surtax imposed by the Legislature of 1915. The caucus voted with the city administration on the first, against the Mayor on the second, and with him on the third proposal. The first and third proposals are part of the Brown Committee program.

The marked consideration shown by the Republicans for the wishes of the New York City administration after the refusal of the Assembly last night to grant a week's delay in voting the highway appropriation of $10,000,000 caused comment.

FRANCIS GOING TO RUSSIA.

Missouri Ex-Governor Accepts Appointment as Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—David R. Francis of St. Louis, a former Governor of Missouri, who was a member of Cleveland's Cabinet, today accepted President Wilson's offer to appoint him Ambassador to Russia to succeed George T. Marye of California, who has resigned. Mr. Francis had an interview at the White House with the President this morning and told him that he would accept.

When Mr. Francis was asked what he had said to the President, all that he would admit was that he "was considering the matter." It is expected that his nomination will be sent to the Senate as soon as the Russian Government signifies its willingness to receive him.

$20,000,000 CONCERN TAKES OVER LAKE SHIPS

New Company Headed by W. J. Conners Will Control 85 Per Cent. of Great Lakes Trade.

Organization of the Great Lakes Transit Company to control 85 per cent. of the passenger, packet freight, and grain steamships navigating the great lakes was announced here last night by Levy Mayer of Chicago, general counsel of the company, on behalf of W. J. Conners of Buffalo, who was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. The company's fleet will comprise twenty-five vessels with a freight capacity of 150,000 tons.

The capitalization, it was announced, will be $20,000,000. Tariffs for through rail-and-water east and west bound traffic will be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by April 1.

The ships purchased include all except six of those which have been operated on the lakes by the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, Delaware & Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, and Rutland Railroads.

James Carey Evens, now Vice President and General Manager of the Anchor Line, whose boats the new company took over from the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be President. Other officers elected, all residents of Buffalo, are: Marvin M. Marcus, Vice President in charge of finance; Harry Seymour Noble, Vice President in charge of traffic; Edwin T. Douglas, manager of vessel operations; Merton L. White, assistant to the President; W. B. Evans, Auditor; L. W. Lake, General Freight Agent; F. A. Stanley, Assistant General Freight Agent; Harry D. Hosmer, General Passenger Agent; R. M. Russell, Secretary and Treasurer.

OPPOSE TAPPING MAINS.

New Yorkers at Hearing Against Mt. Vernon Water Supply Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Merchants' Association of New York at a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee today vigorously opposed the Slater-Coffey bill, which would permit Mount Vernon and other Westchester communities to tap New York City's water mains without first receiving the consent of the Conservation Commission.

Mayor Fiske of Mt. Vernon said that it was essential to the growth of that city that the bill be enacted. C. P. Blainey, representing the Merchants' Association, said that New York needed all of its water supply for use at home. Stewart Brown, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, said that the arbitrary amount Mount Vernon would pay, if the bill was passed, $133 for each million gallons, would not begin to cover the cost of carrying the investment of New York City in connection with the Croton and Ashokan waters.

The bill has been before the Legislature in other years. Until this year there had been little prospect of its passage.

PIETRO ROSSI ON TRIAL.

Italian Student Charged with Attempt to Murder Chicago Woman.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The trial of Pietro Rossi, an art student of Florence, charged with attempting to murder Mrs. Mary Lavelle of Chicago, in a railroad train between Florence and Arezzo on May 21, 1914, in order to rob her, began today in the Court of Assize at Arezzo. Judge Fuortes is presiding and Public Prosecutor Adreoli, assisted by a lawyer retained by the Flavelle family, is prosecuting Rossi. The accused is being defended by Advocates Duranti and Hemitte.

The trial is exciting great interest, many persons having been turned away from the courtroom.

Mrs. Flavelle returned to the United States following the attack, and died in Chicago on Dec. 11, 1914, as the result, it was said, of her experiences in Italy. An inquiry into the sanity of Rossi resulted in a report by medical examiners that he was sane at the time of the assault.

Danbury Decision Contested.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—A bill of exception to the recent decision of Judge E. S. Thomas, of the United States District Court, that interest on savings bank deposits of Danbury hatters who were defendants in the suit of D. E. Loewe et al. against Martin Lawler et al. belonged to the individual defendants and could not be taken by the plaintiffs as a part of their judgment, was filed in the United States District Court today by counsel for the plaintiffs. This action was taken as preparatory to appealing to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

LIVE IN THE SUBURBS

where children can grow up amid healthy surroundings.

THERE ARE REAL HOMES

Along the line of the

New Jersey Central

TO SUIT ANY TASTE AND PURSE

Frequent, fast trains; low commutation fares; no smoke—hard coal used. Write for Booklet A.

W. C. HOPE, G. P. A., Room 802, 143 Liberty St., New York City.

GIBBONS ANTI-PROHIBITION.

Cardinal Opposes Statewide Bill Pending in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—Cardinal Gibbons today denounced the State-wide Prohibition bill pending in the General Assembly before a delegation of business men who had called upon him.

"I believe," he said, "that such a law is impossible of enforcement in a city the size of Baltimore. Such a law would interfere with personal liberty and rights and create hypocrisy in the people. The story of the world demonstrates that people always have and alway will indulge in intoxicating liquors. Further, I am opposed to such a law because it would deprive the State of a large revenue without accomplishing results, and that, too, at a time when both the city and State are very much in need of the revenue produced.

"However, I am heartily in favor of temperance, and whenever I confirm a class of boys I always exact from them a pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors until they become of age. I am also a firm believer in the principle of local option."

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual meeting of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children at Arverne, L. I., will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Hotel Biltmore. Evelyn M. Goldsmith, the President, will preside, and there will be speeches by Dr. Katharine B. Davis and William J. Doherty, Deputy Commissioner of Charities.

Among those who will take part in the program to be given Sunday night at the Hippodrome for the benefit of the Hebrew Infants' Asylum will be the Dolly sisters, Sophie Tucker, Belle Baker, Will Rogers, Gus Edwards, and Little Georgie. There will also be numbers from the Hippodrome show.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A bargain means quality and quantity combined—one without the other is not a bargain. When you see toilet paper advertised seven, ten, twelve rolls for a quarter, look at the quality first, then ask the number of sheets in each roll.

"It's the Counted Sheets That Count"

ScotTissue Toilet Paper

is as "soft as old linen," pure white and absorbent—this is your quality test. 1000 counted sheets, 10c.

Sani-Tissue toilet paper, "soft and clothlike"—its balsam treatment makes it healing—your quality test. 2500 counted sheets in a carton of 3 rolls for 25c. Ask your dealer.

SCOTT PAPER CO.

30 Church Street, New York

Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Life is to be enjoyed, not just endured.

Enjoyed moderately in all we do—in what we eat and what we drink.

The moderate man drinks that wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

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Conservatism

HIGH-SOUNDING and extravagant phrases, as applied to motor cars, are all too common. Thus their force is lost, and they convey no thought other than the impotence of the user.

Unfortunately, too, generalities are often resorted to in the absence of significant facts and convincing evidence.

For every effect there is a cause. The prestige and favor acquired by Maxwell Motor Cars are due to tangible and commanding reasons.

The comeliness of design, the solidity of structure, the economy in upkeep and operation, the ease and comfort in driving and lastly the innate integrity of the whole (exemplified by the World's Motor No-Stop Mileage Record, recently established by one of our stock touring cars)—these are the powerful contributing factors to Maxwell eminence.

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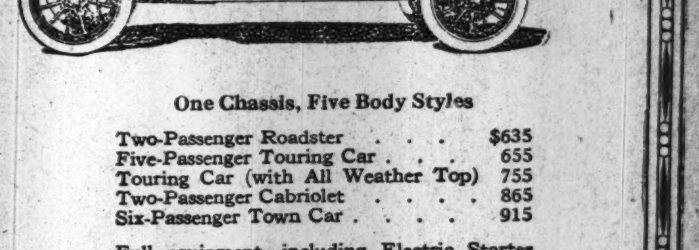

One Chassis, Five Body Styles

Two-Passenger Roadster . . .	$635
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Touring Car (with All Weather Top)	755
Two-Passenger Cabriolet	865
Six-Passenger Town Car	915

Full equipment, including Electric Starter and Lights. All prices F. O. B. Detroit.

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IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue.

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Jersey City, N. J.

He's Watching *the* Clock

Nearly time to call it a day. Then home to the evening meal with the biscuits that tarry not between oven and table—hot, appetizing, delicious biscuits—made with

RYZON

THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

RYZON is the new baking powder that is so healthful, for it is made with a new and better phosphate, and man cannot live without phosphates.

RYZON improves your baking, or your money back.

Modern recipes call for standard level measurements. So do RYZON directions. If you prefer to use heaping measurements, use RYZON exactly as you would any other baking powder.

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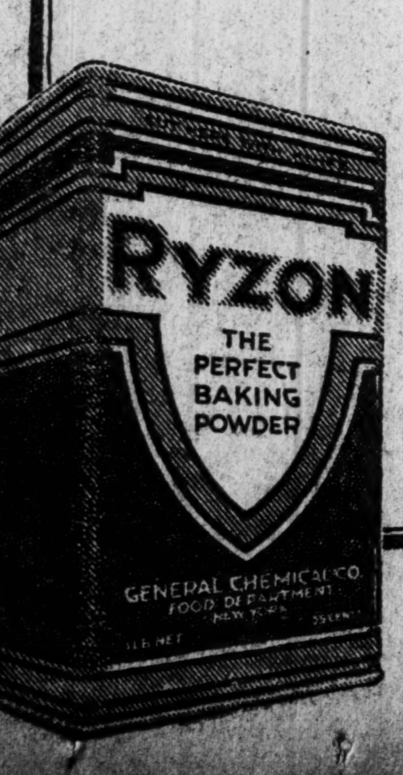

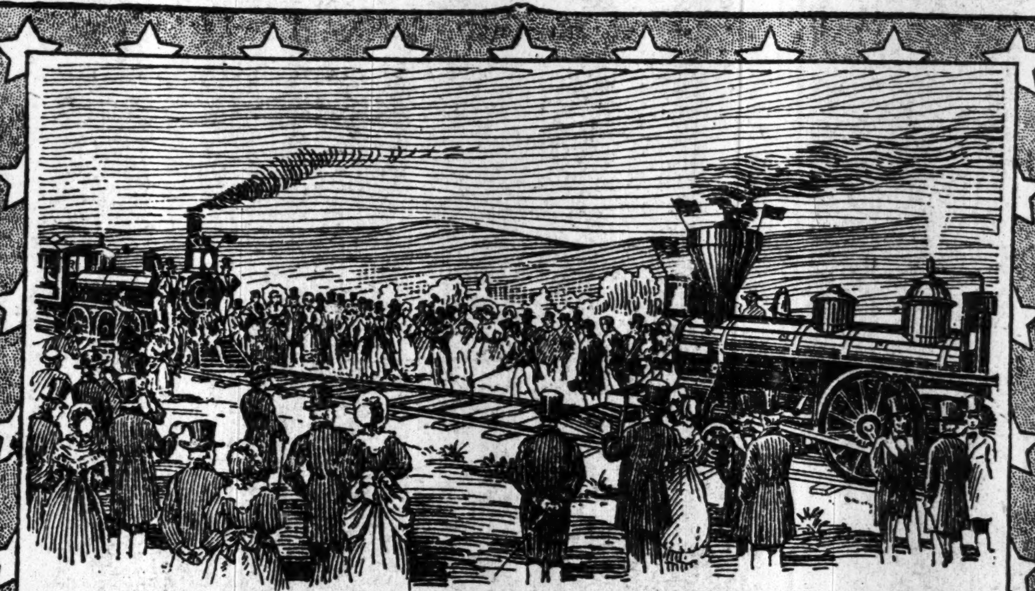

East and West United at Promontory Point, May 10, 1869, by Junction of Union Pacific and Central Pacific Lines

Facing on the single track,
Half a world behind each back.
—Bret Harte, "What the Engines Said."

Driving the Golden Spike completed the first line of this great railroad system and gave our country the first adequate communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

No other event in the History of Transportation was so widely celebrated or so important in the public mind—not even the building of the Panama Canal.

The completion of this first transcontinental line was the climax of a quarter of a century of agitation and three years of record-breaking construction.

The occasion was celebrated by public meetings and parades in all great cities of the country. Every blow on the Golden Spike was recorded by telegraph over the whole land. Public rejoicing in San Francisco lasted three days.

Travelers and shippers know that the first road west is still first.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

Joins East and West with a Boulevard of Steel

J. B. DeFRIEST, General Eastern Agent,

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New York City

(201)

MAY BAR CRITIC WHO DISPLEASES

Court of Appeals So Decides Regarding Admission to a Theatre

UNDER THE COMMON LAW

Civil Rights Act Does Not Apply Because No Question of Creed, Color, Race Is Involved.

RIGHT TO EXCLUDE UPHELD

Full Text of Opinion by Judge Collin in the Case of A. S. Woollcott, Times Critic, vs. the Shuberts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Court of Appeals today decided that criticism displeasing to the controller of a theatre is legal ground on which the critic may be barred from playhouses under his control. The question was involved in the decision handed down in the case of Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, against the Shuberts.

The Shuberts established a ban against admitting Mr. Woollcott to any of their playhouses on the ground that his reviews displeased them. Mr. Woollcott had resort to injunction proceedings, which, after action in the lower court and by the Appellate Division, was taken to the Court of Appeals for review of a decision in favor of the Shuberts rendered by the Appellate Division.

The decision of the Court of Appeals is written by Judge Frederick Collin with all the other Judges concurring. In it, Judge Collin declared that under the common law, the right of a theatrical manager to exclude a person was unquestioned. The Court also held that the Civil Rights act did not apply in the case because it merely prohibited discrimination against any person on account of creed, color, and race, questions that were not involved in the Woollcott case.

Here is Judge Collin's opinion, which is made the decision of the Court, in full:

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT,
Appellant,
vs.
LEE SHUBERT, et al.,
Respondents.

Appeal by permission from a part of an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in and for the First Judicial Department, entered Aug. 14, 1915, which affirmed the order of the Special Term granting the motion of the defendants for judgment upon the pleadings.

The Appellate Division certified the following question: "Does the complaint state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action?"

The nature of the action and the facts, so far as material, are stated in the opinion.

Alfred A. Cook for appellant.
Charles H. Tuttle for respondents.

COLLIN, J. The primary question presented by the present appeal is, may the proprietor of a theatre lawfully exclude from it a person upon any ground other than that of race, creed, or color. The appellant asserts that the Civil Rights act of this State, as amended in 1913, answers the question in the negative. The respondents assert that the act forbids the exclusion upon the ground of race, creed, or color only.

Allegations of Complaint.

The complaint alleges in effect: The defendants control and conduct many theatres. The plaintiff gains his livelihood as the dramatic critic on the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He wrote and THE NEW YORK TIMES published a legitimate and proper criticism of one of the productions controlled by the defendants. It displeased the defendants and, therefore, the defendants have excluded the plaintiff from one of their theatres, and have refused to permit him to enter it upon the same terms as the general public. They have threatened to exclude him from all their theatres. These acts of the defendants are wrongs against the plaintiff remediable at law only through a multiplicity of actions, in which the penalties recoverable would inadequately compensate him. The complaint demands a judgment permanently restraining the defendants from continuing the acts. The defendants answered the complaint, and subsequently applied to the Court at Special Term for an order for judgment on the pleadings. The Special Term granted the order. The Appellate Division affirmed it and granted leave to appeal from its order of affirmance to this Court.

The acts of the defendants were within their rights at the common law. At the common law, a theatre, while affected by a public interest which justified licensing under the police power or for the purpose of revenue, is in no sense public property or a public enterprise. It is not governed by the rules which relate to common carriers or other public utilities. The proprietor does not derive from the State the franchise to initiate and conduct it. His right to and control of it is the same as that of any private citizen in his property and affairs. He has the right to decide who shall be admitted or excluded. His rights at the common law, in the respect of controlling the property, entertainments and audience, have been too recently determined by us to be now questionable (People ex rel. Burnham v. Flynn, 189 N. Y. 180; Collister v. Hayman, 183 N. Y. 250; Aaron v. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351.) Under the common law, the rights of the plaintiff were not violated by the acts of the defendants.

Quotes Civil Rights Act.

Those rights were restricted by the Statute of 1895, commonly known as the Civil Rights act (Laws of 1895, Chapter 1,042.) It was entitled "An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights." It enacted:

1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, bath houses, barber shops, theatres, music halls, public conveyances on land and water, and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

2. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section by denying to any citizens, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens of every race, creed, or color, and regardless of race, creed, and color, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said action enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense incur the penalties as prescribed.

We hold that the purpose of the act was "to declare that no person should be deprived of any of the advantages enumerated, upon the ground of race, creed, or color, and that its prohibition was intended to apply to cases of that character, and to none other. It is plain that the Legislature did not intend to confer upon every person all the rights, advantages, and privileges in places of amusement or accommodation, which might be enjoyed by another. Any discrimination not based upon race, creed, or color does not fall within the condemnation of the statute." (Grannan vs. Westchester Racing Association, 153 N. Y., 449.)

The reasons for our decision may be briefly stated: The act in its essential particulars is identical with the Federal act of 1875 which was construed by the Supreme Court of the United States. (Civil Rights Cases, 109 U. S. 3.) The first section of the Federal act is:

> That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. (18 Stat. L. 335.)

The Supreme Court said: "The first section, which is the principal one, cannot be fairly understood without attending to the last clause, which qualifies the preceding part. The essence of the law is, not to declare broadly that all persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances, and theatres; but that such enjoyment shall not be subject to any conditions applicable only to citizens of a particular race or color, or who had been in a previous condition of servitude."

The qualification of the general restrictive language effected by the last clause of the first section of the Federal act inheres in the State act of 1895 by virtue of the last clause of its Section 1, namely: "Subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens." The qualification is not materially changed or modified by the different wording of the two clauses. The rights conferred by the act of 1895 are expressly made subject to any conditions or limitations established by law which are applicable alike to all citizens. The act forbade that membership of any particular class of citizens should justify or permit exclusion from the enjoyment of the facilities or accommodations designated by it. Except as thus restricted, the rights of the defendants as proprietors of their theatres were those existing at the common law.

Two Sections Amended.

The act of 1895 was placed in the Civil Rights Law (Cons. Laws, Chap. 6) as Sections 40 and 41. In 1913 those sections were amended to read:

40. All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, Superintendent, agent, or employe of any such place, shall, directly or indirectly, refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue, dispay, post, or mail any written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement, to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from, or denied to any person on account of race, creed, or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed, or color is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired, or solicited. The production of any such written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent, or manager thereof, shall be presumptive evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person. A place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement within the meaning of this article shall be deemed to include any inn, tavern, or hotel, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation, or rest, any restaurant, eating house, public conveyance on land or water, bathhouse, barber's shop, theatre, and music hall. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in response to a specific written inquiry.

41. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to the penalties prescribed.

The appellant asserts that the changes in the language of the sections made by the amendment removed those sections from the effect of our decision in the Grannan case (153 N. Y. 449.) Therein he errs. Rather is it true that the basis for that decision is broadened by them. The qualification of the comprehensive language of the first part of Section 40, as it existed in the first section of the act of 1895, and its effect, are retained. While the appellant argued ably and earnestly to the contrary, it seems quite clear to us that the provision, "no person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, Superintendent, agent or employe of any such place, shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages or privileges thereof," is expressly qualified by the subsequent words "on account of race, creed or color." The qualification referred to is thus made more specific and emphatic.

In order that we should hold that the act of 1913 abrogated the common law rights of the defendants existing at the date of its enactment, it must clearly appear that they are so repugnant to the act, or the part thereof invoked, that their survival would in effect deprive it of its efficacy and render its provisions nugatory. (Texas & Pac. Ry. v. Abilene Cotton Oil Co., 204 U. S., 426; People v. Palmer, 109 N. Y. 110.) This general rule should not be relaxed in the consideration of a statute put forward as imposing restrictions upon the control or management of private property by the owner. The right of the defendants to control their theatres and to exclude persons from them, as restricted by the act of 1895, may exist with the act of 1913 even as it did under the former act. The language of the later act is not more inimical to it than that of the earlier. Its continued existence does not deprive the later act, as they did not the former, of its efficiency. It, therefore, subsists.

Purpose of the Act.

The purpose of the act as amended is to give greater efficacy to the policy and reach of the original statute—to forbid the accomplishment of the discrimination barred by the statute, not only by a direct exclusion, but, also, by the indirect means specified. Such conclusion thoroughly satisfies its language. The purpose and policy of a statute are changed only by language expressly or through unavoidable implication effecting that result.

The respondent asserts that the legislative debates during the passage of and relating to the act of 1913 demonstrate that its purpose was that we have just stated. In construing a statute, we have a right to consider relevant conditions existing when it was adopted. (Bull v. New York City Ry Co., 192 N. Y. 361, 373; Matter of Jannicky, 209 N. Y. 413, 418.) The particular mischief it was designed to remedy and the history of the period and of the statute itself may be considered. (Wiley v. Solvay Process Co., 215 N. Y. 584, 588.) We are at liberty to study the debates in seeking and determining the evil against which it was aimed as a remedy. In case they clearly and definitely describe an unworthy or mischievous condition necessitating, in the legislative mind, the statute, they furnish the court, laboring to discover the intent of the Legislature, with legitimate and trustworthy aid. As Blackstone tersely expressed it, in the interpretation of statutes due regard must be had to the old law, the mischief and the remedy. The mischief may be indicated or made apparent by the debates attending the adoption of the remedy as well as by contemporaneous events and the relevant situation as it existed. (Tap Line Cases, 234 U. S. 1, 27; Standard Oil Co. v. United States, 221 U. S. 1, 50; Jennison v. Kirk, 98 U. S. 453, 459; American Net and Twine Co. v. Worthington, 141 U. S. 468, 473.)

A court is at liberty, also, to invoke, as an aid in construction, the history of the passage of a statute, that is, the changes and proposed changes in the original bill, as recorded in the legislative journals. (Blake v. National Banks, 23 Wallace 307; Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. Co. v. Manning, 186 U. S. 238.) It is established law, however, that the statements and opinions of legislators uttered in the debates are not competent aids to the court in ascertaining the meaning of statutes. (United States v. Freight Association, 166 U. S. 290, 318; Dunlap v. United States, 173 U. S. 65, 75; Lapina v. Williams, 232 U. S. 78, 90; Omaha Street Ry. v. Interstate Commerce Com. 230 U. S. 324, 333.) The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the rule that the formal reports of legislative committees relating to a bill in the course of progress are competent sources from which to discover the meaning of the language employed in a statute, (McLean v. United States, 226 U. S. 374, 380; Lapina v. Williams, 232 U. S. 78, 90;) but cannot be resorted to for the purpose of construing a statute contrary to its plain terms. (Penn. R. R. Co. v. International Coal Mining Co., 230 U. S. 184, 199.)

The debates in the present case conclusively show that the cause which led to the passage of the act of 1913 was the practice of the proprietors of some of the places designated in the act to advertise or notify the public and individuals that the advantages and privileges of those places would be refused to persons on account of race or creed, thereby evading indirectly the effect of the act of 1895, that the practice was deemed disgraceful and mischievous, and that the purpose of the act was to prohibit it as well as the denial of those advantages and privileges, on account of race, creed, or color, to actual applicants for them—to forbid the proprietors of the enumerated places to preclude, on account of race, creed, or color, the attempts contemplated, as well as to defeat for the same reason the attempts actually made for admission.

The part of the order appealed from should be affirmed with costs. The question certified should be answered in the negative.

COMMUNITY MASQUE IN COLLEGE STADIUM

Shakespeare Tercentenary to be Celebrated in Great Oval Bowl.

WILL SEAT NEARLY 20,000

President Mezes Says Adolph Lewisohn's Gift Could Be Put to No More Appropriate Use.

Announcement was made yesterday that Percy MacKaye's "Community Masque" in honor of the Shakespearean tercentenary would be held in the stadium of the College of the City of New York, St. Nicholas Terrace and 139th Street. The permission for its use was formally granted by President Sidney E. Mezes and the Board of Trustees on Monday, after consultation with the donor, Adolph Lewisohn.

The plan accepted by the committee having in charge the celebration was that submitted by Josef Urban. This calls for the making over of the Stadium into a gigantic oval bowl, capable of seating nearly 20,000. The present concrete structure, which forms nearly half an oval, will be completed by the erection of temporary stands, and at the west end of this inclosure will be built the stage for the performance of the Masque proper.

According to the accepted plans, the "community interludes," in which 2,000 to 3,000 trained amateurs will participate, will take place in the centre of the oval, occupying most of the open space, and gigantic towers, flanking the stage, will provide for the lighting. Mr. Urban believes that with this arrangement the acoustics will be excellent.

Not Easy to Find a Site.

This site has been selected after a thorough canvass of all possible available sites in the city. It was found that because of the unprecedented character of the Shakespeare memorial drama no place could be found within the city limits for the performance on the scale originally planned. Sites otherwise suitable were found to be either too distant or too specifically devoted to other ends. New York City's show, which, because of the many national groups participating, will have the character of an international celebration, will, however, be as large and imposing as the present resources of the city permit.

The official request for the Stadium by the committee acting on behalf of the city was as follows:

Feb. 19, 1916.

President Sidney E. Mezes, College of the City of New York, New York City.

My Dear President Mezes: On behalf of the committee having in charge New York City's celebration of the Shakespearean tercentenary, I beg to ask permission for the use of the stadium of the College of the City of New York for the last week in May for the performance of "The Community Masque," written by Percy MacKaye. This, the climax of the city-wide festival to commemorate the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's death, will be the joint product of the people of New York, representing all sections and all national groups. It will take place under the distinguished auspices of his Honor the Mayor and a committee of eminent citizens.

For such a community festival I feel that there could be no more appropriate place than the Stadium, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn's splendid gift to the city. It is situated in the geographical centre of Greater New York. It is easily accessible to the thousands of persons who will participate in the five performances as actors and spectators. It stands for New York City's recognition of the arts and sciences in the service of the whole people.

Our detailed plans call for the completion of the oval, of which the present Stadium forms a part, by the erection of temporary stands of a type and size similar to those of the concrete structure, raising the total seating capacity to more than 15,000. The large stage, for the performance of the spoken masque, would be built at the west end of this completed oval; the large ground circle, on which the community interludes will be enacted and danced, would be placed immediately in front of the stage, within the oval. Except for a brief period of time, the erection of the stage and stands will not interfere with the normal uses of the ground for athletic games and practice.

If you will give this matter your immediate consideration you will confer a great favor upon the committee

Very sincerely yours,
MARY PORTER BEEGLE,
Chairman the Shakespeare Celebration.

Stadium Appropriate Place.

President Mesez's reply was as follows:

Feb. 21, 1916.

Miss Mary Porter Beegle, Chairman the Shakespeare Celebration, 10 East Forty-third Street, New York City.

My Dear Miss Beegle: Your request for the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York for the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration next May has been considered by the Board of Trustees of the college and by Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, donor of the Stadium. While it has all along been the purpose and understanding of Mr. Lewisohn, the Trustees, and Dr. Finley, the former President of the college, that the Stadium and field should be reserved primarily for the use of the students of the college, all of us have hoped that it would be increasingly availed of for celebrations of an educational and artistic character that would be of wide interest to the people of the city. In view of these plans, your request came most opportunely, and it will be a pleasure to comply with it. The Stadium could be put to no more appropriate use, and we agree with you that the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration could not be held in a more appropriate place.

Assuring you of our cooperation, believe me, very sincerely yours,
S. E. MEZES.

It was hoped at first by the committee in charge that the Sheep Meadow in Central Park might be obtained as the theatre for the presentation of the masque, but the quick protest of citizens through THE TIMES convinced the committee it would be a mistake to press the municipal authorities for the necessary permission, and this plan was dropped.

Costa Rican Envoy Coming.

SAN JOSE, Guatemala, Feb. 22.—Julio Acosta, special envoy of the Costa Rican Government, passed through San José today on his way to Washington. His mission is to straighten the relations between the United States and the Central American republics.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Orrin Johnson has been engaged for the role of Mr. Ford and Fuller Mellish for that of Mr. Page in the revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" James K. Hackett will give at the Criterion. Viola Allen will be the Mistress Ford and Henrietta Crosman the Mistress Page of the presentation. Rehearsals are now in progress and the comedy will follow the current "Macbeth."

Frederic Poole gave a reading of "The Yellow Jacket" in Sanders' Hall, 30 East Thirty-first Street, last night for the benefit of the missionary fund of the Women's Society of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

A professional matinee of "The Weavers," under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association, will be given at the Garden Theatre Friday. Officers and members of the association will address the audience at the conclusion of the performance on a subject of importance to the theatrical profession.

Laurence Housman, whose "Prunella" was produced by Winthrop Ames two years ago at the Little Theatre, is on the California en route to New York. This will be Mr. Housman's first visit to the United States, and while here he will give a series of lectures. The first of these will be at the National Arts Club, March 8.

Again the date of the first performance at the Park of the new operetta, "The Road to Mandalay," has been changed. The latest date selected is Wednesday night of next week. The company went yesterday to Atlantic City, where four performances will be given. Oreste Vessella, composer of the piece and bandmaster of the Iron Pier, will conduct.

Excursions from Albany, New Haven and Trenton brought residents of those cities here yesterday for the performance of "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome. More than 11,000 persons saw the two performances.

400,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

Yvette Guilbert in Folk Songs.

Yvette Guilbert will give a program of French folk songs in costume Saturday night in the Neighborhood Playhouse. Twice during her stay here the French artiste has visited this little theatre in East Grand Street, and became so interested in its ideals, its work, and its appreciative audiences that she volunteered to give an evening of song. At her request some of the younger dancers of the Festival Group will give an interlude of dancing to the accompaniment of old French music. Sunday night the anniversary festival will be repeated for one performance.

Urlus in Title Role of "Parsifal."

Wagner's "Parsifal" was sung at a special performance at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, with Jacques Urlus singing the title rôle for the first time in this country. The remainder of the cast was the same as that of the last performance, including Mmes. Kurt, Braslau, Sparkes, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Whitehill, Ruysdael, Braun, and Goritz. Mr. Bodanzky conducted. It was a fine performance with Mr. Urlus contributing an excellent impersonation in his new rôle.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
MISS ADAMS'S ENGAGEMENT HAS AGAIN BEEN EXTENDED—THIS TIME UNTIL MARCH 18. THE REMAINING "MINISTER" WILL BE THE ONLY APPERFORMANCES OF "THE LITTLE PEARANCE OF MISS ADAMS IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON.
Seats for every performance now on sale.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 4 NIGHTS, LAST 2 MATINEES.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
"OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."
TUESDAY, FEB. 29—Seats Tomorrow.
Charles Frohman & David Belasco Present
THE HEART OF WETONA
George Scarborough's New American Play.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St.
Evs. 8:15. MATS. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
America's Foremost Young Actress,
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Hall Caine's Sensational Success,
MARGARET SCHILLER
Every woman should witness this fascinating drama, which particularly appeals to all women with its gripping story of a beautiful young girl's heroic sacrifice for the man she loves.
SEE THE MATINEE TODAY

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Last Mats. Today & Sat 2:20.
OTIS SKINNER LAST 4 NIGHTS LAST 2 MATS.
in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"
Starting Next Monday—Seats Tomorrow.
Mitzi Hajos in "Pom-Pom"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about Pennsylvania Dutch.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 50c. TO $1.50.
THE MELODY OF YOUTH
"A SPARKLING IRISH COMEDY."—Journal.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. Carriages at 10:50.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
"MR. HACKETT WAS THE IDEAL MACBETH."—TELEGRAM.
JAMES K. HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN
IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:20.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Seats Now FIRST TIME Wed., Mar. 1, at 8 P. M.
A New Comic Opera: THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

The Westminster Kennel Club's FORTIETH ANNUAL
Dog Show
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Feb. 22, 23, 24, 25
From 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

WEBER'S 30th & Broadway. 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
N. Y. STAATS-ZEITUNG Presents
GERMANY'S GREATEST BATTLES
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ADMISSION, 25 CENTS

KNICKERBOCKER B'way at 38th. 12:30 Noon to 11 P. M. 25 & 50c.
Bullets & Brown Eyes

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Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Sat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1
"Clod," "Roadhouse," "The Tenor," "Red Cloak."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BERT BAKER and The NEW BON TONS | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices. with Babe La Tour

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. | BLANCHE SWEET in "THE BLACKLIST." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, MARIE DORO in "Diplomacy."

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH HIGH LIFE GIRLS | Matinee Daily. Added Attraction, Serzac's Circus.

Irving Place Theatre | Tonight and Thursday Evenings at 8:15.
"DAS WIRTSHAUS ZUR STADT PETROGRAD." Friday Evening, "ROBERT TANZT WALZER."

SYMPHONY
Society of New York,
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
AT CARNEGIE HALL
Public Rehearsal—Thurs. Aft., March 2.
Concert—Sat. Aft., March 4.
Paderewski
(Only appearances with Orchestra)
Thursday Aft., March 9.
ONLY JOINT APPEARANCE OF
Kreisler AND Casals
Seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., FEB. 27, at 3,
A Program Devoted to
ORCHESTRAL CHAMBER MUSIC
1...Kammersymphonie...Schoenberg
(First public performance in New York.)
2...Poeme for Violin and Orchestra...Chausson
Alexander Saslavsky.
3. Solo for Violoncello with Orchestra..Boellman
Lucien Schmit.
4. Serenade in A...Brahms
(First time at these concerts.)
5. Serenade for Violin, Violoncello, Piano and Organ...Saint-Saens
Messrs. Saslavsky, Schmit, Maier and Damrosch.
IMPORTANT NOTICE!
As the doors will be closed during the performance of the Schoenberg Kammersymphonie, holders of tickets are requested to be in their seats promptly at three.
Seats at Room 1202 and Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

HOTEL BILTMORE Sunday Ev'ng, Feb'y 27, at 9.
Gala Concert
For the benefit of the Italian War Sufferers
Under the High Patronage of
H. M. THE QUEEN OF ITALY.
ARTISTS:
Louisa Villani | Valentina Crespi
Paolo Martucci | Enrico Scognamillo
Romualdo Sapio
MAUREL | AMATO
AND
CARUSO
Signor Caruso will sing for the first time a Canto Patriottico, music by Leopoldo Mugnone.
Tickets, $10, $7, $5 to be had at Ticket Offices of Leading Hotels.

EIGHTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
HOTEL BILTMORE, FEB. 25, AT 11,
FRIEDA Hempel
ANDREAS DE Segurola
MARY Warfel
Beatrice de Holthoir (French Diseuse)
ROSINA Galli
(Premiere Danseuse of the Metrop. Opera House.)
Note: Special and Interesting Program.
Res. Seats, $3; Boxes (seating 6), $30. Now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgment. R. E. JOHNSTON. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Evg. 8:15 & Next Fri. Aft. 2:30.
Soloist ERNEST SCHELLING
Program includes Mahler's 4th Symphony. Soprano Solo, May Peterson.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.
Next Sat. Aft., Feb. 26, 3, Aeolian Hall.
A CONCERT FOR
YOUNG PEOPLE
A Piano Afternoon
With
PERCY GRAINGER
Tkts. 50c to $1.50 now at Aeolian Hall Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 1:30, Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Homer, Heinrich; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2, Lohengrin. Gadski, Homer; Sembach, Braun, Weil, Middleton. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Cav. Rusticana. Zarska, Perini; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 7:45, Walkuere. Gadski, Fay, Homer; Sembach, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed., Mch. 1st, Special Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), double bill, Haensel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz; foll'd by Pagliacci. Cajatti; Caruso, DeLuca.
Wed. at 8, Prince Igor. Alda; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS.
Today at 11, Boris Godunow. Sun., Tristan, 3:30.
78 West 55th St. Phone: 714 Plaza.

Yale Glee Club Recital
CARNEGIE HALL
Friday, Feb. 25th,
8:30 P. M.
Tickets at McBride's and Box Office.

44th Street Thea., Sun. Eve., Feb. 27, at 8:15
Yvette Guilbert
and the TRIO DE LUTECE
Benefit Woman's Auxiliary French Hospital.
Tickets at Box Office or from management.
Dir'n Catharine A. Bamman, 35 W. 39th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Ev., Feb. 26, at 8:15.
Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra
EMIL OBERHOFFER, Conductor.
Soloist, JULIA CLAUSSEN, Contralto.
Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12, $15, at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3:30,
Recital by SYBIL VANE
WELSH PRIMA DONNA
Tickets 50c to $2. Boxes $12, at Box Office.
Mgt. Daniel Mayer (London) Century Thea.

Punch & Judy Thea., Today at 3 P. M.,
PIANO RECITAL Winifred Christie
Seats, 75c to $1.50. Box seats, $2.00.
Musicians' Concert Mgment, Inc., 1 W. 34th St.
Mason and Hamlin Piano used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Evg. at 8:30,
GODOWSKY
Tickets: 50c to $2.50. Box Office. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 24, at 3.
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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BILTMORE MORNING MUSICALE, FEB. 25, Reciting in Costume.
Available for Parties, Concerts and Clubs.
STUDIO, 115 W. 71ST ST. Col. 4131.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., March 1, at 3.
RECITAL BY The SENSATIONAL VIOLINIST EDDY BROWN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Evg., Feb. 28, at 8:15.
SASLAVSKY STRING QUARTET
and Alfred DE VOTO Pianist
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Feb. 25, at 3,
Song Recital by MARCELLA CRAFT
CHICKERING PIANO. MGT. M. H. HANSON.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs. 25 & 50c. | EVA TANGUAY in "The Girl Who Smiles."

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BURTON HOLMES TO-DAY
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MAT. TODAY, 10 & 15c.
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Phone Bryant 9059. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat.
Tonight and Bal. of Week, "La Coeur Dispose"
with Yvonne Garrick and Edgar Beckman.
Mat. Today, Benefit for Artistes Theatre Francais.
Friday Matinee at 3:15, "ARSENE LUPIN."

GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. 4559 Mad. Sq. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today and Sat. 2:15
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Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Tel. 1366 Circle.

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Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
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Sousa & HIS BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to April 8
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Entrance on B'way. Tel. 2330—Circle.
12 LEAP YEAR GIRLS
IN A MODERN MUSICALETTE,
Visions of Divine Beauty.
Lillian Wiggins, Peggy Eleanor, Eleanor Jackson, Eleanor Lang, Bunty Davidson, Charlotte Marmont, Etta Price, Estelle Landers, Ray Morris, Lois Marsland, Marie Salsbury and Violet Strathmore.
DANCING AND DINING EVERY EVENING AT 10:30—SERVICE A LA CARTE

EXCELLENT BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
Janssen wants to see you
AT THE FAMOUS
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BROADWAY AND
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$1.00—EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER—$1.00
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All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours' Dancing, 25c
Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M. and every evening, except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1916.

"VIRTUAL" LAND DEFENSE.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs declares that the army bill he is about to present to the House will provide for "virtual federalization" of the militia of the States. As this plan of modified federalization is the dominating feature of the bill, we may fairly assume that Mr. James Hay's idea is to give the nation a "virtual" army for land defense. The adjective, according to the lexicographers, signifies "in essence or effect but not in form or appearance," and the nation would surely prefer its defenses to be such in form and appearance. The "essence and effect" of Mr. Hay's federalization plan remain dubious. There is no true solution of the problem of divided authority indicated in the summary of the bill printed in yesterday's newspapers.

Authorization for a gradual increase of the organized militia to 425,000 men is good enough as far as it goes, but no provision is made to facilitate recruiting. The modest sum of $4 monthly will probably meet most of the essential expenses of a National Guard private, but recruits will never be enticed into the Guard by the payment. It is extremely doubtful if Congress can, by special act, nullify the power of a State Governor to muster out the militia if he chooses to do so, or to prevent him from exercising his full control of the militia in times of peace. In war the President already has control of the militia under the Federal Constitution. Mr. Hay and his adherents claim that "able lawyers" hold that this federalization scheme will be legal, although such high authorities as the President of the United States, Mr. Garrison, (who is surely an "able lawyer,") Mr. Henry L. Stimson, and the Judge Advocate General of the Army have lately spoken to the contrary.

Is the army bill to invalidate the Constitution of the State of New York? That provides, in Article IV., that "the Governor shall be Commander in "Chief of the military forces of the "State," and, in Article XI., that "the "Governor shall appoint the chiefs of "the several staff departments," and that "he shall also nominate and "with the consent of the Senate ap"point all Major Generals," while the State Legislature is empowered in the same article (XI.) to organize and divide the forces as it "may deem "proper" and to determine the manner of the appointment of all commissioned officers below the rank of Major General and all noncommissioned officers.

The proposed bill, it seems, cannot change the status of the organized militia as a collection of fifty separate military bodies, each with its own special government. The provision that the National Guard must hereafter consist of 800 soldiers for each Congressional district cannot be regarded as a means of federalization. It will, if enforced, increase the numbers of the Guard in most States, in New York from 18,000 to 34,400, but it will reduce the numbers in New Mexico, which has 972 citizen soldiers and only one Congressman, and in Hawaii, which has 855 and only one Delegate in Congress. In fact, the present federalization scheme promises no truer federalization than has been accomplished by the Dick bill of 1903, and its amendments in 1908, in spite of the fact that a large sum of Federal money will be handed over annually to the States to pay the officers and men.

If it is true that an additional sum of $50,000 is to be paid every year to every State for the education of officers in specified institutions of learning, the value of the bill as a partisan measure is much clearer than its value as a measure to improve our national defenses. There is some doubt, however, about this provision. As West Point is to be enlarged, and Mr. Garrison's idea of cadet companies for the training of officers is to be accepted, the plan of having little West Points in all the States may not go through.

For the rest, the bill, as its summary indicates, is unobjectionable. It accepts the plan of skeletonized regiments in the enlargement of the regular army, and this is approved by many experienced officers. It provides for a reserve, both of regulars and National Guardsmen, though the term of enlistment in the regular army with the colors might better be two years than three. The Senate, it is believed, will insist upon a greater increase in the regular army than Mr. Hay's committee favors, and it is expected that the House will accept the Senate's provisions in that regard for the sake of retaining Mr. Hay's dubious plan for "virtual" defense so far as relates to the organized militia. Probably the yearly appropriations will reach Mr. Garrison's estimate of $182,000,000 when all the haggling is over, but the scheme approved will not be so promising of effective defense as his.

CHAMELEON NEWS.

Recently there has been coming out of Washington a kind of news which on cooling in the unofficial atmosphere of an unromantic world changes color and produces wrong impressions. It is a psychic phenomenon not yet perfectly understood. Repeatedly in the last few weeks the attitude, intentions, and efforts of the Administration have been embarrassed and exposed to ridicule by what has been already authoritatively characterized as misrepresentation of a very subtle, ingenious, and unusual character. Perhaps it is merely that the distractions now taking place in the world have made everybody a little bit more word-blind and phrase-deaf than is normally the case.

However that may be, instances cannot be suffered to accumulate unnoticed. There was, namely, a report yesterday evening from Washington to the effect that Mr. Wilson and certain prominent representatives of the legislative arm of Government had seriously considered the proposition that in order to avert embroilment with foreign Powers it might become necessary to enact a law denying the right of Americans to travel on merchant ships armed for defensive purposes. This obviously is of that kind of news which changes its aspect in the unofficial light of public astonishment. It will be speedily characterized as it deserves.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

After the Triangle fire of 1911 the Legislature, following a prolonged investigation and in response to the righteous public wrath and pity caused by that disaster, passed a comprehensive code of fire-prevention regulations. Safety of construction, sufficiency of exit, detailed protection against fire and loss of life by fire in factories, were provided. The Industrial Board was established with power to reinforce the statutes by regulations of equal legal authority. In 1914 the management of the Labor Department was conveyed to a State Industrial Commission of five members, with the amplest powers to safeguard the lives of the working men and women and children of the State.

Twelve persons lost their lives and thirty-five were injured by the burning of the five-story Diamond Candy Factory in Williamsburg on Nov. 6, 1915. The State had ordered precaution on precaution. Investigation, the sworn statements of the five Industrial Commissioners, John Mitchell, James M. Lynch, Louis Wiard, Edward P. Lyon, W. H. H. Rogers, proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that they were grossly ignorant of the duties of their office and grossly negligent in their performance of them. The whole Commission is inefficient and culpable. The attempt is made to shield Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Rogers because they have charge, respectively, of bureaus under the workmen's compensation and public employment office laws. But the Commission has an undivided responsibility. Mr. Rogers testified that he did not read the law relating to the matters of the Industrial Commission, nor did he read the rules of the Industrial Code, affecting the same, before the fire. Mr. Mitchell testified that he left New York for San Francisco on private business two days before the Diamond fire and returned on Nov. 26. He went without leave of absence or vacation. He did not know of the number of uninspected factories. He didn't know that the work of the Factory Inspectors wasn't checked up. "I don't know; and I don't do; get a big salary for it"—that seems to be the motto of the Commissioners, of whom Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Rogers are thought to be the least incompetent and harmful.

The law of 1913 directed that all factories of more than four stories should inclose at least one stairway in fire-resisting material. The same year the Industrial Board enacted a rule applying the same provision to certain classes of buildings less than five stories high. From April 7, 1914, an amendment of the law ordered inclosed stairways only in buildings more than five stories high. The Industrial Commission did not amend its rule till Nov. 18, 1915. For eighteen months and a half the Commission neglected to enact a rule, with the force of law, for the protection of employes in factories five stories high. It is true it issued orders, uncomplied with, for inclosed stairways in such buildings.

Mr. Mitchell never heard of the gap between law and code, on account of which there was no regulation providing for an inclosed stairway in five-story factories, like the Diamond, until after the fire. Mr. Rogers heard of it first two days after the fire. Mr. Wiard heard of it on Oct. 1. Mr. Lyon, head of the Legal Bureau, found it out a month before the fire, but did nothing. As for Mr. Lynch, who, as Labor Commissioner and Chairman of the Industrial Board, might have been supposed to have a little competence, his ignorance and his neglect of duty are spread amply upon the record. For five weeks in July and August, 1915, he was absent in the Far West. It adds a comic contrast to the Diamond tragedy that Mr. Wiard, head of the Industrial Code Bureau, had not read the whole of the Industrial Code.

The Industrial Commission is without system, without adequate record-keeping, even; with plenty of power, but without force. In the fiscal year Oct. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1915, of 3,711 violations by factories of the law for fireproof stairways, only 246 owners complied with the law; and two prosecutions were begun! Was it for their ignorance, their incompetence, their shirking, that the Industrial Council asked Governor Whitman to reward and reappoint these five futiles, the Industrial Commission?

RUSSIA IN ASIA MINOR.

Almost the strangest thing that has happened since the beginning of the war was the collapse of the Turkish resistance at Erzerum. Now Asia Minor is open to the peril of being halved like an apple by a pair of shears, the Russians descending from the north and the English ascending from the south. Mesopotamia is the core.

The defeat of the Turks is not yet explained. It was not owing to a lack of ammunition or supplies, for the official bulletins tell of the capture of large quantities of war material. The killing, nevertheless, is said to have been one-sided. The official Petrograd word for the Russian losses is "slight"; for the enemy's losses it is "terrible." That was the case both in the taking of Erzerum and in the headlong pursuit. The Russian War Office speaks of being on the heels of the enemy, "annihilat"ing them or taking prisoners at the "tail ends of Turkish columns." That is not the expected way of the Turk in war. What happened to him at Erzerum is still a great mystery. Among the spoils enumerated by the Russians were military motor cars, as if the Turks in their panic had forgotten one precious means of flight. The ideas of the correspondents have been utterly confused, so that one day they have written of a Russian assault so terrific that forts withered away before it, and, on the next, (the Russians being inside,) they have expatiated on the impossibility of the Turks ever retaking Erzerum, because the defenses were only slightly damaged and are being rapidly mended by the new occupants. Berlin and Constantinople comment on the situation by silence or in monosyllables. That may be regarded as eloquent corroboration. Here has been an unexpected defeat for the Turco-Teutonic combination. The German dream of an overland empire is rudely interrupted.

Allowing what you will for Russian enthusiasm and for the exuberance of correspondents unused to the sensations of victory, the facts are that Asia Minor has been powerfully invaded under the most difficult meteorological conditions, that the Turks defending its northeastern gate were put to flight in two directions, and that the momentum of pursuit has carried the Russian forces already a long distance to the south, in the direction of Mesopotamia, where the English invaders are. The Bagdad Railway is threatened. That is the Kaiser's projected short route to India, from Constantinople eastward across Asia Minor to Bagdad and down the Tigris River to the Persian Gulf, which is an estuary of the Indian Ocean. The Russians moving south, on the heels of the fugitive Turkish forces, are now within 100 miles of the Bagdad Railway. By cutting it they could perhaps divide the total forces of the Turkish Empire and make it impossible for Constantinople to relieve or reinforce the army opposing the English south of Bagdad.

But that is not the most interesting possibility. Here is Russia at last about to find herself in physical possession of the shortest route from Europe to India. No wonder she is enthusiastic. She is fighting her way to warm water with altogether a braver chance of winning it than she ever had before. It now is evident that she had been long preparing for this offensive. It was launched at a moment most unpropitious for the Turk. The number of Russians must have been simply overwhelming. That would account for nearly everything except the inefficiency of the Germans' information service. Evidently they underestimated the gathering power of Grand Duke Nicholas in the Caucasus. It is possible that they thought he had been sent there to lie on a shelf, instead of which it was to spring a midwinter surprise.

There will be, no doubt, some political misgivings in Europe on the head of Russia's progress toward navigable water that does not freeze, especially as the initiative appears to be wholly hers, so that her prestige in Asia will be much enhanced; but that for the present cannot count against the great end, which is again to weld the ring. If the Russians and English can stretch hands across Asia Minor north and south, that is the end of pagan Bagdad, the end of the Kaiser's dream of Empire via caravan routes, and perhaps the beginning of that performance which Germany has been pleased to call the "mortal combat," pitched in the middle of the world.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

Not only a man's house but his theatre is his castle, also his barber shop, restaurant, hotel, or music hall. That is the plain meaning and scope of the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals in Woollcott vs. Shubert, handed down yesterday and printed elsewhere in this newspaper. He may exclude from his theatre, hotel, restaurant, or barber shop any person upon any ground other than that of race, creed, or color, the prohibition of the statute being limited, in the opinion of the court, to those grounds.

The question now settled arose from the exclusion of the dramatic critic of The Times from the theatres of the Shuberts because his criticism of one of their plays was displeasing to them. The court passes no judgment upon the character of Mr. Woollcott's critical articles; it does not attempt to determine whether they were, in fact, unjust, unfair, or so objectionable to the Shuberts as to justify the exclusion of the critic from their playhouses. All that was unnecessary, since the court holds that they might exclude him for any reason save that of race, creed, or color. And, of course, the court had nothing to say about the value to the public, and to the theatres—above all, to the drama—of the critic's work, uninfluenced by fear or favor.

Under this interpretation the Civil Rights act of 1895, as amended in 1913, stands just where it did before, a null and void enactment. The Federal act, as everybody knows, has long been honored by universal want of observance. Null and void as an enforceable statute, we mean, for, of course, exclusion from theatres or hotels on the avowed ground of race, creed, or color is still punishable. But when any other grounds suffice and constitute a valid defense in law the excluder would be woefully lacking in fertility of invention if he could not devise a reason that would serve his end without incurring the risk of punishment.

The Court of Appeals holds that the intent of the act is revealed and its scope strictly limited by the words "race, creed, or color." The act does not abrogate the common law rights enjoyed by the defendants at the time of the enactment, and their survival does not deprive it of its efficacy for the purposes defined by its terms. Previous decisions of the court give support and authority for this opinion. These decisions followed the old English case of Wood vs. Leadbitter, a highly technical decision, which has been discarded as an authority by the English courts since the passage of the Judicature act, requiring the application of equitable principles. The decision in Wood vs. Leadbitter having been definitely repudiated by the English courts, it was hoped that ours would not be slow to eradicate the effect of this obsolete decision from the jurisprudence of the State.

It is now perfectly lawful for the producers of a play to exclude a critic because they differ with him about its merits.

CUB HETERODOXY.

Some of the young men and women of Columbia University have founded an intercollegiate monthly magazine, and, having produced the first number thereof, are waiting, half in triumphant expectation, half in gooseflesh, for the reverberations and reactions of their bold young ancient thoughts upon the dazed world in general and the university dons in particular. If they were young Nihilist students of the prime of Nihilism they couldn't have a more delightful feeling of intellectual force, and revolt against authority, and great missionary work begun.

The ingenuous borrowed opinions of undergraduates are usually amusing. They put an ardor and insistence into them which make them important in their own eyes. They discover threadbare heterodoxies and sophisms. They revamp old errors. Their originality consists in the want of it. Dear children! They remind us, somehow, of Thackeray's Oxbridgian poet of "Jerusalem is ours, id Deus vult," whose career at the university had been "one of unlimited milk punch." So the excellent downy authors of Morningside rattle against preparedness or take a dab at the intolerable or prurient bore of sex hygiene with a seriousness that makes the venerable laugh. The Philistine world is weary of this pacific or hygienic patter. Therefore must our young gods and goddesses of the heights proclaim to the heavens their fervor for the stale, flat, and unprofitable. The student is but a good bourgeois or bourgeoise trying—"fame is the spur," and so on—to attract attention. Charles Baudelaire dyed his hair green. The Beardless Minds of Morningside print a magazine.

They are not "radical," they say. Of course they are not. Students, collectively, are conservatives, children, savages, in their compliance with college tradition, ritual, taboo. And there can be nothing "radical" in opinions that have no root, that are but the echo of woman's clubs and "forums" and ferryboat wisdom and the intellectual diversions of commuters waiting for a train. As yet no gift of paradox or brilliancy of style has been revealed by the Morningside magazinists. The Times wishes prosperity and good taste to their venture, which does at least the service of showing that the college is just as commonplace in its attempts to escape the commonplace as the unsheepskinned outside.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Troubled, but Not Vanquished.

As a reply to the assertion that the character of cats is revealed by the significance everywhere and always ascribed to the word "catty," one who evidently loves cats well, whether or not wisely, calls attention to the meaning of "cur," "whelp," and "puppy," and to etymology of "cynic." In a ruder age the list of canine denigrations could have been considerably lengthened, and unquestionably the argument is an inconvenient one for anybody to meet who has justified a dislike for cats by the fact that "catty" people are the objects of general distrust and disapproval.

The case, however, is not quite desperate. As the critic only proves that dogs as well as cats have been despised by no inconsiderable number of humans, and while that, in reality or seeming, lowers the repute of the one animal, it does not elevate the character of the other a bit. On the other hand, it is entirely without compunction as regards the cats themselves that we apply the word "catty" to those we think deserve it, while often there is an explicit, almost always a subconscious, apology to the dogs in case the other words are bestowed on a truly obnoxious person.

Dogs have their faults and they even commit what from the anthropocentric and anthropomorphic point of view are crimes, but the faults are mostly due to excess of virtuous zeal in service and devotion, and the crimes are usually the natural and inevitable consequences of incomplete adjustment to new conditions. Of course it is absurd to blame a cat for being cattish, but the quality of cattishness, when displayed by what ought to be a much higher animal, is distinctly and essentially detestable, while many of the characteristics shown by dogs are properly held admirable in their masters.

For some rather mysterious reason, "dog-like" has escaped the undeserved disgrace that attaches always to "whelp" and sometimes to "puppy" when transferred to the human level. "Cat-like" has had no such good fortune, and although "ungrateful dog" is a rather familiar expression of resentment, it can have that capacity only on the principle that guided the Latins in naming their groves. For dogs are ungrateful precisely as often as trees give light instead of shade—which of course is never.

Theorizing About Domestics.

One of our correspondents, in the course of some remarks on the Americanizing of immigrants, makes what may be a valuable contribution to the eternal domestic servant problem as it is known to the American housewife. It is, in substance, that as a rule European parents demand and obtain from their children unquestioning obedience to all commands—an easy plan, and one that obviates any necessity for thought or intelligence on the part of the parents, but not one conducive to the display in the after life of children so reared of judgment and initiative.

Our correspondent's assumption is that herein lies an adequate explanation of certain peculiarities in domestic servants about which employers bitterly complain, and he advised the American housewives, instead of demanding from the foreign maid some capacity for original thought and planning, to make the best of her willingness to obey orders and to wait as patiently as possible the slow development of higher powers.

This theory as to the intellectually deadening effects of the training said to be received by children of foreign birth or near descent has considerable plausibility for those of us who believe that children should be credited with a certain amount of reasoning ability. There are in the theory, however, several weak points. The first and worst of them, perhaps, is the implied assertion that servants are willing as well as able to do what they are told. Such is not the opinion most often expressed in regard to them in the innumerable and interminable discussions of which they are the subject.

And, if the demand for unquestioning obedience in childhood has such deplorable effects, why are they manifested only in, or even most in, but one of the two sexes? Boys are at least as sternly commanded by European parents as are girls. Moreover, it wasn't so many years ago that the method of child training criticised by our correspondent was at least as much American as it is European, and those of us who had it are at least as likely to declare ourselves its beneficiaries as its victims.

So the theory, instead of standing firmly on its legs, wabbles a good deal, and perhaps, after all, it isn't of any great value as a contribution to the ancient controversy.

Anti-Mosquito Heroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to read that the great spirit of preparedness has reached the shores of Westchester County, and that the members of the Interstate Anti-Mosquito Brigade had formed a line of battle against the foe. And I trust that the enemy, after days of starvation on those drained marshes of Connecticut, will succumb. As a people, we feel safer to know those grounds are guarded by men that are not afraid to give their life's blood for their country.

DAILY READER.

New York, Feb. 18, 1916.

BRIDAL VEILS.

I sell Bridal Veils in a great department
  store.
Here they are—all snowy white, like the
  delicate hopes they symbolize—
Ready to crown the golden ringlets or
  the dusky tresses
Of the girls who come to buy them,
  bashful, yet full of importance,
Attended by their mothers.
I have them at all prices—from two
  ninety-five up;
And the girls who buy the lowest-priced
  ones
Sometimes have happier faces than the
  others.
I sell Bridal Veils.

And I am forty-six years old;
And no man ever wanted to look at me
  a second time;
And I live alone in a hall bedroom in a
  cheap boarding house;
And yesterday I had to put on spec-
  tacles.
And I sell Bridal Veils—
That is my job!
Do you wonder that I sometimes doubt
  the use of living?

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

THE COLOMBIAN TREATY.

Ex-Minister Du Bois Pleads for Adoption in Its Original Form.

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the United States, whether right or wrong, should be attacked by a foreign power every American citizen, native or naturalized, would be either a coward or a traitor who did not at once offer his life and his property in defense of his country. But if this great Republic in times of profound peace, intentionally or unintentionally, perpetrates a wrong against a sovereign power, great or small, I believe that it would be the duty of every American citizen to do all in his power to help right that wrong with the same patriotic fervor that should move him in the defense of his country.

The violent separation of Panama from Colombia in 1903, made possible by the armed interference of the United States, was "synonymous with imperialism" and personal Government. It was not only false and fatal to all true national progress and opposed to the sentiment that gives dignity to struggling States, but absolutely hostile to the spirit that should bind the nations of the western world together.

That unfortunate incident has created a spirit of resentment in the Latin-American world, and so long as that bitterness endures all efforts to establish permanent commercial relations will be, in a large measure, thwarted, and the great canal will "fail in one of its fundamental purposes," while the spirit of a real Pan-Americanism which we are now trying to arouse will, in the natural order of things, carry a blood-red scar.

It has been a mystery to me that our people should have been so deeply moved by the violation of the Belgian treaty and so unanimous in their condemnation of Germany's act at the beginning of the greatest war that has ever battered human justice and bruised the human race, while they remained unmoved and voiceless at the grim tragedy of 1903, in which the Colombian treaty was scrapped in times of profound peace by our own Government in an act which covered a friendly republic with humiliation and financial ruin, and permanently separated her from the most important province and richest asset she possessed. If a reasonable knowledge of the grave wrong that was done to Colombia had obtained among our people at that time, a righteous indignation would have been aroused that would have restored justice by the sheer force of public opinion. But an all-powerful Administration blinded our people by showering upon Colombia, whom it had so grievously wronged, an avalanche of epithets, such as "blackmailers" and "bandits," thus smothering the truth and stilling the voice of American justice.

If truth crushed to earth in a republic of free men cannot rise again, a Government of the people for the people, and by the people can never find a permanent foothold on the face of the earth. I believe the hour has not yet come—and I hope it may never come—when truth cannot have a fair hearing in the presence of the Anglo-Saxon race. I have an unchangeable faith in the justice and fairness of the American people, and I believe that when the Colombian treaty, which embodies much that will make for the welfare and honor of our country, has been understood by the entire Senate, it will be ratified in its original form by that august body and approved by the American people. To amend the treaty as now proposed will be disastrous to the cause of justice and the hope of an enduring and uplifting Pan-Americanism, leaving the only real injustice we have ever perpetrated against the Latin-American race as a festering wound. Should Colombia join, as suggested by the Senate report, in a mutual expression of regret that we wronged, humiliated and despoiled her, it will stand conspicuous and alone in the annals of national self-debasement.

JAMES T. DU BOIS,
Former Minister to Colombia.

A German Indicts Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You published recently a letter from a German in Frankfort, Germany, to an American friend in Cambridge which is worthy reading because it shows how a German mind views the American principle of freedom and government of the people for the people. He warns America because he reads American principles with German eyes. I am a German well acquainted with Prussian principles, and I have also the satisfaction of having penetrated American principles of government, which, as all human principles, have their defects. But our defects are from a human, national, and philosophical principle, more natural, more acceptable.

He has in his letter one true, beautiful sentence: "Our strength lies in the fact that every one realizes that nothing permanent can exist without the subordination of the individual to the welfare of the community." That is very true, and many Americans may consider this more than they actually do in their practice of political life. But then this same German exposes also in his letter that principle of German Government form which will be its ruin long before the American defect will bring ruin, if ever it does bring ruin. Says he: "The army here is the nation and the nation is the army." In this sentence we can find the origin of this war and the ruin of Germany. We may find some repetitions of this in the history of civilization, this time affecting the great, lovely, powerful German nation.

EDWARD MAYERHOFER.

Yonkers, Feb. 19, 1916.

Hope for a Park Settlement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposition that the final decision as to the structure in Morningside Park be reached through the co-operation of a commission to be appointed by the Mayor is most excellent.

Architect Bossom struck the right note in Monday's Times when he indicated the likelihood that the engineers of the Water Supply Board are "committed" to the plan that has raised so great a storm of protest. That is precisely the word—"committed."

It reminds me of the good old story of the self-assertive man who carelessly permitted himself to speak of a certain horse as being 15 "feet" high. "You mean 15 'hands' high, don't you?" queried a bystander. "Did I say 15 'feet' high?" demanded the first speaker. "You certainly did." "Then, by ginger, if I said so, he is!"

The engineers of the Water Board have thus far taken this precise attitude. Having, as Mr. Bossom indicates, "committed" themselves along certain lines, they stubbornly insist that their way is the only way—because they "said so" originally.

This is neither the attitude of good engineering nor (of far greater importance) of good citizenship. Indications that new standards of both are now to be brought into the final determination of the matter are the cause of high gratification.

ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.

New York, Feb. 22, 1916.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you correct a news item from Montclair published in today's paper? Your correspondent made John R. Howard and myself say that Henry Ward Beecher and Phillips Brooks did not believe or preach the "doctrine of incarnation." If your correspondent had said the "doctrine of reincarnation" he would have correctly stated the matter in dispute.

HENRY KING HANNAH.

Montclair, Feb. 21, 1916.

UNREST IN DANISH ISLANDS.

Majority of West Indian Natives Would Welcome Annexation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dispatch about the Danish West Indies in The Times of Feb. 21 does not exaggerate the disaffection prevailing there. Last Summer when I visited the islands I found that the Governor, Mr. Hedweg-Larsen, had gone back to Copenhagen to answer to the charges of maladministration which had been brought against him. The negroes of St. Croix, the largest of the three islands, had secretly collected, in amounts from 10 to 50 cents, the sum of $280 to pay the passage of one of their number, Mr. Jackson, to Denmark, where he brought their complaints before the King and the Government. He told the Ministers that the officials they were sending out were "narrow-minded bureaucrats," who treated the natives like dogs, not allowing them to issue a newspaper or hold public meetings. "The negroes live in abject poverty and the hospitals are beyond description."

Another cause of complaint is absentee landlordism and land monopoly. The West End News of Frederiksted, St. Croix, says:

> Let the big concern, as well as the planter, keep all the land which they cultivate, but let the common black man get a chance to acquire and utilize the land which is now lying waste and unused to the benefit of nobody.

The reality of the discontent with Danish rule is proved by the rate at which the negroes are leaving the islands for Porto Rico and the United States to seek better opportunities and a freer atmosphere under the American flag. More than four hundred have come to New York City, and, unless the Danish administration is reformed, they threaten to desert the islands en masse. The people of the Danish West Indies all speak English and the present efforts of the Government to make Danish the language of the islands are not meeting with favor. If the question of annexation to the United States were put to popular vote, the majority in favor would probably be as large as in 1868, when annexation was supported by 1,244 votes to 22. The opposition would come from two classes, the Danish officials and the German shipping interests, for the Hamburg-American Line had planned before the war to make of St. Thomas "the Singapore of the Western Hemisphere."

EDWIN E. SLOSSON.

New York, Feb. 22, 1916.

Island Defenses for Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the Danish West Indies, it has always been understood in diplomatic circles that it was British Court, and not German, influence which prevailed upon Denmark. The next really prime important matter for us is to secure the Galapagos Islands as an element of defense of the western end of the Panama Canal.

WILLIAM C. FOX.

New York, Feb. 20, 1916.

WERE THE ALLIES READY?

Preparedness for War More Than a Military Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of The Times a correspondent said that the leading nations of the Entente were prepared for the present struggle since "all the [allied] powers have done their best to prepare for war as far as men and equipment are concerned." It seems to me that the opposite statement could be made with more accuracy, namely, that their very weakness at the beginning of the war is a sign of their unpreparedness.

In any question of this kind one must distinguish between the military policy of a nation and the actual measures which it puts forth to prepare itself for real warfare, the former calling for general defensive equipment, coast defenses, navy, and a moderate standing army; the latter demanding a perfectly ordered equipment for every soldier, a large supply of ammunition, and food and money in such quantities as to relieve the needs of the civilian population as well as the men who are fighting. The former is an "ounce of prevention," the latter "a pound of cure." The allied countries were not lacking in preventive defenses, but they were destitute in the supply of equipment necessary for the long and terrible struggle in which they are now engaged.

In the case of France, her ounce of prevention consisted of a regular army raised by compulsory military service, thus giving her a considerable quota of trained men ready to take the field. Here her preparedness stopped. She could not clothe, feed, or arm these men, although her supply of foodstuffs was not as small as that of her allies. Even today she is restricted by a lack of ammunition in quantities large enough to warrant an offensive movement of any size.

It is a common belief that England was prepared, since her fleet was so large and so well equipped. But a navy alone does not afford preparedness, and certainly England's army at the outbreak of the war was too small to be proud of. As an article in a current issue of The Atlantic Monthly shows, England could neither defend herself nor conquer a hostile country with her navy alone. Certainly the navy has helped her materially in defending her shores, protecting her colonies, and shutting up the German fleet; but it has not yet proved its worth in conquering an enemy. With the lack of an army of any size in England went a corresponding deficiency in clothing for infantry and ammunition for land fighting. Nor has England yet reached the stage where she can rely on enough ammunition and food to make her independent of the so-called neutral nations.

And now we come to Russia, undoubtedly the weakest link in the allied chain during the first year of the war. The absolute absurdity of citing Russia as an example of preparedness is seen in her lack of all the essentials of active warfare, guns, ammunition, clothing, and food. Even today, although her condition has improved wonderfully during the last six months, she is far behind her allies in these particulars. Reports say that during the whole of their retreat before the Germans the Russians had only one shell per gun per day. Even though this report be exaggerated, it is certain that Russia's losses during the early period of the campaign were directly due to a lack of material with which to fight. The vague statement "that she has always been a great military power" does not alter the obvious truth that in this case she was not ready to fight.

H. T. DAVIS.

Harvard College, Feb. 15, 1916.

The Late Prof. Molyneaux Hewlett.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed an editorial article in your issue of Feb. 13 entitled "Fists as Rent." In this article you speak in very uncomplimentary terms of my father, the late Professor A. Molyneaux Hewlett, who for a quarter of a century taught physical training at Harvard. You call him a "Midnight Mars" and "a colored citizen whose brows were decked with laurels or traditions of the ring." Believing that you would not knowingly hold a gentleman up to ridicule, and especially one who has passed to the silent beyond, I desire to state that Mr. Hewlett was a cultured and refined gentleman, who never entered a prize ring, and never associated with prize fighters. Nobody in Cambridge was more respected than he and his family. One daughter became the accomplished wife of the late Frederick Douglass, Jr., another the wife of the late Dr. E. D. Scott of the District of Columbia, he himself having been graduated from Harvard. One son, Paul, was a celebrated tragedian, who played successfully at the Globe Theatre in Boston, supported as Desdemona by Miss Ethel Greybrook, the then leading lady of that theatre. The writer has held the position of Judge of what is now called the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia for sixteen years, and was for years a successful practitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States.

E. MOLYNEAUX HEWLETT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1916.

CONTROLLER IS RIGHT.

False Etymology Responsible for the Form "Comptroller."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "The Saratoga Puritan" you refer to the State "Controller." We "up-Staters" always use "Comptroller," which is the spelling prescribed by law.

Was your spelling an error? If not, upon what grounds do you justify it?

BERNHARD STEIN.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1916.

It is an old story, many times told, and more than once in these columns, that the scriveners, centuries ago, ignorant of Latin, but having heard that in French "compter" means to count, and assuming that as the Controller has to do with money he must, of course, count money, wedged the false and perverting letter "p," with an "m" before it, into a perfectly good and correctly formed word. In late Latin the word is "contrarotulator." The keeper of the King's rolls, the payroll and other accounts, was the "rotulator." To guard against the possible dishonesty of that official the King appointed an auditor to check up his accounts, and called him the "contrarotulator"—that is, the counter-roll-keeper. From "contrarotulator" the word has come into modern languages, always without the offending "p." In French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Russian we have the word "control," meaning the keeping or auditing of accounts, and the title of the officer in those languages is spelled always without the "m" and the "p." When our Commissioners to the Paris Peace Conference in 1898 used the word "control," meaning political control of the Philippines, the Spanish Commissioners were puzzled; they thought our representatives were speaking of matters of finance. But the word "comptroller," with its vicious spelling and implication of a false etymology, is imbedded in the Federal statutes and in the Constitution of the State of New York. All the King's oxen could not pull it out against the Boeotian indifference and inertia of those who, if they would, might correct the blunder. You could not expect to stir very deeply a constitutional convention or the Legislature on a matter of false derivation. The Times uses the word with its proper spelling.—Editor Times.

FOR A SMALL SCHOOL BOARD.

Recommendations of the Public Education Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From press reports of the conferences between the municipal authorities and representatives of New York City in the Legislature it is understood that, as part of the general home-rule program, bills will be introduced shortly to reduce the size of the Board of Education and to concentrate control over school expenditures in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It is proposed to transfer from the Legislature and the Board of Education to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen the power to determine the number of employes in the Department of Education and to fix their compensation, as in other municipal departments.

With such a program the Public Education Association can only partly agree. It indorses the proposition for a small, unpaid Board of Education, but it opposes any measure which would apparently render that body ineffective and irresponsible by depriving it of the powers necessary to enable it to live up to its responsibilities.

For years the association has urged the reduction of the size of the Board of Education as the fundamental reform needed in the administrative machinery of the public school system. It has maintained that a large, unwieldy administrative unit like the present Board of Education must naturally be inefficient, and has pointed out repeatedly the difficulty of securing men and women willing to serve upon it and competent to take a sound and nonpartisan attitude toward broad educational policies.

The point of view of the association has been twofold: First, it believes that a small, unpaid Board of Education, appointed by the Mayor, is fundamental to all other administrative reforms in the public school system, because such a board would not only be the most effective administrative unit but would also guarantee the best type of home rule in education, since it would be made up of responsible citizens of New York City; second, it is convinced that even such a small board could not work effectively unless it were free to perform its legitimate duties unhampered. Results in education depend primarily upon the character and equipment of the persons employed to teach and otherwise conduct the work of the schools. Responsibility for such results cannot be fixed unless the body which formulates policies is also required to select persons competent to carry out such policies and to determine the compensation necessary to secure them. It would therefore seem essential that, subject to wise minimum provisions in the State education law, the Board of Education be given the utmost freedom to determine the qualifications and compensation of its employes.

Furthermore, the association believes that such a small administrative unit should also be guaranteed by law an annual allowance which would be adequate to meet its needs and thus enable it to formulate a far-seeing program for several years ahead. From a study of the actual expenditures for public education during the last few years, 5 mills would apparently be sufficient for this purpose. With a further provision for a strict accounting to the city authorities for all expenditures, honesty and efficiency would be practically insured.

HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director Public Education Association.

A Family Swamped with Troubles.

"It never rains but it pours" has proved a horribly true saying in regard to the T. family. There are five children, all girls, and only one able to work, and the parents are both sick. Months of privation, lack of food, fuel, and clothing have had a terrible effect on them all, especially on the father. At an age when he should be able to do good, energetic work, Mr. T. looks like a feeble old man. Just when things were at their worst, Mary, who kept them alive by her wages, was hurt in a factory, and since then has been laid up with an injury to her knee. The mother, exhausted from the long strain and overwork from lacemaking, is now under the doctor's care, and the baby is just recovering from an operation on her leg. The poor little mite now has a better chance to grow up straight and strong. The Charity Organization Society is greatly interested in the T.'s, and is working out a plan which will restore them to health and gradually make them self-supporting again. Alice and Leila were sent to the country with their father and are much improved. To give all of them the food and other necessities to build them up $120 is needed for the next six months. Those anxious to help the T.'s should send their gifts to the office at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and they will be promptly acknowledged.

The following gifts were sent in response to previous appeals in The Times for three other families: Arthur V. White, $1; J. H. Woodbridge, $2; Henry Wollman, $5; Two Friends, $2; "A Friend," $3; Mrs. Ferdyce Barker, $5; "H.," $1; Mrs. Adolf Liebmann, $5; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5; Hamilton Odell, $5; F. Reiker, $10; "S. A. T.," $10; Miss Ethel Zabriskie, $20; Miss M. H. [illegible], $3; Cash, $1; "C. K. H.," $3; Robert Scrivener, $2; "C. L. H.," $1; Mrs. H. Aymar Sands, $3; "J. A. B.," $1; Mrs. A. G. H., $1; Cash, $1; George B. Wuestefeld Company, $1; Mrs. M. L. Colville, $5; "E. B. S.," $1; Miss M. McKenna, $1; "A. L. H.," $10; Frederick Dwight, $10; M. M. Davis, $10; "A Friend," $10; Alfred Borden, $5; "J. S. H.," $1; Cash, $4; "H. A. D.," $10; L. R. Ray, $5; Miss Emily Tuckerman, $10; Mrs. Edward Brown, $5; Mrs. S. J. Childs, $5; Mrs M. E. Downing, $1; Mrs. D. W. C. Jones, $5; Mrs. W. H. Bradford, $20; "C. L. H.," $5; Miss Mary A. Harrison, $2; "A Friend," $1; William A. Robertson, $3; "A Mother," $1; "A. B. C.," $1; Clarence D. Sheldon, $5; Mrs. W. H. Keyes, $2; "John W.," $10; Zillah R. H. Moore, $2; "A Friend," $1; Mrs. A. M. Kidder, $10; "A Friend," $5, and Mrs. E. C. Bogert, $5.

$20,000 IS PAID FOR BLAKELOCK PAINTING

American Artist's "Moonlight" Bought by Toledo Museum at the Lambert Sale.

A RENOIR BRINGS $16,200

'Autumn,' by De Chavannes, Fetches $10,000; a Monticellis $6,700 —100 Pictures, $238,160.

It was the work of an American artist which brought the highest price at the second evening of the Catolina Lambert sale of paintings at the Plaza last evening.

"It is the finest work ever done by an American artist," said Thomas E. Kirby, the auctioneer, as the beautiful "Moonlight" was revealed to the audience as the curtains were drawn aside.

There was applause as the first bid was made of $14,000 and more applause as, after jumping by thousands with less excitement than a lesser picture going by $10 and $25, it was knocked down to the Toledo Museum for $20,000. It was thought that the Blakelock would bring a record price for the work of an American artist, but at a previous sale an Inness had gone ahead of it, bringing $24,000—the highest auction price paid for an American picture.

There was a record crowd at the Plaza last night and every seat in the big ballroom was taken. The returns for the evening were $238,160, for not quite 100 pictures. This brings the total to date to $301,545.

One of the highest prices of the evening was paid for a Renoir, a very important and beautiful example of the work of the artist, "Girl Knitting," a young girl whose blond beauty is shown against the blue of a wall behind her. It went to Scott & Fowles for $16,200. There was applause when this picture was knocked down.

The Blakelock brought not only the highest price of the sale, but the six pictures of the artist put up last evening brougth a total of $42,100. A very lovely little "Sunset" went to Scott & Fowles for $5,600, and a "Landscape" to William Macbeth for $6,300.

"Autumn," by Puvis de Chavannes, two nude figures with a basket of fruit and a fruit tree, brought another high price, going to Charles A. Platt for $10,000. Of the Monticellis, "A Woodland Fête" brought $6,700, going to the Vose Brothers of Boston, and Arthur Ryle paid $6,500 for "Floral Festival," while "Autumn," going to Bernet, agent, went for $7,100. The two charming panels known as the "Empress Panels," ordered by the Empress Eugenie for her private apartment in the Tuileries, one of the figures being a portrait of the Empress, brought a comparatively low price, going to the Vose Brothers for, respectively, $2,000 and $1,700.

The "Meeting of St. Germain and Saint Genevieve in Her Childhood at Nanterre," by Puvis de Chavannes, went to a buyer giving the assumed name of Q. Johns for $18,000.

The big Verestchagin, "The Kremlin, Moscow," did not bring a price in proportion to its size, 89 by 178 inches. It went to Hermann Loewenstein for $2,550.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of the pictures, with names of artists and buyers:

Last Supper—Unknown artist; A. A. Healey	$210
A Passing Call—Victor Pierre Huguet; Mrs. W. S. Gray	330
Trouville—Eugene Louis Boudin; Hugh A. Murray	410
Two Dogs—Adolphe Monticelli; J. W. Platten	275
Group in a Park—Adolphe Monticelli; Knoedler & Co.	700
Marriage Scene—Adolphe Monticelli; R. C. & N. M. Vose	700
Group of Ladies—Adolphe Monticelli; Stephen Birch	725
Landscape—Ralph Albert Blakelock; W. Macbeth	3,800
Landscape—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Scott & Fowles	3,300
Landscape—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Scott & Fowles	3,200
The Oaks—Georges Michel; Thomas S. Vietor	700
A Seaport—Georges Michel; Bernet, agent	550
The Shore of Portrieux—Eugene Louis Boudin; Stephen Birch	1,000
Marine—Gustave Courbet; Josef Stransky	725
A Scene in the Netherlands—Adriaen Van de Velde; T. Brummer	525
Dutch Landscape—Klaes Molenaer; A. M. Hess	475
Scene d'Hiver—Camille Pissarro; Durand-Ruel	650
Le Barrage de St. Mammes—Alfred Sisley; Durand-Ruel	1,025
Rochers de l'Estaque—Pierre Auguste Renoir; Durand-Ruel	1,225
Pontoise—Camille Pissarro; Herman Loewenstein	550
Landscape—Theodore Pierre Etienne Rousseau; Knoedler & Co.	1,150
Portrait of a Child—Pierre Auguste Renoir; Seaman, agent	3,600
Two Dogs—Philippe Rousseau; Julien F. Detmar	275
In Pasture—Constant Troyon; Stephen Birch	1,450
On the Riverside—Jean Baptiste Camille Corot; John R. Thompson	3,800
Landscape in France—Charles Francois Daubigny; Knoedler & Co.	1,650
Feeding the Chickens—Francois Millet, fils; Henry Kohl	525
Lion Feeding—Ferdinand Victor Eugene Delacroix; Durand-Ruel	5,100
Caught in the Storm—Jules Dupre; Stephen Birch	900
Evening—Jean Baptiste Camille Corot; John Levy	6,300
The Apple Orchard—Charles Francois Daubigny; Knoedler & Co.	2,125
Landscape—Jules Dupre; S. R. Guggenheim	4,500
Portrait of Alexandre Julie de la Boutraye, Comtesse Raymond du Tillet—Ferdinand Victor Eugene Delacroix; Knoedler & Co.	2,100
Soldats au Bord de la Mer, (water color) —John Lewis Brown; M. L. Jellinek	225
In the Forest—Adolphe Monticelli; M. L. Jellinek	550
The Necklace — Adolphe Monticelli; Knoedler & Co.	775
The Cavaliers — Adolphe Monticelli; Knoedler & Co.	675
A Castle in Ruins—Adolphe Monticelli; Mrs. Beyers	800
The Chateau Kitchen—Adolphe Monticelli; Seaman, agent	775
Environs of Pontoise—Camille Pissarro; Durand-Ruel	1,350
View of Argenteuil—Claude Monet; E. Eldridge	1,300
Apres-midi de Mai a Bry—Alfred Sisley; M. L. Jellinek	2,050
The Church Tower, Eragny, Bazincourt, (Oise)—Camille Pissarro; K. L. Ralphs	1,000
Sunset—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Scott & Fowles	5,600
Landscape—Ralph Albert Blakelock; W. Macbeth	6,300
Marine—Frank Knox Morton Rehn; Bernet, agent	1,000
Landscape—George Inness; John McFadden	2,300
Scene in Holland—George H. Bogert; Mrs. Beyers	700
Landscape and Cattle—Arthur Parton; Loring, agent	1,250
Landscape—Georges Michel; M. L. Jellinek	675
The Church on the Hill—Georges Michel; Stephen Birch	625
The Cascade—Georges Michel; Mrs. Beyers	950
The Waterfall—Georges Michel; E. Eldridge	875
A Winter Day—Alfred Sisley; Durand-Ruel	1,200
Sea and Land—Claude Monet; Durand-Ruel	1,500
Woman in a Courtyard—Camille Pissarro; Durand-Ruel	1,350
Girl Knitting—Pierre Auguste Renoir; Scott & Fowles	16,200
Landscape—Sir Augustus W. Callcott; Julian F. Detmar	700
Gamekeeper and Dog—George Moreland; Max Williams	1,825
The Game of Cards—Aelbert Cuyp, (attributed to;) Miss Elizabeth Reichmann	360
Feeding Pigs—George Morland; E. Stillwagon	675
La Plaine de Verveux—Alfred Sisley; Bernheim, Guene & Co.	1,600
Marine — Claude Monet; Bernheim, Guene & Co.	1,800
The River—Claude Monet; Bernet, agent	7,700
Landscape—Alfred Sisley; M. L. Jellinek	1,600
A Concert in the Forest—Adolphe Monticelli; R. C. & N. M. Vose	1,600
A Woodland Fete—Adolphe Monticelli; R. C. & N. M. Vose	6,700
Floral Festival—Adolphe Monticelli; Arthur Ryle	6,500
Autumn—Adolphe Monticelli; Bernet, agent	7,100
Cupid's Offering—Adolphe Monticelli; Lorenz, agent	2,025
Cattle in Pasture—Eugene Louis Boudini; Henry Schultheis	1,800
Autumn—Puvis de Chavannes; Charles A. Platt	10,000
The Castle of Chillon—Gustave Courbet; Mrs. Beyers	2,900
In the Park—Diaz; Stephen Birch	5,250
Landscape—Georges Michel; Knoedler & Co.	2,050
Parc des Cretes—Gustave Courbet; Seaman, agent	950
L'Homme a l'Epee—Marcellin Gilbert Desboutins; M. L. Jellinek	650
English Landscape—Edward Charles Williams and William Shayer; Julian F. Detmar	2,550
Italian Ruins—Giovanni Paolo Pannini; Bernet, agent	1,150
Lake Albano and Monastery—Richard Wilson; Knoedler & Co.	2,000
Saturday Morning; or, Favorite Chickens Going to Market—William Redmore Bigg; Knoedler & Co.	2,000
Turner; Holland Galleries	6,000
Classical Scene, (in the early syle of)—Waterfall Near Tivoli—Richard Wilson; Seaman, agent	2,000
The Death of the Grandfather—Jean Baptiste Greuze; Durand-Ruel	900
A Group of Ladies—Adolphe Monticelli; R. C. and N. M. Vose	2,000
Ladies and Children—Adolphe Monticelli; R. C. and N. M. Vose	1,700
Moonlight—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Henry Reinhardt, Toledo Museum	20,000
A Dream of Youth—P. Marcius Simons; Mrs. Morton L. Schwartz	700
A Roof Garden—Childe Hassam; Henry Schultheis	975
Summertime—Hamilton Hamilton; M. L. Jellinek	375
The Meeting of Saint Germain and Sainte Genevieve, in Her Childhood, at Nanterre—Puvis de Chavannes; Q. Johns	18,000
Frieze—Puvis de Chavannes; Q. Johns	3,300

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MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

Following the sale of the pictures catalogued several extra numbers were sold, one of these, "Landscape," by Michelson, went to J. F. Detmar for $1,825. English portraits and Italian old masters will appear this evening in the third night's sale of pictures. The last of the pictures will be sold at the Plaza tomorrow evening. The statuary will be sold at the American Art Galleries.

MISS FRANCES LEVY A BRIDE

Wedded to Harold L. Lewis by the Rev. Dr. H. Perlera Mendes.

The marriage of Miss Frances Wolff Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Napoleon Levy, and Harold L. Lewis of this city took place yesterday at the home of the bride, 18 West Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Dr. H. Perlera Mendes performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. de Sola Pool.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old point lace, an heirloom. She was attended by Miss Agnes H. Levy as maid of honor, and Mrs. Frederick A. Gimbel and Mrs. Jerome A. Frank as matrons of honor. The bridesmaids were her two sisters, the Misses Florence and Alma Levy, and Rosalie G. Nathan. Masters John Lewis and Harmon H. Goldstone, nephews of the bridegroom, acted as pages.

Florian Tobias was best man for his nephew. The ushers were Lafayette A. Goldstone, De Witt Fox, Leslie R. Reis, and Lester F. Dittenhoefer.

The house was decorated with Spring flowers and American flags. The bride is a member of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a grandniece of the late Commodore Uriah Levy, U. S. N. The bridegroom is a direct descendant of the old Tobias and Hendricks families.

Only relatives and intimate friends attended the wedding, which was followed by a reception. Later the couple left for the South on their honeymoon. They will reside at 215 West Eighty-eighth Street on their return.

BRIDAL PARTY AT DINNER.

Miss Marietta L. Chapin to Wed Harold Hartshorne Today.

Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin gave a dinner last evening at her residence, 930 Fifth Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Marietta L. Chapin, whose marriage to Harold Hartshorne takes place today. The guests included the entire bridal party.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Miss Chapin, and Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. and Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne, there were present the Misses Elizabeth Chapin, Eleanor Hartshorne, Emmalena Sizer, Anna and Frances Ballard, and Eunice Clapp of New York and Alice Silverthorne of Chicago; also Drayton Burrill, Jr., Lester Armour, Kenneth A. Patterson, F. Hamilton Dyckman, Henry P. Elliott, Truman P. Handy, John McHughes, John B. Marsh, and John Noble Stearns, Jr.

The wedding will take place at 4:30 this afternoon in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the reception is to be at the Colony Club.

Party for Miss Vida Milholland.

Miss Harriette Cady gave a small reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 601 Madison Avenue, for Miss Vida Milholland, a sister of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain. The guests included Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Frank Arnold, Mrs. Ellsworth Eliot, Mrs. John M. King, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Kurt Schindler, Dr. S. S. Burt and George W. Bramwell.

Blum-McElhinny Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. McElhinny of 562 West 164th Street, formerly of Virginia, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline Virginia McElhinny, to F. Melville Blum. The wedding will take place during Easter week. Mr. Blum was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1909, and also is a graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School.

"La Sonnambula" to be Revived.

Bellini's "La Sonnambula," which has not been sung at the Metropolitan Opera House for six years, will be revived on Friday evening of next week with Mme. Barrientos in the title rôle. The others in the cast will be Mmes. Sparkes and Perini, and Messrs. Damacco, Didur, Rossi, and Audisio. Mr. Polacco will conduct. Maud Fay, an American soprano from the Munich Opera, will make her first appearance at the Metropolitan on Monday evening in "Die Walküre." The opera for Wednesday evening will be "Prince Igor," and that for Thursday evening, "Tristan und Isolde." "Carmen" will be sung at the Saturday matinée and "Aïda" on Saturday night. There will be a special matinée of "Hänsel und Gretel" and "Pagliacci" on Wednesday afternoon, with Caruso in the latter opera.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the New York and Lafayette.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on transatlantic liners were:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—C. Anton, A. W. Balcom, H. W. Barnes, Mrs. F. J. Blake, Edmond Butler, D. Carnegie, Mrs. R. Crandall, Benjamin F. Curtis, William M. Dobell, Albert C. Dodge, S. J. Draper, H. East, C. A. Ernst, Walter P. Fearon, Mrs. Bernard Flurscheim, Giuseppe Ginolino, Reuben Gold, Walter Gott, W. R. Grant, J. W. Grooms, J. E. Grounds, Arthur C. Hamerton, John Hampson, Howard Hardy, Mrs. E. A. Hill, E. Hosac, Miss Peggy Hyland, Frederick M. Jabara, S. Kaizumi, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Laing, J. L. Lawson, Mrs. M. Levi, Percy M. Leyland, Mr. and Mrs. William McLaren, B. J. Miller, W. H. Mills, T. C. Montgomery, A. V. Morris, Mrs. M. Murphy, J. L. Myers, Mrs. R. C. Poyser, Miss Edith Poyser, Louis Rasch, J. T. Rowlands, Leopold Scheff, J. A. Scott, Mrs. E. M. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Strutt, H. Sumida, O. Tiedemann, Mrs. M. F. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Watson, Albert W. Waxman; Cyril Waxman, Edward Weinacht, Harry R. West, Dr. L. D. Whitney, C. R. Wildridge, C. D. Willard.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—H. Adler, Ramon Boera, Vicomte de Breteuil, C. Bertelly, Dr. A. Billings, J. Chopak, William H. Cusick, E. Cassidy, John J. Collins, Mrs. Marie Daudriac, Miss J. Daudriac, James F. Egan, John Fitzpatrick, S. Ginsburg, Harry Gross, Nathan Glickman, A. Hauser, H. Hobbs, H. Karby, L. Karger, W. de Lignemare, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lacroix, L. Mavredi, Mrs. Elena de Mayerat, M. A. Phillips, S. Rosenfeld, Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Speakman, Lieutenant Charles Sweeny, Leone Siciliani, W. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Tips, W. Taylor, R. Tanner, Paul Verdier, Zaliig Edouard.

LAFAYETTE EXHIBIT OPENED BY CHOATE

Ex-Ambassador Happy in His Address to 500 Women Friends of France.

COUPLES TWO WAR HEROES

Finest Way to Celebrate Washington's Birthday, He Says, is in Conjunction with Lafayette.

The Lafayette Exhibition for the benefit of the industries and charities of France was opened yesterday afternoon at the building formerly occupied by the Knickerbocker Club, at 319 Fifth Avenue, by Joseph H. Choate, once Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. From the moment that Mr. Choate, smiling and apparently in the best of health, entered the building at 3:20 o'clock until he reached the climax of his brief address by asserting that the only way to settle the war was "to destroy the power of the party guilty of beginning it," he was the lion of the hour.

Most of those at the opening of the exhibition yesterday were women, and they devoted all of their energies to pay honor to their distinguished guest. In fact, Mr. Choate had the time of his life, and after his address he sallied forth under the escort of a guard of women to inspect the exhibits on the different floors. One young and very enthusiastic woman started up the first flight of stairs from the meeting room on the run and Mr. Choate hurried after her.

"I'm coming to look the things over," he said, "but I can't go quite as fast as that."

"This is the finest way of celebrating Washington's Birthday I have ever known," said Mr. Choate in his address.

"To celebrate it in conjunction with a celebration for Lafayette is a wonderfully happy coincidence. Both were model men.

"Lafayette married at the age of 17, and he and his wife lived in harmony and peace, thus setting a glorious example for all others," continued Mr. Choate. "And five days after he came to this country he wrote to his wife: 'The American women are very beautiful and unaffected in manner. They possess charm and neatness, which prevails everywhere in this country. And they receive the greatest attention, much more so even than in England.' Now, after 140 years, I couldn't say anything better than that message which Lafayette wrote to his wife about the American women."

From the moment that the war broke out, said Mr. Choate, the French had been perfectly splendid.

"They saw that the salvation of their country was at stake, and in fact that it was nearly lost at the beginning of the war," he said. "But they have fought ever since that time, and there has been but one desire—to save the country and put aside the terrible oppressor threatening them."

It had not been difficult to obtain money to aid those who suffered by the war, he said, and the number who gave now far exceeded those who gave before the conflict began. The growth of the spirit of sympathy, he added, had opened pockets which had never been opened before.

Turning to the gathering of fashionably gowned women in the hall, he said, with a twinkle in his eye:

"Nobody is expected to leave this building with any money in his pockets or her black bag."

About 500 attended the exhibition and inspected the exhibits, which have been collected from all parts of the country and from abroad. The exhibition will remain open for three weeks, with a daily program of music at 4 o'clock. This afternoon George Copeland will give a recital of de Bussey music, supplemented by modern Spanish and old Italian selections. Tomorrow afternoon Anna Fitziu of the Metropolitan Opera Company will give a song recital.

MOVIE MEN TO PROTEST.

Delegation Will Oppose Censorship Bill in Albany.

A delegation of men interested in various branches of the motion picture industry will go to Albany today to protest against the passage of a censorship bill introduced by Assemblyman Fred M. Ahern of Kings and known as Bill No. 518, which will come up for hearing today before the Codes Committee of the Assembly.

In the delegation will be John R. Freuler, P. A. Powers, Lloyd D. Willis, J. Robert Rubin, and Arthur S. Friend, representing some of the largest film producing and distributing companies; J. W. Binder, Executive Secretary of the Motion Picture Board of Trade; a committee of 175 representatives of the Exhibitors' League of New York; representatives of the New York Federation of Labor, the Alliance of Stage Employes and of the Musicians' Union.

The delegation will reach Albany at noon, and will hold a meeting at the Hotel Ten Eyck shortly afterward to choose speakers and outline a plan of action.

The bill proposes to establish a Censorship Board of three members, with authority to appoint assistants and the power of censoring all films and of barring all considered to be "sacrilegious, obscene, indecent, or immoral."

CHAPLIN HAS NOT SIGNED.

Report That a Guarantee of $500,000 a Year Has Been Offered Him.

The subject of what film company will acquire the services of Charles Chaplin for the ensuing year continues to be the chief topic of interest in theatrical circles. John R. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, yesterday denied a printed statement that the comedian had been signed by the Mutual. Mr. Freuler said he and Mr. Chaplin had entered into a tentative contract, but that this agreement was a personal one and the Mutual was not concerned.

He would not discuss the terms of the contract, but it was reported that if it went through a company to star the comedian would be organized, with Freuler at the head, the films to be released through the Mutual. It was said Chaplin would receive a bonus of $100,000 and a guarantee of $500,000 a year under this contract.

Another report had it that the comedian would return to Essanay, the company with which he has just finished a contract. It is said that in case he does not, Essanay has a surplus stock of Chaplin films never released with which they will flood the market.

Mr. Chaplin said yesterday he had not yet signed with any company.

Karl Jorn in Song Recital.

Karl Jörn, tenor, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, made his first public appearance in some time at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon in a song recital. His program consisted of songs by Schubert, Wolf, Hermann, Strauss, and Henschel in German, with the "Schmiedelied" from Wagner's "Siegfried" completing the numbers sung in that language. There were also arias from Massenet's "Manon" and "Grisélidis" in French, two songs by Tschaikowsky and Rachmaninoff in Russian, and songs in English by Campbell-Tipton, Ervine Stenson, and Landon Ronald. Mr. Jörn's voice and style are not what they were when he was appearing on the stage here regularly, but his singing was not without interest. In such a number as the "Schmiedelied" he sang with spirit and force. Ervine Stenson played the accompaniments well, and was also heard in a solo group which included compositions of MacDowell, Julian Aguirre, and Karganoff.

400,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

COURT UPHOLDS THE TIMES.

Affirms Decision Denying Unfair Competition in an "Ad."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—In a unanimous decision the Court of Appeals today upheld THE NEW YORK TIMES in promoting the sales of an article through its advertising columns. The action was that brought by the Innovation Ingenuities, Inc., against THE TIMES for $10,000 damages which it styled unfair competition. The appeal was from the affirming of a decision of Justice Greenbaum at the New York trial term dismissing the complaint. The plaintiff corporation has the exclusive selling agency of a patented wardrobe trunk.

THE NEW YORK TIMES published an advertisement May 26, 1912, furnished by the R. H. Macy Company, which included pictures of the plaintiff's trunk under the name of "Macy's Peerless Wardrobe Trunk," with a description of its merits. The advertised price was $24.74 and it was stated that similar trunks sold elsewhere for $32.50. Pictures of the Macy trunk did not accompany the advertisement and the newspaper obtained from Gimbel Brothers, where the plaintiff's trunks were sold, a matrix of its trunk, which was used.

The complaint alleged the paper perpetrated a fraud on the public in showing that the plaintiff's trunk was sold for less than the plaintiff's price and asserted its sales were decreased. The defense was that the action was frivolous, as it was not for the establishment of a right and that no special damage was alleged; also, that the action could not be brought on the theory of unfair competition, as the defendant was not selling goods in competition with the plaintiff.

The Court of Appeals, in affirming the decision below, does so without an opinion. The judges who sat in the case were Chief Judge Bartlett, Hiscock, Chase, Collin, Hogan, Cardoza, and Seabury.

ENRIQUE GRANADOS PLAYS.

Composer of 'Goyescas' Makes Debut as Pianist—Anna Fitziu Aids.

Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer of the recently produced opera, "Goyescas," made his first public appearance as a pianist in a recital of his own works, which he gave last night at Aeolian Hall with the aid of Anna Fitziu, who has the leading female rôle in the opera at the Metropolitan. Mr. Granados's program opened with his arrangement of one of Scariatti's Sonatas, and included in its first group his "Danza lenta," "Danza Valenciana," and "Allegro de concierto."

The other piano numbers were from "Goyescas." Miss Fitziu sang to the composer's accompaniment a group of Spanish tonadillas, light songs of the popular type, originally with guitar accompaniment; the monologue of Rosario to the nightingale at the beginning of the third act of "Goyescas," and a group of three songs picturing various moods of sorrow.

By this time there is a confusion of opinion except among the very closest followers of the composer's works as to distinguishing between those of them written originally as piano pieces under the title of "Goyescas" and those which have found their way into the opera of the same name, sometimes in different arrangement. In the form in which they appeared last night, however, it can be said with certainty that, whatever their origin, they provided an unusual and most interesting recital program. The atmosphere of the works, their Spanish coloring, brought out under the individual style of the composer, and their inherently interesting musical qualities, made them a delight to those on whom conventional piano recital programs may have begun to pall.

At a previous appearance Mr. Granados had made it known that he is an uncommonly good pianist in the field he essays, and it is not always the case, as it is in this one, that a composer is so ideal an exponent of his own works. Miss Fitziu, in an opportunity for more intimate and carefully finished singing than this public has yet heard her in, came through the test well.

"LE COEUR DISPOSE" ACTED.

De Croisset's Comedy Given in Farewell Program of French Company.

A spirited and amusing performance of "Le Coeur Dispose," a mild comedy by François de Croisset, was given last evening as the principal part of the program for the last week of the French company at its theatre in West Forty-fourth Street. The weight of the performance rested on the competent shoulders of Yvonne Garrick, who entered the cast on three days' notice and who is very charming, and of Edgar Becman, a popular young player who is an interesting recurrence of the languishing species of the matinée idol.

These two played the parts that were intrusted to Marie Doro and Charles Cherry when this piece, disguised as "The New Secretary," was presented at the Lyceum a few seasons ago by a company that included Ferdinand Gottschalk, Mrs. Whiffen, and Annie Esmond. "Le Coeur Dispose" was produced in Paris in 1912, the work of a prolific and prosperous member of the group of younger French playwrights, who is best known here by the adaptations that were called "Arsène Lupin," "The Marriage of Kitty," and "The Hawk."

"Arsène Lubin," by the way, was repeated yesterday afternon and will be seen again at Friday's matinée. Hugo's "Le Roi S'Amuse" will be given this afternoon as a benefit of the old-fashioned sort—one planned for the players themselves.

These three plays will make busy the final week of the present French season. After Saturday the company departs for engagements in Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia, which will occupy them until April, when they will return for a Spring season of three weeks, possibly to present two plays that have not yet been seen here in French.

Recitals for Lafayette Fund.

George Copeland, pianist, will give a recital this afternoon at the Knickerbocker Club as part of the program of the Lafayette Exhibition which opens there today. The other artists are Anna Fitziu, Thursday afternoon; Margaret Huston, Camille Decreus, and Andre Tourret, Friday afternoon; Mme. Jeanne Maubourg, Mme. Celine Villemin, and Emile Villemin, Saturday afternoon, and the Flonzaley Quartet, Monday afternoon. Proceeds from the various sales will go respectively to the industries and charities of France, to mutilated artists and their families, and to the Lafayette Fund.

MAHLON D. THATCHER DEAD

Pueblo Pioneer and Banker Was Worth About $15,000,000.

PUEBLO, Col., Feb. 22.—Mahlon Daniel Thatcher, the millionaire banker of this city, whose estate is estimated to be worth about $15,000,000, died here today in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Thatcher was born in New Buffalo, Penn., and received his education at an academy in Juniata County. In 1865, after the civil war, he came to this city and became a merchant. Pueblo was then only a camp, and Mr. Thatcher owned one of the first general stores. He prospered from the very first, and in 1871 became a banker.

At the time of his death he was President of the First National Banks of Trinidad, Florence, Mintrose, and this city, in addition to being President of the National Bank of Bent County at Las Animas, and the International Trust Company of Denver, where he was also Vice President of the First National Bank. He was Mayor of this city in 1877, and was a Trustee of Colorado College.

Mr. Thatcher belonged to the Metropolitan and Republican Clubs of New York and the Denver Club of Denver. He is survived by his wife, one son, Mahlon D. Thatcher, Jr., and three daughters, Mrs. Lydia Wheeler and Mrs. Lucia Walter of Chicago, and Mrs. Ada Huntzinger of New York.

Charles H. Bradley, Jr.

Charles H. Bradley, Jr., New England manager of the Erie City Iron Works, and a mechanical engineer, died on Monday in Boston, Mass., in his forty-fourth year, after an operation for appendicitis. He was a son of Charles H. Bradley and a grandson of Alexander Bradley, an iron and steel manufacturer and banker. In addition to his parents, Mr. Bradley is survived by two sisters, Mrs. William Thaw, 3d, and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, and a brother, Alexander Bradley, of this city.

FATHER OF EUGENICS, DR. D. A. GORTON, DIES

Parent of Twins Born in His 81st Year Expires at 83 in His Brooklyn Home.

WEDDING TEST OF THEORIES

Medical Writer, Deeply Pious, Willed There Should Be No Religious Rites at Funeral.

Dr. David Allyn Gorton, called the "Father of Eugenics" and the founder of the Eugenic Society of America, who became the father of twins in his eighty-first year, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 257 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, at the age of 83. He had been ill for only a short while, and shortly after 1 o'clock turned to his wife and said, "I will now tread the pathway of God." His eyes then closed, and a few minutes later he died.

Immediately after, acting on one of his last wishes, his will was read. In addition to disposing of considerable property, he had directed that his body be cremated and the ashes mingled with those of his mother, which are now in an urn in a cemetery in New Woodstock, N. Y.

Although he had long been prominent for his advocacy of eugenics and was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, in addition to being widely known as a writer on medical subjects, Dr. Gorton came into public notice when he married his secretary, Miss Bertha Rehbein, in 1911. She was less than half his age, and before marrying her he carefully studied her family history. At the time it was said that the unusual wedding was a romance, but Dr. Gorton discussed the union scientifically with his wife before marriage, and they decided that it should be a practical test of his eugenic theories. On April 25, 1912, about a year after they were married, twins were born to them. These are David A. Gorton, Jr., and Eleanora Gorton, both of whom are exceptional children.

Dr. Gorton believed in the theory of the German scientist, Dr. Eufurt, that the determination of the sex of children was possible as well as practical, and before the twins were born he stated that he was to become the father of a son. His rules for bearing and rearing eugenic children have received wide circulation and have been adopted all over the country. The chief of these is that neither the father nor mother should use tobacco, liquor, or drugs.

His creed of eugenics is summarized best in his own words. He said: "The laws of hygiene are as obligatory on us as the Ten Commandments. They are the laws of God, and if we violate them we and our children suffer, and our children cannot be well born. The vices they will take to when they grow up it is difficult to see beforehand, but vices of some sort they will have."

Dr. Gorton was twice married and by his first wife was the father of three children, two girls and a boy. The former are dead, but his son, who is Dr. Eliot Gorton of Summit, N. J., survives him.

Until he retired from active editorial work in 1886, to devote all his time to writing and eugenics, Dr. Gorton was for many years editor of The National Quarterly Review, and was also editor of The Medical Times, a monthly publication. He was the author of several books, one of which, "History of Medicine," aroused wide discussion years ago. Others of his best-known books are. "Chips from an Eugenic Workshop" and "The Natural History of a Family."

Dr. Gorton was proud of the fact that, although deeply religious, he never had a religion. He left instructions that there should be no religious ceremonial at his funeral, which will consist of addresses by the Rev. A. D. Smith, an independent minister; Dr. H. W. Merton, and Judge Lyman A. Settel, all old friends of his. The funeral will take place at his late home on Saturday.

In addition to his other writings he occasionally wrote poems. The last verse of one of these, "A Physician's Prayer," was said to typify his religious creed. This reads:

Should Death come soon or late to me,
What need have I to care?
In Death, as Life, I'll live in Thee,
For Thou art everywhere!

It was said last night that the "eugenic twins" would be brought up in the strictest observance of their father's theories, which would be followed until they were fully grown.

JULES JALUZOT DEAD.

Noted Paris Figure Who Tried to Corner the Sugar Market.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Jules Jaluzot, merchant and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, for a long time regarded as one of the most remarkable personalities in Paris, has just died at the age of 81 in obscurity at Corvol l'Orgueilleux, in the Department of Nievre, which he represented in the Chamber.

M. Jaluzot began his career in Paris as a clerk in the Bon Marche, founded the Printemps Department Store, and managed at the same time two Paris evening newspapers, La Presse and La Patrie.

He retired from all activities in politics, journalism, and business after an endeavor to corner the sugar market a dozen years ago, which had a reflex in the United States.

On Jan. 25, 1906, M. Jaluzot was sentenced to a year in jail for having illegally used the funds of the Printemps Department Store, of which he was administrator, for speculations in the sugar market, thereby causing the panic. However, by taking advantage of the First Offender's act, he was not forced to serve the sentence.

REV. DR. S. S. SEWARD DIES.

Ex-President of the New York Association of the New Church.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Swayze Seward, former President of the New York Association of the New Church, (Swedenborgian,) died on Monday at his home in Pittsfield, Mass., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Mendham, N. J., and after taking a course at the Union Theological Seminary here went to California, where he was admitted to the bar in 1861. Dr. Seward later returned to the East and was graduated from the New Church Theological Seminary in 1868.

Previous to this he had fought in the civil war and was aid de camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord. When mustered out in 1865, he had earned the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel.

After being ordained to the New Church ministry in 1869, Dr. Seward filled pastorates in several States, finally being stationed in this city during 1878-97. During 1877-92, Dr. Seward was Secretary of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America, and during 1892-97 was Chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the time of his death he was President of the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Company and a member of the Board of Managers of the New Church Theological School.

Mrs. Grace Thorne Coulter.

Mrs. Grace Thorne Coulter, formerly widely known as an actress and for many years a leading woman, died on Monday in Atlantic City, N. J., in her fifty-fourth year. She was the wife of Frazer Coulter, an actor now on tour with the "Experience" company. Mrs. Coulter was a daughter of the late Charles Thorne, formerly of the Union Square Theatre, and was born in Boston. She was for many years a member of the Boston Theatre Company, and her last engagements here were in "Today" and "Peg o' My Heart." In addition to her husband, she is survived by a cousin, Frank Burbeck, an actor.

GEN. HENRY C. COOK DEAD.

Famous Indian Fighter and Civil War Veteran Was 79.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 22.—Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Cook, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the civil war and an Indian fighter of note, died at his home today at the age of 79 years. He was brevetted Captain in 1864 for bravery in the Atlanta campaign. Thirteen years after the Atlanta campaign General Cook returned and married Teresa Antonia Valdes Thom of that city.

During the civil war, General Cook served in the Army of the Potomac, and in the campaign in Georgia and Tennessee. During the reconstruction period, until 1877, he served at various posts in the South. General Cook then was sent to the frontier and during the next two years served in the campaigns against the Nez Perce and Bannock Indians in Idaho and Montana. Following this he was for many years on outpost duty along the frontier.

SCULPTOR BEGAS DEAD.

Famous for His Work Throughout the German Empire.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam announces the death of the German sculptor Karl Begas.

Karl Begas, one of the most noted of modern German sculptors, was born in Berlin in 1845. His work is seen in public monuments throughout the leading cities of the empire and is represented in the line of sculpture in the Siegesallee in Berlin. Among his works are a statue of Emperor William II. in the Hall of Fame, Barmen, and the Bismarck Memorial at Münden, Hanover.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM MAY, a retired jeweler and old resident of Baltimore, Md., died yesterday at his home there, in his ninety-third year. He was born in Germany and after being educated there, came to this city sixty years ago.

HENRY WALLACE, 80 years old, publisher of a farm journal in Des Moines, Iowa, and a member of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission, dropped dead in Des Moines last night.

PETER BAKER, for several years a hotel proprietor in Port Chester, N. Y., died on Monday at his home there, in his sixty-first year. He was born here and was a son of a German Army officer.

Mrs. GEORGE WILSON WALTERS, whose husband was a Western theatrical manager, died on Monday at her home, 100 West Eightieth Street. She was born in England, and was married fifty years ago in Stafford, Staffordshire, England.

CHARLES ORLANDO ANDRUS, an expert accountant employed by banks here for many years, died on Monday at his home in Roselle Park, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and until three years ago lived here.

GEORGE P. OWEN, formerly President and General Manager of the William L. Gilbert Clock Company, died on Monday at his home in Winsted, Conn. He went to that city from New York in 1866.

WILLIAM H. MAPES, formerly widely known as a National Guard officer and in 1898 First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, died on Monday at his home in Newburg, N. Y.

JOHN P. B. SADTLER, who died in Baltimore, Md., on Sunday, was a manufacturer of patent gas appliances, with an office in Warren Street, Manhattan, and lived at 421 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush. He was 55 years old.

EDWARD BOWNE WILLETS, a retired importer of furs and a descendant of the Bowne and Willets families of Quakers of Long Island, died yesterday at his home, 77 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Mr. Willets was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn most of his life. He was formerly a member of the firm of Willets & Co. in Manhattan, which was established by his grandfather in 1815. Mr. Willets left a widow, a son, Edward Bowne Willets, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. H. O. Hansen and Mrs. J. Monroe Hewlett.

Captain HERMAN PRICE, 63 years old, died at his home, 514 Madison Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. Captain Price was one of the old-time masters of sailing vessels between New York and South American ports, and in recent years had been with the United Fruit Company. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

FRANK MILTON NORTON, advertising manager of The Plumbers' Trade Journal, died on Monday at his home, 758 Westminster Road, Flatbush, aged 41 years. Mr. Norton was a son of the late Lieutenant Fred H. Norton, U. S. N., retired, and was born in Oswego, N. Y.

MICHAEL DEVLIN, 77 years old, one of the oldest residents of College Point, L. I., died at his home, 33 Twelfth Street, on Monday from pneumonia. Mr. Devlin was for many years with the Highway Department of Queens Borough, and left a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

JOHN BARB, who organized the Bayonne Wheelmen's Association when bicycling was the rage, died yesterday at his home, 17 East Twenty-eighth Street, Bayonne, aged 62 years.

JOHN NEWTON TERRILL, a civil war veteran and through whose efforts the first Young Men's Christian Association was established in New Brunswick, N. J., died at his home there yesterday.

JOSEPH M. MARK, former Fire Chief of South River, N. J., died suddenly there yesterday from pneumonia.

GEORGE E. MILLER, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, died in Allentown, Penn., yesterday, aged 49 years. Prior to going to Allentown he was Superintendent of the Union Electric Company at Dubuque, Iowa.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

CLARKE—McGLOIN.—On Feb. 21, by the Rev. F. A. Kinny, of the Church of the Incarnation R. C., Florence L. McGloin to Joseph W. Clarke.

LEWIS—LEVY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Dr. H. Periera Mendes, at the residence of the bride, Frances Wolf Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Napoleon Levy, of 18 West 72d St., to Harold Lewis Lewis of this city.

SHIELDS—GOULD.—Margaret Gould and William H. Shields, at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Rosebank, S. I., by Rev. Mgr. D. J. McMackin, on Monday, Feb. 21, 1916, at 6:30 in the evening.

Died

ABRAHAMS.—Jennie, (Syvia,) beloved wife of the late Louis Abrahams and devoted mother of Harry, David, Charles, and Rebecca Kaufman. Funeral from the residence of her son, Harry Abrahams, 611 West 141st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

ALLING.—At his home, 974 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Feb. 22, 1916, John Downing Alling. Funeral service Friday.

ARNOLD.—Mrs. Isabel Arnold, 169 Clinton St., Brooklyn, died at her home, in her 69th year, on Feb. 21.

BERNHARDT.—Adolph Bernhardt, dearly beloved father of Joseph and Frances Bernhardt, of 418 East 84th St., died peacefully on Sunday, Feb. 20. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M. Members of the Society Noval Zedek, Treue Bundes Bruder Lodge, New York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., and of Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun are respectfully invited to attend. Burial at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

BLACK.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, Emma Louisa Thompson, wife of George Ashton Black, in her 79th year. Funeral services at her residence, 621 West 113th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLOCK.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 21, 1916, Moise Block, aged 78 years, beloved husband of Jaqueline Block, and father of Leon, Lucien and Henry Block, and Pauline Thalman, Flora Levy, and Mathilde Alexander. Funeral from his late residence, 1 Livingston Av., Yonkers, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BOSWORTH.—Caroline Bosworth. Funeral from John Graham's Funeral Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Thursday, 10 A. M.

BROTHERS.—John Leonard, at his residence, 120 West Palisade Av., Englewood, N. J., in his 81st year, on Feb. 22, 1916; father of Mrs. James G. Bailey, George N. Brothers, and John L. Brothers, Jr. Funeral services from late residence Thursday, 4:30 P. M.

CARMAN.—At Hempstead, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1916, Bergen R. Carman. Funeral services at his late residence, 197 Fulton Av., Hempstead, Thursday, Feb. 24, at 2:30 P. M.

CARTER.—Newark, N. J., Feb. 20, John Richard Carter, member Pingry Alumni Association, Elizabeth. Service, 905 Lake St., Forest Hill, Newark, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Interment Mount Pleasant, Newark.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, 1916, Joseph D. Duffy, beloved husband of Julia A. Duffy, (nee Geraghty.) Funeral from his late residence, 835 2d Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Epiphany Church. Interment Calvary.

DUFFY.—Members of the Anawanda Club are requested to attend the funeral of our late beloved associate, Joseph D. Duffy, from the Church of the Epiphany, 373 2d Av., Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M.
JOSEPH F. MOSS, President.
GEORGE A. BARRY,
GEORGE F. KELLY,
GEORGE C. KIESSEL, Secretaries.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE

Is Often Disregarded When Unseen Danger Threatens.

The inconsistencies of human nature are more or less interesting to the close observer.

Men will fight for their lives when menaced by an enemy in human guise, and with calm indifference disregard one that attacks silently and without warning, and of whose existence they are aware.

The treacherous Grip has caught many men napping this winter, and thousands who have been fortunate enough to escape fatal consequences have been left in a weakened physical condition that calls for immediate attention.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, known 50 years throughout the civilized world, acts immediately upon the human system. It keeps the body keyed up to a pitch of resistance that makes it difficult for disease to take hold.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is invaluable in cases of convalescence from Grip and kindred wasting diseases. It builds up the tissues—makes richer blood—creates appetite and induces sleep.

Equally beneficial to men, women and children. Taken at meal times and delightfully palatable.

Endorsed by medical authorities.

Died

FARNSWORTH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, Harriet Myrick, daughter of the late Jona and Sarah Stowe Farnsworth, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral private, at Chicago, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 24.

FRENCH.—Joseph, on Feb. 22, 1916, Joseph French, beloved husband of Mary French, (nee McCusker,) died at his late residence, 1,224 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in his 44th year. He was a member of Elks Lodge, No. 22, Brooklyn, and was a regular attendant at Saint Gregory's Church, Sterling Place and Brooklyn Avenue, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, on Friday, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FRENCH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 21, 1916, Samuel G., husband of Katharine C. French, in his 73d year. Funeral services private, at his late residence, 31 Manhattan Av.

GOLDBACHER.—Ernest, aged 66, beloved husband of Emily Ringer. Funeral service Thursday evening, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 954 Anderson Av., West 162d St., near Jerome Av. Relatives, friends, and members of Putnam Lodge No. 338, F. and A. M.; James Monroe Post No. 607, G. A. R., and Empire City Fishing Club are kindly invited.

HARRIS.—On Feb. 22, after a short illness, Jacob Harris, beloved husband of the late Henriette and beloved father of Arthur H., Modie, Peggie H. Pasnick, and Jessie Davidson, in his 62d year. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Davidson, 439 Manhattan Av., on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 1:30 P. M.

HARTMAN.—Bernard, father of Arthur Hartman, Mrs. Flora Miller, on Feb. 21, at his home, 242 East Tremont Av., aged 61. Funeral will take place from Temple Rodeph Sholom, corner of Lexington Av. and 63d St., on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 11 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of the North End Democratic Club of the Bronx, Bronx Board of Trade, Congregation Rodeph Sholom, Local School Board of the Twenty-fifth District, Mount Horeb Lodge 61, I. O. F. S. of Israel, Lyric Lodge 376, I. O. O. F., and Washington Lodge No. 38, I. O. F. S. of J., are invited to attend interment at Linden Hill. Auto cortege.

HARTT.—On Feb. 21, 1916, after a short illness, Iantha C. Hartt, daughter of Charlotte L. Hartt. Funeral services at her late residence, 359 Stuyvesant Av., at 8 P. M., Wednesday, Feb. 23.

HERMAN.—In New York on Feb. 20, Charles D. Herman. Funeral and interment private. Philadelphia papers copy.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, Feb. 19, 1916, Mary Van Nest, widow of Charles Carroll Jackson. Funeral at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 10 A. M. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

KING.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, Charles Newel King, husband of Mary C. King, at his residence, 87 Highland Av., in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, at 7:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

KNIGHT.—Jane Adams entered into life eternal, in the 88th year of her age, on Monday, Feb. 21, at her residence, 255 West 84th St., mother of Frank Marshall Knight. Funeral service will be held at the Cathedral St. John the Divine, Thursday, Feb. 24, 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives invited.

McKNIGHT.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1916, Elizabeth W. McKnight, mother of the wife of Major W. P. Van Ness. Service and interment at Milwaukee, Wis.

MANVEL.—Frederick C., at Flower Hospital, New York City, Sunday morning, Feb. 20, 1916, in his sixty-sixth year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 54 Lafayette Place, Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock.

MAY.—William, in Baltimore, in his 93d year, father of Mrs. David Mayer of New York, Mrs. Frank Simon and Mrs. Joseph Wurtsburger of Baltimore.

NAYLOR.—Sarah Duncan, of Pomfret, Conn., Saturday night, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, at Springfield, Mass. Funeral Wednesday, 11 A. M., at Springfield. Burial at Newport, R. I.

NORTON.—Frank M., suddenly, Feb. 21, in his 41st year. Services at his residence, 758 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock. Gouverneur and Utica papers please notice.

O'CONNELL.—Martha A., wife of John O'Connell, at her residence, 227 Audubon Av., Feb. 22. Funeral notice hereafter.

OTTMAN.—On Monday, Feb. 21, 1916, after a lingering illness, William H. Ottman, in his 76th year. Funeral from his late residence, 473 West 145th St., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

PRINCE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, George Samuel Prince. Funeral at his late residence, 1,239 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—Entered into life eternal at her late residence, at Riverdale on Hudson, on Feb. 22, in the 73d year of her age, Susan E. Booth, wife of the late Moses Mason Robinson and daughter of the late Lebbeus and Lucretia Booth of Ballston Spa, N. Y. Funeral service at Christ Church, Riverdale, on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1916. Carriages will meet the 2:10 train from New York. Interment private at the convenience of family. Ballston Spa and Saratoga papers please copy.

ROSENTHAL.—Eva, on Feb. 21, 1916, widow of the late Simon Rosenthal and beloved mother of Mrs. Adolph Prince, Mrs. Emanuel Harris and Mrs. Ivan Prince. Funeral from her late residence, 38 East 126th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 1 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SEWARD.—Rev. Samuel S., at Pittsfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 22. Funeral services at the Church of the New Jerusalem, East 35th St., on Friday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.

SHANNON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1916, Mary A. Shannon, widow of Livingston A. Shannon and daughter of the late David and Martha Morgan. Funeral private.

SWAN.—Sarah E., widow of Arthur Swan, at her late residence, 111 Montague St., Brooklyn, on Feb. 22, 1916. Funeral services private. Kindly omit flowers.

VON DERHEID.—At Freehold, L. I., on Sunday evening, Marie E. Von Derheid, beloved mother of Mrs. Lew Kelly and Albert Von Derheid. Mass from the Church of Our Holy Redeemer on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Chicago and Cincinnati papers please copy.

WEDEMEYER.—At Liberty, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1916, Arnold J. D. Wedemeyer, beloved husband of Anna Fuchs, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, Liberty, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 25, 2 P. M. Interment private.

WEEKS.—On Second Month, Twenty-first, Emma Jane, widow of James Edward Weeks, in her 77th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, 134 East 44th St., on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

WEST.—Suddenly, at St. Luke's Hospital, N. Y., Feb. 21, Constance Maud, beloved daughter of the late Charles W. and Louisa A. West. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,065 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J., at convenience of family.

WHITE.—On Monday, Feb. 21, 1916, Elizabeth W. White, aged 55 years, wife of Robert J. S. White of Montclair, N. J. Funeral service at 1,893 Amsterdam Av., near 154th St., on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 1:30 P. M.

WILKES.—Den. Wilkes. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Wednesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

WILLETS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1916, at his residence, 77 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Edward Bowne Willets, in the 79th year of his age. Services at Grace Church, Grace Court and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

WILSON.—On Monday morning, Feb. 21, Mary E., widow of Peter M. Wilson. Funeral from her late residence, 296 Convent Av., at 11 A. M., on Wednesday. Interment at Woodlawn.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Franklin K. Lane has a record which entitles him to be known as the country's most conspicuous Presidential Impossibility. Will Irwin tells the facts of that intensely interesting record, including the one fact that will always keep the Secretary of the Interior from the White House. It's in this week's issue of

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Died

WITHERSPOON.—On Monday, Feb. 21, Greta Hughes Witherspoon, beloved daughter of Felix T. and Jean Summerlin Hughes. Funeral services private at the residence of her brother, Rupert Hughes, 135 East 71st St., on Wednesday. Interment at Kensico Cemetery.

BOHLING.—Charles, 244 East 21st St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, private.

CONWAY.—Elizabeth, 150 East 97th St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CONWAY.—Helen L., 217 West 16th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DIETRICH.—Minnie, Feb. 20, aged 41. Funeral 206 West 30th St., today, 9 A. M.

DUGGAN.—Lena, 597 East 185th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

FRYER.—Theresa R., 436 West 42d St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GEHRKE.—Wilhelm, 412 East 148th St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—John D., 241 Bleecker St., Feb. 21.

KETHMAN.—Fred E., 585 2d Av., Feb. 20.

LEVY.—Nathan, 15 West 111th St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McALLISTER.—Robert, 310 West 47th St., Feb. 22.

McCARTHY.—Michael, 1,702 3d Av., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

McDERMOTT.—Julia V., 449 West 19th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McQUILLAN.—Mary, 536 9th Av., Feb. 20. Funeral today.

MEREDITH.—Elizabeth, Feb. 20. Funeral 268 8th Av., today, 10 A. M.

MULLANEY.—Eliza, 867 10th Av., Feb. 20.

NOONAN.—Lucy, 477 East 139th St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SANFORD.—Bridget, Feb. 20. Funeral 150 Greenwich Av., today, 2:30 P. M.

SCHIETTINGER.—Carl, 1,239 Union Av., Bronx, Feb. 21, aged 52. Funeral service today.

SKERY.—Catherine, 508 East 163d St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

VISCHER.—Herman, 317 West 142d St., Feb. 21, aged 46. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WELK.—Gustav, Feb. 21. Funeral service 2,315 2d Av., today.

WENSCH.—Mathilda, 347 West 29th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

WHITNEY.—Charles R., 202 West 149th St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

WURM.—Mathilda P., 301 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, Feb. 21, aged 89.

YOUNG.—Alpha J., Feb. 21. Funeral 227 West 145th St., today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BORKOWSKI.—Frederick, 973 3d Av., Feb. 20, aged 78. Funeral today.

BRECKLE.—Barbara, 422 Classon Av., Feb. 21, aged 81.

CONLY.—Kathryn M., 92 Adams St., Feb. 22. Funeral notice later.

DAFFELDECKER.—Louisa, 505 Grand View Av., Feb. 21.

DICK.—Maria, 218 Moffatt St., Feb. 21, aged 71. Funeral service today.

ENGSTROM.—Martha, St. Catharine's Hospital, Feb. 20.

GARVIN.—James T., 1,361 57th St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

HAYES.—John J., 418 4th St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEANEY.—John F., 1,174 Park Place, Feb. 20.

KNIERIM.—Justus, 467 Woodward Av., Feb. 20, aged 83. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—Julia, 373 McDonough St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McNAIR.—Martha E., 5,221 20th Av., Feb. 22, aged 79. Funeral private.

MEYERS.—Mary, 204 Washington Av., Feb. 20.

MINCE.—Harry W., 191 Washington Av., Feb. 21.

O'CONNOR.—Margaret, 803 Lincoln Place, Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PRICE.—Captain Herman, 514 Madison St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

RYAN.—Elizabeth, 273 Berry St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SHERMAN.—David P., 436 Hamburg Av., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Martha, 45 Weirfield St., Feb. 21. Funeral service today.

THORNTON.—Hannah, 152 Monitor St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

THURSTON.—Charles, St. Mary's Hospital, Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

TULLY.—James, 1,560 Pacific St., Feb. 21.

WALSH.—John P., 117 Berry St., Feb. 20, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow.

Jersey City and Newark.

BARFORD.—Florence A., 541 South Orange Av., Newark, Feb. 19, aged 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BARNWELL.—Emma, 111 North Clinton St., Newark, Feb. 20.

BRAUN.—Carrie F., 113 South 6th St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 54. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

CLARK.—John H., 18 South 13th St., Newark, Feb. 21. Funeral service today.

DWYER.—Bernard J., 300 6th St., Jersey City, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

EVERS.—Helen C., 49 Ferry St., Newark, Feb. 21.

FINN.—Eugene, 236 Wilkinson Av., Jersey City, Feb. 21. Funeral private.

GERMAN.—Mary A., 183 Charlton St., Newark, Feb. 20.

HOVER.—Emma, 265 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KELLER.—Esther, 181 South 10th St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 73.

KELLY.—John J., 310 East Kinney St., Newark, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

LALLY.—Michael, 83 Vincent St., Newark, Feb. 19. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

McCARREN.—William J., 473 Bergen Av., Jersey City, Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McFORLAND.—Janet, 79 Montgomery Av., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MACKIN.—John, 549 Henderson St., Jersey City, Feb. 20.

PROVINCE.—James, 214 Elm St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 84. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

RITTENHOUSE.—Cora, 74 Van Nostrand Av., Jersey City, Feb. 20. Funeral today.

SEIGEL.—Christiana, 138 Newark St., Newark, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SINK.—William, 238 Ferry St., Newark, Feb. 19, aged 41. Funeral today.

SLOYAN.—Bridget, 199 Warren St., Newark, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Rachel A., 11 Liberty St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 77.

THOMPSON.—Wilbur J., 52 Garrison St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 12. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

TIMMINS.—Samuel, Jersey City, Feb. 20, aged 63.

WILLIAMS.—Harry S., 31 Franklin St., Newark, Feb. 21, aged 87.

Long Island.

CORNING.—John P., Rockaway Beach, Feb. 19. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

DEVLIN.—Mathew, College Point, Feb. 21, aged 77.

FALLON.—James, 243 Jamaica Av., Long Island City, Feb. 20. Funeral today.

MARQUET.—Marguerite, Woodhaven, Feb. 21, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

JACKEL.—Mrs. Cecilia Jackel, died Feb. 22, 1915. Unveiling of monument Feb. 27, 2 P. M., Mount Judah Cemetery, Brooklyn.

MILLER.—Robert Brown, in affectionate memory of my brother, Feb. 25, 1915.

MINNICK.—In loving memory of William Minnick, who died February 23, 1906.

ROWE.—Thomas J., mass St. Joseph's Church today, 8:30 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

1970 B'way FRANK E. CAMPBELL 23d St.

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CROWDS FLOCK TO WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB SHOW AT GARDEN

DOG FANCIERS IN FORCE AT GARDEN

Opening of Westminster Show Attracts Crowd of All Sorts and Conditions.

JUDGING WELL UNDER WAY

$5,000 Terrier Wycollar Boy and the English Bulldog Toll Bar Jack Prove Sensational Newcomers.

With nearly a million dollars' worth of dogs benched and a holiday crowd in attendance, the fortieth annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club opened yesterday in Madison Square Garden. No official figures of the number of spectators present were given out, but from noon until almost midnight the narrow isles between the benches were almost impassable. It was a regular dog show crowd, made up of spectators from all walks of life. There were members of society, financiers, lawyers, judges, clergymen, doctors, all bent upon paying tribute to the aristocrats of the canine race.

Judging started early in the morning in a dozen different rings, and it was around these centres that the real lovers of dogs congregated. Here were found the breeder and the fancier, both amateur and professional, the owner of a kennel and the individual with a single entry, all intensely interested, watching the awarding of the ribbons, and occasionally criticising the judgment of the official who had charge of the breed in which they were most concerned.

For those who have a weakness for extremes, even in dogs, it might be worthy of note that the largest dog in the show is Ch. Lady Lyndon, a rough-coated St. Bernard, owned and shown by Colonel Jacob Ruppert. Her ladyship weighs close to 240 pounds, and, according to her owner, is fed on hot malt and drinks beer in moderation. The smallest dog exhibited is Ch. Karno Little Briton, a toy black and tan terrier, owned by Mme. Rose Carreno. This midget weighs exactly ten ounces and is five inches in height.

The highest or tallest dog benched is a Scottish deerhound, shown by Mrs. Robert A. Fairbairn, wife of one of the Vice Presidents of the National Horse Show Association, who is making her début as an exhibitor. The entry was Midlothian Mediator, who was placed in reserve to Dr. Norton Downs's MacGregor, the winner of the limit, open, and winners' classes for Scottish deerhound bitches. Midlothian Mediator stands 33 inches at the shoulder.

Another exhibitor showing for the first time is Magistrate Robert C. Cornell, the old Columbia oarsman, who stroked the Blue and White crew which went to England in 1876 and carried off the honors at the Henley regatta. Mr. Cornell is only exhibiting one dog, in the pointed breed, but he went from novice to winners, and also took the ribbon in the American-bred class. Philander is a young dog and should make a wonderful bench winner in the future. He was competing against a lot of high-class animals, many of which were foreign bred or by imported sires.

The breeds to attract most attention, both from the casual spectators and the experts, were the wire-haired fox terriers and the English bulldogs. Among the former everybody wanted to see Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's imported Wycollar Boy, the dog for which she is said to have given $5,000, and which was shown yesterday for the first time in this country. When the early classes of the fox terriers were brought into the ring on the main floor of the Garden, the spectators flocked to this inclosure, and they were soon six and eight deep around the railings. Directly Wycollar Boy arrived, looking very much like any other fine specimen of the breed to the uninitiated, there were exclamations of "There he is!" and "Oh, isn't he a beauty!"

And the new importation proved he was worthy of these flattering remarks, as he took the blue in the limit class and then went to winners, the reserve going to the Ridgeway Kennels' ch. Ruby Dazzler. Wycollar Boy was put down in the very pink of condition, and he will take a lot of beating for the best dog in the show. Old fox terrier judges, a number of whom were around the ring, acknowledged they had never seen a finer lot of terriers at the Garden.

The other star of the show was the English bulldog, Toll Bar Jack, shown by J. E. Horrax. This animal arrived in this country about five months ago. He made his début at Boston, where he took winners. This victory was repeated at the recent show in Newark. Yesterday was his third appearance in public, and he scored again in the classes in which he was entered.

Toll Bar Jack is practically a perfect specimen of the breed. He is white and brindle, with a grand head, massive bone, sound, a wonderful mover, in fact, one of the best heavyweights seen over here in a number of years. Mr. Horrax was asked to put a price on him, but he refused.

The winning French bulldog was ch. La France Model, owned by Robert A. Scott. He is the youngest champion dog of his breed. His victory was the more marked because he scored over a number of dogs which have been prominent at all the large shows in the country. The reserve went to Mrs. C. F. Sullivan's Trimount Boy. Among those defeated in these classes was ch. Dr. De Luxe, which, when shown last a few years ago, was a sensational winner, and which is said to have cost his present owner, Mrs. William Brink, $2,500. Dr. De Luxe was put down in poor condition and did not by any means look the dog he was three years ago.

William H. Whittem of Philadelphia had a number of large classes before him when he judged the Scottish terriers. This breed is unusually well represented this year. While some of the entries were lacking in type, the puppies and novice classes were particularly good. Nosegay Crowfoot, shown by the Nosegay Kennels, took the ribbons in the puppies, novice, and American-bred classes, the limit prize going to Walescott Kennels' Walescott Daredevil II. The same owners showed ch. Walescott Maister Wullie, but this dog did not seem to catch the judge's eye, and he was not placed. Winners went to the dog exhibited by Miss Jean B. Crawford of Evanston, Ill., named Conqueror, which was recently imported.

The bitches classes were a series of victories for Walter T. Stern's Earlybird Kennels, which took firsts in three classes—puppies, novice, and American-bred. The opening victory went to Earlybird Olive, the next to Earlybird Fannie, and the last, or American-bred class, was won by Earlybird Jeanie. The limit, open and winners class was captured by the imported ch. Earlybird Clonmel Comely, considered by many to be the best of her breed in the country.

An unusually large representation of cocker spaniels was on hand to be judged by Frank Dole. All the classes were well filled, and the breed as a whole was represented by some of the best imported and American-bred dogs. The bitches were decidedly better than the dogs, both in black and in colors.

The winners, dogs, in black, went to Mepal Kennels' Durbar, with Pan Craig Kennels' Newport Bouncer, reserve. In other dogs than black the blue was awarded to Brookside Kennels' Brookside Aristocrat, who just beat out the Cassilis Kennels' Dygert's Buster Brown. Mepal Kennels also scored in bitches with Mepal Ailsa, the reserve going to Dr. H. S. Holdenby's Joy III. Mepal Dolphine carried off the prize for the females other than black.

California came to the front in the Boston terrier breed, when Freeman Ford's Arroyo Anarchist took the winners, with Auburn Kennels' Auburn Happy, Jr., placed in reserve. In bitches, first prize went to William A. Connell's Dallen's Soubrette, with Mrs. Albert Brennan's Lady Harmless as reserve. Mosholu Kennels scored a creditable victory in the novice dogs with Mosholu Bing, in a class of fifteen. This youngster, who was first shown in Boston, is wonderfully true to type and to all appearances perfectly sound. In the limit class, George R. Ming's Dandy Boy was placed first, F. J. Hellborn's Captain Kiddo coming in second.

CONTENT'S BLANCHE FIRST.

Long Branch Club Opens Ice Yacht Racing Season.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 22.—Holiday ice yachting was enjoyed on the South Shrewsbury River today, a record crowd watching the first race for the Commodore's Cup of the Long Branch Boat and Ice Yacht Club. It also marked the opening of the ice yachting season. Five white-winged fliers started in the race, which was won by Captain Walter Content's Blanche, sailed by Captain Barney Riddle and his brother. It crossed the line a winner over the fifteen-mile course in 38:14, with Judge Henry S. Terhune's X L N C second in 42:45. The Princeton was third, in 43:43, and the Isabell fourth, in 44:00. The Marguerite withdrew on the first round.

The Price Cup will be raced for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

YANKEES GET FIRST WORKOUT AT MACON

Manager Donovan Tells Them They Must Get Down to Business at Start.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 22.—From 1:30 o'clock this afternoon until 3 Manager Bill Donovan of the Yankees sent the players who reported here for Spring practice through a drill which was from light to moderate in the nature of its work, and which is the first regular work done in organized baseball ranks this year. The weather was fairly good, a bit tinged with frost, but warm enough for exertion to start perspiration.

There are twenty-three players here and twenty-two got into action in the inaugural exercises. The one who did not come out was the veteran, Ray Caldwell, who, because his shoes did not arrive, postponed his 1916 debut for a day. The others were classified as follows:

Right-hand pitchers—Tipple, Vance, Russell, Piercy, Keating, Shocker, Brady, and Pieh.

Left-hand pitchers—Cullop, Meadows, Love, Finn, Gay, Mogridge, Blodgett, and Ross.

Infielders—Gedeon, McGovern, and Cable.

Catchers—Nunamaker, Alexander, and Smith.

Donovan brought all his men together in the hotel this morning and called their attention to the fact that the Yankees meant business this year right from the start. Meetings to discuss the team's progress, policies and welfare will be held by Donovan as part of the season's curriculum, as the manager is convinced that these daily skull practices, as George Stallings, their inventor, calls them, are a good thing.

The first half of the afternoon practice was devoted to a general loosening up of pitching arms, and the park seemed to be filled with ball players. Nick Cullop, the star southpaw of the Federal League, attracted attention with a pleasing delivery and a resemblance to Rube Benton of the Giants.

Duke Farrell took him in hand and gave him a special inspection. He showed some speed, but Farrell would not permit much of it. Love also showed some speed.

Donovan and Kelley batted grounders to a make-shift infield composed of Cable at short, Gedeon at second, and McGovern, the little Bronxonian, at first. Various pitchers took turns in the outfield pursuing and nabbing flies, after which bunting to get wind and nimbleness of foot brought the first day's toil to an end.

LAKEWOOD TRAPS CROWDED

Marksmen Find Conditions to Their Liking and Make Good Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Washington Birthday shoot of the Laurel House Gun Club here today was one of the most successful trap and trigger events of the local season. A score or more of shooters enjoyed the ideal conditions for the sport and many good scores were made.

Arthur C. King of Toms River, a member of the Laurel House Gun Club, won the 200 target scratch event with 184 breaks. P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., won the 200 target handicap shoot with a score of 192. He had a handicap of 14.

In the morning 100 target handicap event, J. G. Holman was high man with a score of 97 from a handicap of 12. The like event in the afternoon was won by F. A. Potts, who, with a handicap of 16, scored 96. Other scores were:

Morning.—A. C. King, 89, 3—92; George J. Corbett, 88, 2—90; C. W. Billings, 90, 5—95; F. F. Vanderhoef, 77, 11—88; A. J. McClure, 79, 6—85; A. Vandeveer, 83, 8—91; A. L. Irions, 87, 3—90; F. Muldoon, 75, 8—83; W. K. Matthews, 85, 8—93; Dr. C. O. H. Kisser, 83, 7—90; J. G. Holman, 85, 12—97; C. Grant, 72, 12—86; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., 89, 7—96; F. A. Potts, 72, 16—88; W. S. Banks, 63, 28—91; S. Campbell, 34, 28—62.

Afternoon.—A. C. King, 95, 3—98; George Corbett, 88, 2—90; C. W. Billings, 91, 5—96; F. Vanderhoef, 74, 11—85; A. J. McClure, 87, 6—93; E. Vandeveer, 81, 8—89; A. L. Irions, 88, 3—91; W. K. Matthews, 87, 8—95; Dr. C. Kisser, 86, 7—93; J. G. Hilman, 78, 12—90; C. Newman, 84, 11—95; D. L. Culver, 90, 2—92; C. Grant, 81, 12—93; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., 89, 7—96; F. A. Potts, 83, 16—99; W. S. Banks, 62, 28—90; P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., 78, 7—85; W. G. Schauffler, Jr., 75, 11—86; Arthur E. Whitney, 84, 10—94; H. B. Newman, 78, 12—90.

AWARDS AT THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB SHOW

Fox Terriers, Smooth.

JUDGE, WINTHROP RUTHERFORD.

Winners, Dogs.—First, T. F. Varick's Sabine Rapture; reserve, G. D. Widener's ch. Lord Sands.

Novice, Bitches.—First, E. H. Ingwersen and J. B. Able's Niola Lady Betty.

American Bred, Bitches.—First, George Raper's Runswick Radiance; second, O. W. Lehmann's Surprise of Paignton; third, E. H. Ingwersen and J. B. Able's Niola Lady Betty.

Open, Bitches.—First, Maplemeade Kennels' ch. Dangling Plum; second, G. Raper's Runswick Radiance; third, E. H. Ingwersen and J. B. Able's Niola Lady Betty.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Maplemeade Kennels' ch. Dangling Plum; reserve, G. Raper's Runswick Radiance.

Japanese Spaniels.

JUDGE, FRED SENN.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Mrs. J. Moody's Mikado; second, same owner's Tokio.

Open, Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's ch. Little O-Me; second, Mrs. J. Moody's Koby; third, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Omija.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's ch. Little O-Me; reserve, Mrs. J. Moody's Mikado.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's Mimosa; second, Mrs. J. Moody's Chin Chin; third, Greenacre Kennels' Tokio.

Open, Bitches.—First, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's ch. Princess Momo; second, Greenacre Kennels' Tokio.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's ch. Princess Momo; reserve, same owner's Momo.

Pointers.

JUDGE, WILLIAM TALLMAN.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First, J. B. Hickey's May Go; second, same owner's George Morris, Jr.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Robert C. Cornell's Philander; second, B. J. O'Rourke's Elmwood Rap; third, J. C. Weller's Reliew Jim Kirk.

American Bred.—First, Robert C. Cornell's Philander; second, Runnymeade Kennels' Runnymede Lancelot; third, J. C. Weller's Relliew Jim Kirk.

Limit, Dogs, Under 55 Pounds.—First, Runnymede Kennels' Runnymede Royal; second, J. C. Weller's Relliew Jim Kirk; third, J. B. Hickey's Ben M. II.

Open, Dogs, Under 55 Pounds.—First, F. H. Addyman's ch. Watlands Wisdom; second, Runnymede Kennels' ch. Runnymede King; third, W. F. McQuillen and F. J. Lenoir's ch. Dedham Jeff.

Limit, Dogs, 55 Pounds and Over.—First, Robert C. Cornell's Philander; second, Runnymede Kennels' Runnymede Meddler.

Open, Dogs, 55 Pounds and Over.—First, Robert C. Cornell's Philander; second, ch. Bob White Pam; third, D. G. Burry's Captain.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Robert C. Cornell's Philander; reserve, F. H. Addyman's ch. Watlands Wisdom.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Harry D. Kirkover's Yuma's Throcks Lucky; second, O. E. Braune's Braune's Trix; third, James McKay's Vick V.

American Bred, Bitches.—First, W. P. Payne's Midkiff Imperious Maud; second, B. J. O'Rourke's Mary; third, Francis B. Reeves's Louvain.

Limit, Bitches, Under 50 Pounds.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Imperious Maud; second, Bob White Kennels' Bob White Lillian; third, C. B. Purdy's Purdy's Throcks Vesta.

Open, Bitches, Under 50 Pounds.—First, Bob White Kennels' Belle V.; second, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Imperious Maud; third, Runnymede Kennels' ch. Wildacres Victoria.

Limit, Bitches, 50 Pounds and Over.—First, Bob White Kennels' Bob White Bit of Blue; second, J. B. Hickey's Lottie Kent; third, Dr. Henry M. Kalvin's Kalvin's Bessie.

Open, Bitches, 50 Pounds and Over.—First, Bob White Kennels' ch. Lansdowne Prim; second, W. F. McQuillen's and F. J. Lenoir's Deadham Delia; third, John D. Roche's Gypsy Queen III.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Bob White Kennels' Belle V.; reserve, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Imperious Maud.

English Toy Spaniels.

JUDGE, FRED SENN.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches, Any Variety.—First, William Stork's Princess Alice; second, Mrs. Edwin Keeling's Lady Muldeth; third, Mrs. Edwin Keeling's Muldoon.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches, Black and Tan.—First, J. M. Musgrove's Musgrove's Billie.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches, Black and Tan.—First, Mrs. Peter Menges's Bobbie; second, Mrs. C. W. Von Saliet's Ki Ki.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Black and Tan.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Ariadne; second, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Ashton More Young Baronet; third, Mrs. C. W. Von Saliet's Ki Ki.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches, Black and Tan.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Ashton More Young Baronet; reserve, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Ariadne.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches, Orange and White.—First, Miss C. C. Whitney's Blossom III.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Orange and White.—First, Mrs. C. H. Spaeth's ch. Ashton More Toreador; second, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Rosemary Lillian II.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches, Orange and White.—First, Mrs. C. H. Spaeth's ch. Ashton More Toreador; reserve, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Rosemary Lillian II.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches, Black, White, and Tan.—First, Miss C. C. Whitney's Belle II.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches, Black, White, and Tan.—First, William Artz's Peer Gynt; second, Miss C. C. Whitney's Young Rollo.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Black, White, and Tan.—First, A. Stevenson's Advocate.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches, Black, White, and Tan.—First, A. Stevenson's Advocate; reserve, William Artz's Peer Gynt.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches, Red.—First, William Stork's Studley Lad; second, Miss C. C. Whitney's Sister Sue.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches, Red.—First, Mrs. A. Panuska's Roland; second, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Comet.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Red.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Comet; second, A. Stevenson's Patience.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches, Red.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Comet; reserve, William Stork's Studley Lad.

Scottish Terriers.

JUDGE, W. H. WHITTEN.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Nosegay Kennels' Nosegay Crowfoot; second, Mrs. Robert Bacon's Clonmel Chief; third, L. R. Freer's Lemray Punch.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Nosegay Kennels' Nosegay Crowfoot; second, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Oliver; third, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Prince Charlie.

American Bred, Dogs.—Nosegay Kennels' Nosegay Crowfoot; second, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Boxer; third, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Oliver.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Daredevil II.; second, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Boxer; third, Andrew and Alexander Lister's Garnock Roy.

Open, Dogs.—First, Miss G. B. Crawford's Conqueror; second, Walter T. Stearn's ch. Earlybird Troubadour; third, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Daredevil II.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Miss Jean Crawford's Conqueror; reserve, Walter T. Stearn's ch. Earlybird Troubadour.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Fannie; second, L. R. Freer's Lemray Jill; third, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Olive.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Olive; second, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Peep o' Dawn; third, Miss Margaret Brigham's Jessie.

American Bred, Bitches.—First, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Jeanie; second, L. R. Freer's Lemray Jill; third, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Olive.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Clonmel Comely; second, Hillcote Kennels' Hillcote Sprite; third, Miss Jean B. Crawford's Bapton Wishful.

Open, Bitches.—First, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Clonmel Comely; second, Hillcote Kennels' ch. Earlybird Maggie; third, Walescott Kennels' ch. Walescott Shady Lady.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Walter T. Stearn's Earlybird Clonmel Comely; reserve, Hillcote Kennels' ch. Earlybird Maggie.

Pekingese.

JUDGE, MRS. A. McCLURE HALLEY.

American Bred Dogs.—First, Mrs. A. L. Holland's Gow Wong of Hydegree; second, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Chinky; third, Arden Kennels' Ewhurst King Do Do.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nanking Pao Kwei; second, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Al Gee Gobi; third, Miss Carlotta de Felice's Broad Oak Canopus.

Open, Dogs.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's ch. Chu Jen of Toddington; second, Arden Kennels' ch. Hi Of Mine of Arden; third, Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tchak of Arcady.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Not Exceeding 6 Pounds.—First, Wen Sin Kennels' Tod Ki Shinai of Toddington; second, Arden Kennels' Fairfax Chin Toy of Arden.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's ch. Chu Jen of Toddington; reserve, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nanking Pao Kwei.

American Bred, Bitches.—First, Croydon Kennels' Mai Chun of Croydon; second, Wen Sin Kennels' Ton Shi of Lienfud; Mrs. M. J. Solomon's Lady Sing of Inanda.

Limit, Bitches.—First Croydon Kennels' Mai Chun of Croydon; second, Arden Kennels' Mimi of Arden; third, Wen Sin Kennels' Ton Shi of Lienrud.

Open, Bitches, Any Weight.—First, Arden Kennels' ch. Fairfax Teen Nah; second, Croydon Kennels' Mai Chun of Croydon; third, William T. Drew's Drewstone Queen of Pecan.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Arden Kennels' ch. Fairfax Teen Nah; reserve, Croydon Kennels' Mai Chun of Croydon.

Bloodhounds.

JUDGE, VINTON T. BREESE.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Miss A. L. Bonham's Roor Uproar; reserve, Wallace M. Sheehan's Dalhousie's Mischief.

Scottish Deerhounds.

JUDGE, CHARLES G. HOPTON.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First Dr. Norton Down's MacGregor; reserve, Mrs. R. A. Fairbairn's Midlothian Mediator.

Yorkshire Terriers.

JUDGE, FRED SENN.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mr. and Mrs. William Cumming's champion Delmar Beauty; reserve, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Thompson's champion Gatenbye St. Wilfred's King.

Chihuahuas.

JUDGE, FRED SENN.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. C. D. Atwood's Mona; reserve, Mrs. Mary J. De Witt's Rosemary.

Maltese Terriers.

JUDGE, FRED SENN.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Snow Cloud Kennels' champion Yankee Snow Cloud; reserve, Mrs. B. H. Throop's Cork Hills Bell Loren.

Irish Wolfhounds.

JUDGE, CHARLES G. HOPTON.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Newry Kennels' Newry Ashtore; second, William H. Leslie's Newry Druid; third, Hugh Murray's Wolftone.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Newry Kennels' Newry Ashtore; reserve, William H. Leslie's Newry Druid.

Boston Terriers.

JUDGE, GEORGE H. KEYES.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Freeman Ford's Arroyo Anarchist; reserve, Audubon Kennels' Audubon Happy, Jr.

Winners, Bitches.—First, William A. Connell's Dallen's Soubrette; reserve, Mrs. Albert Brennan's Lady Harmless.

Cocker Spaniels.

JUDGE, FRANK F. DOLE.

Winners, Dogs, Black.—First, Mepal Kennels' Durbar; reserve, Pan Craig Kennels' Newport Bouncer.

Winners, Dogs, Other than Black.—First, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Aristocrat; reserve, Cassilis Kennels' Dygert's Buster Brown.

Winners, Bitches, Black.—First, Mepal Kennels' Mepal Ailsa; reserve, Dr. H. S. Holdenby's Joy III.

Winners, Bitches, Other than Black.—First, Mepal Kennels' Mepal Dolphine; reserve, Mepal Kennels' Mepal Una.

LANGER BEATS KAHANAMOKU

Lowers American Record for Half-Mile Swim at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Feb. 22.—Ludy Langer, Captain of the University of California swimming team, won the 880-yard race here today at the annual Mid-Pacific Swimming Carnival, and broke the American record, which he established himself. Duke Kahanamoku was second, and Marion Perty of Honolulu third. The time was 12:01 1-5.

Langer was defeated in the 440-yard swim by Kahanamoku, who made the distance in 5:31 3-5.

ALUMNI DAY SPORTS.

Intracollegiate Swimming Interests Visitors to Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Although intercollegiate contests were taboo at Princeton today on account of Alumni Day, the visiting graduates were treated to as interesting a display of intracollegiate athletics as they could wish.

Because of the prominence attained by Tiger water polo teams and the requirements of swimming and life saving for the securing of a degree, the interest was centred mainly on the work in Brokaw tank, where Coach Frank Sullivan's men went through many stunts for the visitors.

Swimming and relay races, with exhibitions of driving and plunging, comprised the early part of the program.

Coach Sullivan had arranged a special 100-yard medley race for the occasion. The men entered swam one length of the pool with the side stroke, one length with the single over-arm stroke, a third length with the trudgeon, and the final length with the crawl stroke. The idea was to show the most famous strokes in the order of their evolution. Captain Burchenal of the swimming team won the race.

The water polo game showed the superiority of the 'Varsity over the scrubs, although the latter were reinforced by Nourse, the ineligible wonder. While the game was in progress the audience was surprised to see what was thought to be a woman walking along the side of the pool suddenly pushed into the water by Manager Miller of the swimming team. "Her" cries for help were answered by a youth diving, fully dressed, from the balcony. The crowd cheered as Red Friesell, the fancy diver, wearing a woman's hat, coat, and veil, was pulled out by a fellow member of the team.

The sophomores won the interclass wrestling meet, while the gymnastic meet was turned into an exhibition match, the feature of which was the work of J. B. Wiess, all-round intercollegiate champion of last year.

YANKEES AND SCOTS WIN.

Americans' Soccer Victory Pleases Crowd at Lenox Oval.

With no other soccer games scheduled, a record crowd attended the international double-header at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon and watched America down the Continent, after Scotland had disposed of England. The Yankees in a fast game won by 5 goals to 3, although the losers led at one time by 2 to 0.

The Thistle triumphed over the Rose by 3 goals to 0. This game moved without a hitch of any kind. While sentiment was fairly evenly divided in the first game, the crowd was nearly all for the Americans in the second, and gave them a great send-off when they cut down their opponents' dangerous lead as the result of about five minutes of hard and brilliant work. At half time America led by 3 to 2.

PONY MAKES POLO GOAL.

Cadets Beat Durland's Triangles Despite Animal's Treachery.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Durland's crack Triangle team succumbed at indoor polo here this morning to the cadet team by a score of 9 goals to 6½. The game was fast and interesting. The Triangles allowed the Army lads a handicap of 3 goals, and it was just too much for the visitors.

Bartle and Kinney played excellently for the visitors, but Cadet Smith was the star of the fray. His hitting was accurate and clean and he rode well.

In a scrimmage around the Triangle goal in the third period, Cadet McBride's pony booted the ball through the visitors' goal, which counted for them. The line-up:

CADETS.	TRIANGLES.
Smith.	Bartle.
McBride.	Kinney.
Whitson.	Gillman.

Goals for Cadets—Smith, (5,) McBride, (2.) Goals for Triangles—Bartle, (3,) Kinney, (2,) Gillman, McBride. Fouls—Smith, Bartle, McBride. Time—Six periods of 7½ minutes each. Referee—Lieutenant W. H. Garrison, Army.

FORTY AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS.

Gunners with Big Allowances Win at Travers Island.

Trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club held a special 100 targets handicap holiday shoot at Travers Island yesterday. The club offered three prizes for the handicap guns. The day was ideal, and as a result the contestants all made good totals. Forty marksmen reported, and not one fell below 80 per cent shooting with their handicaps.

It was a grand field day for the gunners with big allowances. Ten of them returned full scores of 100 targets. They were J. I. Brandenberg, A. C. Grinnell, F. H. Lawrence, J. S. Connors, M. McVoy, Jr., T. A. Brown, B. E. Eldred, J. P. Donovan, G. H. Martin, and W. B. Ogden. All took part in a special shoot-off at 25 targets, with their regular allowances divided by 4. The winner was C. A. Brown, who had a full score. Then came W. B. Ogden. T. A. Lawrence and J. P. Donovan tied for third place. A second shoot-off was necessary, and the former won the third and last prize.

Frank B. Stephenson, the Brooklyn gunner; R. L. Spotts, the former national champion, and W. Staples, a visitor, were the best of the scratch gunners. The three had totals of 93 targets each.

A special shoot at 25 targets was taken by Conrad Stein with a straight score of 25 targets.

Winners at Bayside Traps.

J. F. Simonson, unattached, was high scratch gunner in the 100-target shoot yesterday at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club. He broke 93 targets which, with his handicap of 10, gave him a perfect score in the handicap. The high handicap prize was won by H. H. Lake, who broke 82 with a handicap of 15. Alex Kleiarath, who broke 79 with a handicap of 18, was second, and Walter M. Collins, who with a handicap of 8 broke 88 for a total of 96, was third.

C. Fergueson Victor at Traps.

Close competition marked the holiday shoot of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday. The event was at 100 targets, and C. Fergueson, H. Fincke, and F. Hewens tied with totals of 95 targets. In the shoot-off Fergueson was the winner, breaking 25 straight targets. The conditions were excellent and the scores were all high.

Stone Defeats Capron with Cue.

Joseph Stone, representing New York City in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, was defeated last night in a league match game by Joseph Capron of Chicago, one of the best-known balkline and three-cushion carrom players in the country. The game was the most interesting and closest played at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway. The score was Capron 50, Stone 47, both players making high runs of 4. The game lasted eighty-one innings.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

ROTH WINS BRONX COUNTY MARATHON

Mohawk Athlete Captures Pennant A. C. Twenty-five-Mile Run by Plucky Finish.

Arthur Roth, the Mohawk Athletic Club distance runner, triumphed yesterday in the first annual Bronx County Marathon staged by the Pennant Athletic Club over a course of about twenty-five miles. The junior Metropolitan cross country champion of 1912 showed pluck and gameness in registering the victory over the mud-covered trail. He had never before attempted a twenty-five-mile run.

When Roth crossed the finish line 2 hours, 48 minutes, 40 seconds after the start, he was more than 125 yards in advance of Hans Schuster, the veteran Swedish-American A. C. distance runner, who throughout the journey had ruled a favorite, and half a mile from the finish was in the leading position. Harry Lucas, a Cuban boy representing the Morningside A. C., gave a creditable performance and finished third, more than three minutes back of Schuster.

For nearly twenty-two miles Fortune flirted with Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C., who finished second in the Brooklyn-Sea Gate race early last year and later captured the same place in the Panama Pacific Exposition Marathon. Then the fickle dame deserted him. The Mercury Foot distancer accepted an orange from a friend at the 22-mile post, when his chance of victory seemed bright. Honohan took just one bite of the fruit, and then it was knocked from his hands by Bernie Wefers, his trainer. Immediately after eating of the forbidden fruit Honohan slowed down into a walk, and before he could get going again, the quarter of a mile advantage he had gained up to this point was wiped out by Schuster, who appeared like a certain winner a mile from home.

Roth received little attention in the early stages of the long race, but he never was in worse position than fifth. He ran with a strong, steady stride throughout, except at one stage. Three miles from home, when apparently beaten, Roth stepped in his tracks. He walked for several minutes, then apparently refreshed, he got under way again, and with sturdy strides, which grew stronger as he progressed, he gained upon the leaders. Still, his chances were not over-roseate, for he had his work cut out in the last two miles to catch up with the pace-makers.

Without exception, the men who were in front of Roth were in dire stress, however, and had slowed down to a pace that was little faster than a walk. One by one the Mohawk youth passed them, and with less than three-quarters of a mile remaining to be run he passed Schuster, the leader.

From then on it was easy sailing for Roth. He had to pass through a crowd of spectators, but met with no interference nor did any of his rivals.

Conditions overhead could not have been more suitable for distance running. The sun was warm, and there was hardly a breeze. But, the roads over which the field of thirty-three contested were in almost unpassable conditions at some points. Melting snow turned many of the Westchester roads into rivulets, and some of them had all the force of a torrent. Twenty-three of the original field completed the full distance.

The only accident of the well conducted race befell M. J. Lynch of the Carroll Lyceum, Washington, D. C., who was knocked down and dragged twenty feet by a motor cycle, while running along West Farms Road near the twentieth milepost. He suffered lacerations of the legs and a painful bruise on his right shoulder, but he courageously declined to receive assistance on the road and went the route, finishing fourteenth.

On the outward journey the sturdy athletes went as far as New Rochelle, where the eleventh milepost was situated, and returned part of the way along Pelham Bay and through Pelham Manor.

Robert Kelly of the Long Island Athletic Club made all the pace in the first three miles, leading from the club house along Mott Avenue and the Concourse to Fordham Road, where Honohan went into the lead. Even at this early stage Schuster started his duel with the New York A. C. man and it lasted throughout practically twenty miles.

Jack Phillips of the Bronx Church House, a rugged youngster, went to the front at six miles and set a hard clip for the next seven miles. While Phillips was out in front, pulling away slightly, Honohan, Schuster, and Harry Parkinson kept each other within easy striking distance.

Parkinson at twelve miles began showing the strain and gradually fell back. At fifteen miles Phillips gave up the lead to Honohan, who led Schuster by 440 yards at nineteen miles. Phillips quit entirely here, and soon after, when Parkinson also dropped out, Roth, who had been fifth, moved up to third.

Then came Honohan's mistake, a bite of orange, and Schuster overtook him. On passing the twenty-second mile the Swedish athlete was in front. Honohan gained the lead again for an instant at twenty-three miles, when Schuster slowed down to a walk. Lucas, the Cuban, kept gaining all the time, and at 167th Street and Prospect Avenue he passed Roth, now walking, and set sail for Honohan and Schuster.

A little further on Honohan settled into a dead walk, and not only Schuster but Lucas and Roth passed him. Roth made a great finish to win out. With the possible exception of Parkinson he was the lightest man in the race, weighing only 127 pounds. The summary:

Name and Club.	Time. H.M.S.
Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C.	2:48:40
H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C.	2:49:07
Harry Lucas, Morningside A. C.	2:52:10
Billy Rozette, Pennant A. C.	2:55:10
H. Honohan, New York A. C.	3:07:00
Mike Collins, unattached	3:07:10
James Brooks, Mohawk A. C.	3:07:30
Fred Travelena, Mohawk A. C.	3:07:35
George Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C.	3:12:50
Charles Erickson, Mohawk A. C.	3:16:45
G. Rouse, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:17:40
G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C.	3:21:15
G. E. Crosby, Bronx Church House	3:23:20
M. J. Lynch, Carroll, Lyceum, Washington, D. C.	3:23:57
R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:25:37
S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C.	3:26:29
James Braccia, unattached	3:27:58
Robert Kelly, Long Island A. C.	3:28:16
T. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:30:43
J. J. Reynolds, Ozanam A. A.	3:37:11
A. Hofman, Glencoe A. C.	3:40:12
M. T. Cornwell, New Haven A. A.	3:46:48
W. J. Hannan, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:54:29

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February is clean-up month

RECORD FOR CALDWELL.

Boston Runner Lowers New England Mark for 1,000-Yard Race.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—A New England indoor record for the 1,000-yard run of 2 minutes 18 3-5 seconds was set today by Dave Caldwell of the Boston Athletic Association, in winning the Mayor Curley trophy race at the annual games of the Ninth Regiment. He defeated Joseph T. Higgins of Holy Cross, last year's winner of the event, and Michael Devanney of the Millrose A. A. of New York. The former record was 2:18 4-5, made by Higgins last year.

The annual race between Massachusetts Agricultural College and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, which was marred by an accident at the meet of the Boston A. A. two weeks ago, was rerun today with the Aggies winning. Their time for the mile was 3:41 4-5. Babbitt, Russell, Montgomery, and Nestrom comprised the winning team.

BRONX RUNNERS BEST.

Capture Honors in Y. M. H. A. Race for All Association Branches.

The team from the Bronx Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association won the team trophy in the annual handicap cross country run held under the auspices of the Ninety-second Street Branch of the Y. M. H. A. from their clubhouse yesterday afternoon. The Bronx Branch was the only one that finished a full team of five men, and their total was thirty-four points. H. Cohen of Bath Beach Branch captured first place in the actual time of 25:24 for the four-mile course, and the places of the four men that finished on the Bath Beach team totaled tweny-five points. The Ninety-second Street Branch did not start a team in this race, as they were practically sure of capturing all the prizes, but they held another race which was closed to the Ninety-second Street Branch runners.

H. Zimmerman, with a handicap of 2:30, won the race closed to the Ninety-second Street boys in the actual time of 24:04, after a close finish with M. Feitler, who came down the sidewalk only two seconds behind the winner. H. Hyman, one of the long-mark men, with a handicap of 3:15, led the field for nearly three-quarters of the distance, but Zimmerman, Feitler, and L. Nathan passed him in the last half mile. Feitler was running fifth until near the finish of the race, when he spurted and took the lead. He lost all his strength in this attempt, however, and in the final dash for the tape Zimmerman drew way from him and won by ten yards. The two scratch men, Frierich and Frischman, finished in thirteenth and fifteenth places, but Frierich won the time prize in 23.36, over a minute faster than the best time made in the other race.

Cohen, the winner of the team trophy race, led at the half-way mark, but was passed by Wolf, second man, on the third quarter of the course. Wolf actually led in the last quarter mile, but in the sprint for the line Cohen left Wolf far behind, and the second man was so tired that he staggered across the finish mark. The course led from Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue west to Park Avenue, north to Ninety-sixth Street, west to Fifth Avenue, north to 120th Street, west to Seventh Avenue, south to 110th Street, east to Fifth Avenue, south to Ninety-sixth Street, east to Park Avenue, south to Ninety-second Street, east to clubhouse. The summaries:

Handicap.—Open to branches of Y. M. H. A., members of Metropolitan League of Y. M. H. A.:

Name and Y. M. H. A.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
H. Cohen, Bath Beach	2:00	25:24
P. Wolf, Bronx	2:00	25:50
E. I. Herman, Mt. Vernon	Scratch	24:47
G. Kobrin, Brooklyn	1:30	26:38
A. Marsh, Bronx	1:30	26:48
L. Slomka, Bath Beach	2:15	27:45
M. Rubins, Bath Beach	3:30	28:05
L. Frankel, Bronx	Scratch	25:38
V. Spindel, Bronx	0:30	27:02
D. Mayer, Bronx	1:30	28:09
D. Schlanger, Bath Beach	2:00	29:18
H. Weiss, Bronx	2:00	31:30

Closed to Ninety-second Street Branch, Y. M. H. A.—L. Zimmerman, (handicap, 2:30;) actual time, 24:04; M. Feitler, (2:15,) 23:51; L. Nathan, (3:15,) 24:56; H. Hyman, (3:15,) 25:00; J. Dubin, (2:45,) 24:31; D. Zicherman, (3:15,) 24:05; J. Merber, (1:45,) 24:35; J. Bunsfaede, (3:30,) 26:23; A. Samuels, (1:45,) 24:39; A. Kapper, (1:00,) 24:17; H. Zicherman, (3:15,) 26:35; H. Newfeld, (3:30,) 27:04; S. Frierich, (scratch,) 23:36; W. Robinson, (0:45,) 24:22; H. Frischman, (scratch,) 23:46; S. Mayer, (2:00,) 26:13; H. Jacobson, (3:15,) 27:45; H. Winthrop, (3:30,) 28:10; I. Fineston, (3:30,) 28:15.

TIE IN 65-MILE WALK.

Gage and Bockemann End Hike from This City Side by Side.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Frank Gage and Walter Bockemann of the Manhattan-Bronx Branch of the American Walkers' Association finished side by side in the sixty-five-mile walking grind from New York to Poughkeepsie this afternoon. Their time was fifteen hours and four minutes, and they had been walking continuously since 12:02 this morning, when they left Van Cortlandt Park.

Gage collapsed as he crossed the finish line and had to be carried into a building. But Bockemann, a big, rangy boy of 17, was as fresh as a daisy in springtime. He helped Gage in his distress, and after a fifteen-minute rest the two were taken to the Polhemus Athletic Club.

"Pat" Gardner, the oldest man to finish, is 55 years old. He said it was the toughest walk he had taken part in during his career, but Bockemann only smiled and opined that the 100-mile Philadelphia-New York race through the rain a year ago was even worse.

The walk started with twenty-five men in line, and immediately Bockemann and Gage jumped into the lead. They struck off at a six-mile-an-hour clip, which at the start discouraged many of the other walkers. Swinging up through Getty Square in Yonkers, they held to the same gait, and a gap was gradually opened up between the leaders and the other contestants.

At Tarrytown the speed dropped as the going became heavier. Through the long hours of Tuesday morning the dozen or fifteen surviving walkers plowed through icy roads with the mercury fluttering around zero. At Peekskill Bockemann, Gage, and a youngster named H. F. McCann, who was later disqualified for riding on the back of a truck for two miles, were sticking close together, with the other hikers between fifteen minutes and a half hour in the rear. The three leaders snatched a hasty luncheon and swung on up the river.

At Fishkill they became a bit discouraged Bockemann said, but they got a second lease on their wind and muscle, and finished amid the cheers of hundreds of persons who lined up to see the finish of the race.

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KEISER WINS HIKE TO CONEY ISLAND

Heads Army of 143, Old and Young, Veteran and Novice, Walkers in Slushy Trip.

Plodding pluckily through slush and mud, Frank Keiser of the Morningside A. C. led a field of 143 pedestrians to the finish line in the 11-mile walk between City Hall and Coney Island yesterday. He won from Jack Wright by about 300 yards. Considering the bad condition of the roads in many places, Keiser's time, 1 hour 33 minutes 25 seconds, was excellent. He had a 16-minute handicap.

It was the third annual Coney Island hike under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America. In the field of over seven score starters were walkers of all ages, sizes, and nationalities.

The time prize was won by Eddie Renz of the Mohawk A. C., his time being 1 hour 32 minutes 31 seconds. Renz is the national three-mile champion and he cut out a fast gait from the start. He was the scratch man and managed to finish No. 30.

There were several of the veteran walkers in the event. The first old timers' prize was won by Adolph Arnold, who is 48 years old. The second old timers' prize went to W. T. Allen, 50 years old.

R. H. McCluskey, who finished in eighteenth place, is 67 years old. Another veteran who attracted much attention along the course was O. S. Weeks, who wears a long beard and never misses a walking match, no matter how bad the weather may be.

There was a crowd of more than 7,000 people at City Hall Park at 2 o'clock to see the start. The walkers wore all kinds of costumes, and as they started away they were reminiscent in the variety of their attire of Coxey's Army. Most of the contestants were prepared for muddy going and didn't mind the splashing they received before they reached Coney Island. All along the line of march crowds gathered, and it is estimated that in all nearly 100,000 people must have viewed the hike at various places along the eleven-mile course.

Jack Wright, who finished in second place, lost the race in the last mile when he struck bad going on Coney Island Avenue. He wore heavy walking shoes, and for about two miles on the avenue the road was covered with ice. Wright, who weighs 190 pounds, slipped badly here, while young Keiser, who wore "sneakers," negotiated the footing more easily.

Wright took the lead at Fifteenth Street and Ninth Avenue. Three miles from the finish Keiser caught him, and for two miles it was a close race between the two hikers. It was anybody's race coming into the finish, first one walker leading, and then the other. Half a mile from the finish Wright began to slip badly on the icy road, and Keiser, thanking fortune for the foresight that led him to wear rubber-soled shoes, went to the front.

The last mile of the course was thronged with people, and the police had a hard time making a lane through the crowd for the walkers.

All along the route, Renz, the scratch man, got a great reception. His stride and style were conspicuously effective, and the pace he set never varied from start to finish.

The first novice prize was won by Wright. B. Cohen took the second novice prize, and H. Morrell third, M. Greenberg fourth, and H. Hill fifth.

The first thirty contestants finished as follows:

Name, Club, and Handicap.	Time.
F. Keiser, Morningside A. C., (16:00)	1:33:25
J. H. Wright, Walkers' Club, (20:00)	1:38:53
J. E. Goldstein, Pastime A. C., (12:00)	1:35:20 4-5
W. J. Martin, Pennant A. C., (16:00)	1:39:44 2-5
B. Cohen, Brownville F. C., (20:00)	1:44:50 2-5
H. Morrell, L. I. A. C., (15:00)	1:40:29
W. J. McFadden, N. Y. A. C., (10:00)	1:35:42 2-5
M. Greenberg, Y. M. C. A., (20:00)	1:46:15
J. Anthony, Stuyv. E. H. S., (11:00)	1:37:28
E. Greenberg, Walkers' Club, (16:00)	1:37:27
J. L. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (18:00)	1:42:03
A. Arnold, Pastime A. C., (25:00)	1:53:25
J. Hill, Walkers' Club, (16:00)	1:44:45
W. T. Allen, Pastime A. C., (13:00)	1:41:55
A. Jessup, unattached, (12:00)	1:40:58
E. E. Nathan, Pastime A. C., (20:00)	1:49:16
J. J. Farrell, Bronx C. H., (14:00)	1:43:26
R. H. McCluskey, Walkers' Club, (27:00)	1:56:29
J. Ryan, Pastime A. C., (25:00)	1:54:34
J. A. Goldstone, Walkers' Club, (15:00)	1:44:45
J. Goldstein, Walkers' Club, (18:00)	1:48:03
L. B. Hohmeyer, unattached, (14:00)	1:44:03
V. Boterstros, Stuyvesant E. H. S., (16:00)	1:46:17
E. V. H. Broom, Walkers' Club, (21:00)	1:51:26
T. F. Hickey, Sr., Walkers' Club, (27:00)	1:57:42
M. Lichtenstein, Pastime A. C., (14:00)	1:44:49
P. Anthony, Walkers' Club, (14:00)	1:44:54
A. Kiefer, Walkers' Club, (20:00)	1:52:17
J. H. Hocking, Walkers' Club, (24:00)	1:56:22
E. Renz, Mohawk A. C., (scratch)	1:32:31

Williams Avenges Defeat by Aggies.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 22.—Defeating M. A. C. by 2 to 1 here this afternoon, the Williams hockey team avenged its last week's beating by the Aggies.

Soft ice and rough playing marred the game to a great extent. Williams scored both its goals in the first half, and good goal tending on the part of Michler kept the visitors from registering more than once in the final period. L. H. Coleman and Rochester played well for the home seven, and Wooley and Sanderson did the best work for the Aggies.

NEWARK ATHLETES FIRST.

Central H. S. Takes Point Honors in Dickinson H. S. Games.

Central High School athletes of Newark, by showing to advantage in nearly all the events contested, easily won first honors in the sixth annual interscholastic meet of the Dickinson High School of Jersey City, held at the Fourth Regiment Armory, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The Newark youths finished with a total of 33 points, while their nearest opponents, the Dickinson boys, were second with 23 credits. St. John's Preparatory School of Brooklyn annexed third honors with 19 points.

The Central lads took first place in the one-mile relay race, which was the best event. Central won after a hard struggle with the St. Benedict's Prep School team. The winning team was composed of Otis Heath, Stewart Beattie, Benjamin Harrison, and Winfield Angus. Angus, who ran last, won the race from August Desch of St. Benedict's by about eight yards. Dickinson finished third and Barringer High School, Newark, was fourth.

Central runners won first places in the junior and senior 50-yard dash, as well as the half and one-mile runs. Daniel Caprio won the junior 50-yard event and Fred Muenster was first in the senior dash. Angus won the half-mile race, while Victor Woodruff lapped the field in the mile and ran the distance in 4 minutes 40 1-5 seconds.

Dorenberger of St. John's Prep won the 300-yard dash for juniors, while Ryan of the same school took first place in the senior 300-yard dash. The summary:

50-Yard Dash, (Midget.)—Won by Walter Marx, South Side; Murray, Central, second; Sullivan, St. John's Prep., third. Time—0:06 2-5.

880-Yard Dash, (Senior.)—Won by Winfield Angus, Central; Stewart Beattie, Central, second; J. Kennedy, St. John's Prep., third. Time—2:06.

50-Yard Dash, (Junior.)—Won by Daniel Caprio, Central; Heffer, St. Peter's Prep., second; Alberts, Stuyvesant, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, (Senior.)—Won by Fred Muenster, Central; Hamlin Buckham, Dickinson, second; Cooper, Stuyvesant, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Junior High Jump.—Won by Hugh Barry, Dickinson, with 5 feet 1 inch; Chittick, Barringer, second, with 5 feet; Beirs, Dickinson, third, with 5 feet, Chittick and Beirs tied for second place, Chittick winning on the jump-off.

Junior Relay, (each boy to run 147 yards.)—Won by Dickinson, (Beddiges, Duane, Rabinowitz, and Behrs;) St. Peter's Prep. (Heffer, Salome, Gaul, and Clifford,) second; Central, (Caprio, Campbell, Murray and Lalor,) third. Time—1:10.

300-Yard Dash, (Junior.)—Won by Dorenberger, St. John's Prep; Chittick, Barringer, second; B. Rabinowitz, Dickinson, third. Time—0:38 4-5.

300-Yard Dash, (Senior.)—Won by J. Ryan, St. John's Prep; Charley Hopkins, Barringer, second; P. Salamack, St. John's Prep, third. Time—0:35.

Midget Relay, (each boy to run 147 yards.)—Won by South Side, (Klineman, Schumacher, Eble, Marx;) Barringer, (Boerner, Mazulli, Wilson, Walton,) second; Erasmus, (Franklin, Botting, Seaver, Lawson,) third. Time—1:18 4-5.

Senior High Jump.—Won by Dillon, St. Peter's Prep, with 5 feet 7 inches; [illegible], Stuyvesant, with 5 feet 6 inches, second; Hill, Dickinson, with 5 feet 5 inches, third.

One-Mile Senior Relay.—Won by Central High School, (Heath, Beattie, Harrison, Angus;) St. Benedict's Prep School, (Martin, McCraith, Desch,) second; Dickinson, (Miles, Hill, Bates, Birch,) third. Time—3:53.

One-Mile Run, (Senior.)—Won by Victor Woodruff, Central; Flournoy, Ridgewood, second; McCulloch, Englewood, third. Time—4:40 1-5.

Faculty Relay, (each man to run 147 yards.)—Won by Physical Training Instructors, (Bolus, Quinn, and Fitzhugh;) Academic Instructors, (Stewart, Hagar, and Martin,) second.

Point Competition.—Central High School, 33; Dickinson High School, 23; St. John's Prep. of Brooklyn, 19; St. Peter's Prep. of Jersey City, 13; Barringer High School of Newark, 12; South Side High School, 10; Stuyvesant High School of New York, 7; Ridgewood High School, 4; St. Benedict's Prep. School, 3; Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn, 3; Englewood High School, 3; Bayonne High School, 1.

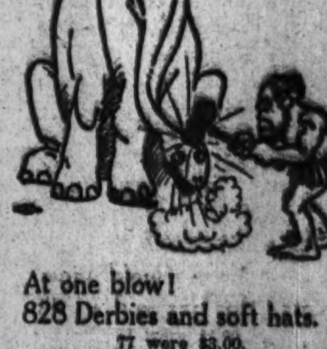
Four Cycle Teams Gain a Lap.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Four teams—the Lawson-Cameron, Lawrence-Magin, McNamara-Madden, and Thomas-Kaiser—forged a lap ahead by frequent sprints today and went into the lead in the six-day bicycle race at Convention Hall here.

Their mark at the close of thirty-one hours' riding was 716 miles 9 laps. Four teams were one lap behind the leaders, and the Ohrt-Rudi Russe team trailed three laps behind the leading teams.

Bowlers in Series of Match Games.

CHICAGO, Feb 22.—James Smith and Glen Riddell, reputed the best bowlers in the East, and James Blouin and Tony Kerlicek, ranking among the experts of the West, have been matched for a series of forty-two games. The first half of twenty-one will be rolled at Brooklyn the week of March 6 and the finals of the series at Chicago the week of March 20.



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MURRAY WINS NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS TITLE---CHICAGO RUNNER BEATS TED MEREDITH

TENNIS TITLE WON BY LINDLEY MURRAY

Defeats Alrick H. Man, Jr., in Straight Sets in Final Round of Singles Championship.

CLOSE DOUBLES MATCH

Rosenbaum and Lovibond, After Losing Two Sets, Gain Victory Over Smith and Cragin.

Two national tennis championships were decided yesterday on the indoor courts of the Seventh Regiment. R. Lindley Murray, the remarkable California player, defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., in the singles event in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 9—7, and in the doubles Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibond gained the title by scoring a victory over King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin. This match went to five sets. Outplayed and beaten in the first two sets, Rosenbaum and Lovibond made a stubborn up-hill fight and took the honors at 3—6, 1—6, 6—4, 8—6, and 10—8.

The victory of Murray in the singles was no surprise. He had so far outclassed his previous opponents that it was conceded after the first day's playing that he would gain the championship. But, though Murray triumphed easily yesterday, still he was pressed to a harder match than has been his custom during the tournament. Man suffered from no stage fright in playing Murray and the ways of the Californian that have confounded others did not affect his game.

When Murray first came East in 1914, his first championship was won at the expense of Man. In the challenge round of the New England championship, the Californian was the victor and it was a strange coincidence that the final round of the first national tournament this year should find these two pitted against each other. Due to his former experience Man was accustomed in some degree to the fast play of the Californian. He adopted a different plan of campaign than did the previous opponents of Murray. Instead of taking the bullet service far back of the baseline, he stood close in and shot the Westerner's serve back at him with almost its initial velocity. His driving copied Murray's and he was clever in placing, getting many of his points after drawing the Californian out of position and then passing him by cross courting or lightning shots down the lines.

Man took the first game on his own service after it had gone to deuce. But it did not excite Murray to have the opening against him. In spite of Man's good playing Murray played better. In every particular Murray showed to greater advantage than Man. The latter was fighting against the inevitable. Two games was the quota that went to Man in the first set, but from the applause that he received it might have been taken that he was winning. There was a big gallery and the spectators took keen delight in expressing their approval when Man succeeded in outplacing his rival. The spectators realized after a game or two that Man could not win, but they were ready to accord him all the praise that his work merited, even to the extent of skimping the Californian.

The second set found Murray's service working better and Man's less effective. Murray did not so clearly outplace his rival in this set, but Man's errors helped the Californian to win another set at 6—2. Four times Man double faulted, and some came at critical times. The last was Man's best effort, and there was just a suspicion that Murray was slowing up. At one time Man was within an ace of winning the set, but the Californian managed to gain the winning points at 9—7. Murray was wild in his driving during the first part of this set, but he made up for the lapse by placing cleverly toward the end. At one time the score was 4—1 in favor of Man.

In the doubles Rosenbaum and Lovibond gained a victory that was well earned. After two sets it seemed as if Smith and Cragin must win the title. They had outplayed their rivals, their game being steadier and more brilliant. Rosenbaum was prone to land in the net in efforts to smash the ball and Lovibond was also a bit erratic. It was in the second set that Rosenbaum displayed a tendency to pound the ball out of the Armory. He placed more confidence in his driving than was warranted, and Smith and Cragin profited by the errors and made few themselves.

When the third set began the complexion of the match still reflected Smith and Cragin, and if they could have maintained their steadiness a little longer they would have been credited with a championship instead of the position of runners-up. They took the first two games at love, nets, outs, and a double fault contributing to the result. Then on Rosenbaum's service they lost, but Smith and Cragin, on the former's service, took another love game, so that the score was 3—1. With the set at 4—2 against them, Rosenbaum and Lovibond found themselves, steadied, and took four games in a row, thereby winning the set. That was the turning point in the match, for after a rest Rosenbaum and Lovibond came to the fourth set with new hope and determination. They played a lobbing game during most of the match, but in this set in particular it was in evidence, there being long rallies with frequent lobbing. Cragin was beginning to get erratic, frequently making errors. Rosenbaum, on the other hand, was playing a steady game, and did good work at the net. This, combined with the errors by Smith and Cragin, eventually gave them the set at 8—6.

The final set was the longest fought of all, going to 10—8 before Rosenbaum and Lovibond won. Each pair won on service for four games, and then Rosenbaum's service was broken through as a result of errors. Rosenbaum and Lovibond were again forced to fight an uphill struggle. Several times they were on the verge of defeat, but steadied at critical moments, and finally won. It was Rosenbaum who made the winning ace, smashing the ball at Smith's feet.

PELL LOSES AT RACQUETS.

Stanley G. Mortimer Wins National Singles Title at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Stanley G. Mortimer of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club today captured the national title in racquet singles from Clarence C. Pell of the same club in the finals of the championship tournament at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club.

Mortimer found the 1915 champion a trifle unsteady, and, speeding up his own game, ran out the match in straight sets. The scores were 15—12, 15—2, 15—12.

SETS NEW WEIGHT MARK.

Hammerberg Lifts 277-Pound Bell at Greek-American Games.

An added starter, Al Hammerberg of the Swedish-American A. C., won the bar bell lifting contest at the annual games of the Greek-American A. C. last night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and incidentally broke the American record for this event, 246 pounds, made by Perikles Kakousis at St. Louis in 1904. Hammerberg lifted 277 pounds in the bar bell last night on his third trial, and defeated the former title-holder, George Tsamberas of the Greek-American A. C.

This event was the attraction of the evening, and the strong men received rounds of applause as each one came on the mat for the first attempt at the weight. The five starters—Schoefer, unattached; Passas, Veroutis, and Tsamberas, all of the Greek-American A. C., and George Chadwick of the Union Sporto Italiano—all hoisted the bar at 198 pounds. At 215 pounds, however, they all went out of the competition except Tsamberas, who shot up the weight like a plaything.

Just then a stranger rushed in the entrance and out on the floor with a grip in his hand and his overcoat on his arm. It was Hammerberg, who had come too late to get in for the start. Without undressing further than removing his coat and collar he walked on the mat, hoisted up the bar bell at 215 pounds, then at 259, and then at 277 pounds, breaking the record, which has stood since the Olympic games at St. Louis in 1904. Tsamberas protested volubly that the winner used a foul hold on the bar and lifted it with the aid of a rest on his stomach, but his protest was ruled out.

Laurence Gaffney of the Thirteenth Regiment A. A. won the two-mile bicycle race from Eddie Goodwin of the Irish-American A. C. and Albert Kruchel of Buffalo. Goodwin and Kruchel were on scratch, with Gaffney on the 70-yard mark, but the scratch men soon caught the field and took the lead. Goodwin and Kruchel alternated in the lead for the final mile, but when the bell rang for the last lap Gaffney stole out in front and held his advantage by a yard across the line.

In the three-mile handicap Tom Barden of the Irish-American, the low-mark man, found the handicap allotted to Pores of the Millrose A. A. too much for him, and he dropped out near the end of the race. Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. led for the greater part of the distance from the 65-yard mark, but he took third place at the finish, Masterson of the N. Y. A. C. taking second from 60 yards, while Pores won in 15:06 1-5 from the same mark.

E. J. Sweeney of the Pastimes won the 600-yard handicap from a large field in 2:18 3-5 from the 32-yard mark. Miles McHugh, his clubmate, who was the low-mark man, was left far in the rear.

BELLEAIR GOLFERS BUSY.

Three Sixteens at Match Play in Washington's Birthday Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 22.—Match play in the Washington's Birthday tournament began today at the Belleair Country Club. The scores of the first three sixteens were as follows:

First Sixteen.—K. R. Harvey of Philadelphia beat George Balch, Cincinnati, 6 and 5; George W. Elkins, Jr., beat G. H. Goodman, Paducah, 2 up; P. J. Topping beat C. M. Ransom, 6 and 5; Ralph Peters beat R. G. Wright, 4 and 3; R. Thorne beat Clarence Hobart, 2 and 1; Donald Edwards beat E. K. Bispham, 4 and 3; Hamilton K. Kerr beat C. J. Bellamy, 3 and 2; Dr. C. H. Gardner beat W. H. Faust, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—William Hurlburt beat C. V. Rich, 5 and 4; W. H. Dilks beat A. B. Black, 3 and 2; Dr. C. H. Dickerson beat C. H. McCullough, 7 and 6; Albert B. Ashforth beat Burton P. Foster, 1 up; J. J. White beat J. D. Chapman, 2 and 1; J. B. Breman beat R. W. Grange, Jr., 3 and 2; D. L. Young beat Joseph Byrnes, 1 up.

Third Sixteen.—W. Philbrick beat E. B. Curtis, 4 and 3; C. L. Gallagher beat G. Mooney, 3 and 1; Clifford Brokaw beat R. L. Dula, 6 and 5; J. P. McWilliams beat E. C. Converse, 6 and 4; Francis Wilson beat J. W. Green, 3 and 2; J. H. Barnard beat W. J. Faith, 7 and 6; C. E. Schell beat Harold Jubb, 6 and 5; Daniel Good beat E. Sherman, 3 and 2.

BINGA DISMOND WINS SUBURBAN QUARTER

Chicago Negro Outruns Ted Meredith and Other Cracks in St. Antony Race.

One blot that may prove hard to eradicate was placed against the athletic career of James E. (Ted) Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania, national champion at 440 yards, when Binga Dismond, the big colored sprinter of the University of Chicago lowered his colors in the classic Suburban Quarter, which featured the annual games of the Knights of St. Antony at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last night. There was no doubt about the superiority of the colored athlete over Meredith last night, for he won a clean-cut victory by at least six yards.

Dismond, who holds the Western Conference championship at a quarter-mile, recorded the fast time of 51 seconds in defeating Meredith, who had no excuse to offer, inasmuch as he predicted before the race that he would win, for he seldom felt in better shape. Billy Moore, the Princeton University athlete, who carried Meredith along to a new world's record in the 500-yard Buermeyer Special at the New York A. C. games recently, ran within a foot of the Pennsylvania crack in capturing third place. Meredith's defeat puts him another year away from gaining permanent possession of the valuable Suburban trophy. He now holds two legs on the big prize.

Tom Halpin of the Boston A. A., and Tommy Lennon, the fleet University of Pennsylvania sprinter, were unplaced in the great contest, finishing in the order named after Moore. Lennon ran himself into the ground in the first furlong, in which he made all the running, in 25 seconds flat.

Dismond's victory, while surprising to one of the biggest gatherings that ever witnessed a track event in Brooklyn, was not wholly unexpected, for he has been preparing for the race for weeks. The colored athlete is a former Loughlin Lyceum member, and therefore his triumph over Meredith was popular, although a majority of the crowd were rooting for the Pennsylvania boy.

In the draw for positions Meredith gained the outside, with Dismond, Halpin, Moore, and Lennon lined up in the order named. The Chicago sprinter got away first and took the pole, followed by Lennon, Moore, Halpin, and Meredith. Lennon soon shot past Dismond, and got into a stride that gave him a decided advantage. It was not long-lived, however, for Dismond stretched his legs a little longer, and at the end of the first lap was only a few feet behind Lennon. The Staten Island boy tired at this stage, but held his position a while longer. Then Dismond went out, and at a lap and a half he started to draw away. Moore and Halpin went after him, but could make only a little headway. On the stretch turn the colored man continued to pull away. In the stretch Meredith made a strenuous bid, but it did little good, except to put him in front of Moore, for Dismond gained with every stride and won going away.

Al Kruchel, the Buffalo bicycle star, had a narrow escape from injury when he was thrown against a box during the three-mile cycle exhibition which was won by Joseph Phisterer of the Empire City Wheelmen, who had 160 yards handicap. While Eddie Goodwin, Al Lake, and Kruchel, all on scratch, were chasing Phisterer, Goodwin collided with the border of the track and was thrown to the floor. Lake and Kruchel were too close behind to pull out, and rode into the prostrate form of the Irish-American A. C. rider. Kruchel was thrown from his wheel and against the guests' box on the first turn of the track. He was stunned for a few seconds, but neither Lake nor Goodwin was injured and they soon remounted, Goodwin taking second prize and Lake third.

The generosity of Handicapper Obertubessing to Al Dolder of the West Side Y. M. C. A. enabled the latter to win the 1,000-yard handicap from a big field and thereby keep clean his slate, which has not had a real defeat recorded on it this season. Dolder has won a prize in every start this year. He was in receipt of twenty-eight yards handicap last night and had no trouble in scoring in 2.20 1-5.

The Mgr. O'Hare trophy relay race, which brought together teams from Loughlin Lyceum, Presentation Club, and Knights of St. Antony, resulted in a smashing exhibition, with the Loughlin Lyceum quartet winning in the good time of 3:32 4-5. The summary:

Suburban Quarter Mile Run.—Won by Binga Dismond, University of Chicago; James E. (Ted) Meredith, University of Pennsylvania, second; William Moore, Princeton University, third. Time—0:51.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. Uhl, Central Congregational A. A., (4½ yards;) C. B. Clark, unattached, (1½ yards,) second; J. Shannon, Loughlin Lyceum, (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Phisterer, Empire City Wheelmen, (160 yards;) Eddie Goodwin, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; Alfred O. Lake, New York A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—7:34 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Al H. Dolder, West Side Y. M. C. A., (28 yards;) E. A. Camp, unattached, (55 yards,) second; C. H. Reimerth, Long Island A. C., (55 yards,) third. Time—2:20 1-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by G. S. Courage, Central Congregational A. A.; Charles Graham, Loughlin Lyceum, second; A. Harrison, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—4:44 2-5.

Mgr. O'Hare One-mile Relay Race.—Won by Loughlin Lyceum, (P. Hauser, F. Bennett, J. J. O'Brien, and R. W. McDonald;) Presentation Club, (F. A. Briggs, A. Reilly, J. Maguire, and E. Feuerstein,) second; Knights of St. Antony, (C. Blush, F. P. Flynn, E. Gillmore, and E. Balestier,) third. Time—3:32 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Closed to Church A. L. and Brooklyn Diocesan Union.—Won by William F. Schuler, Loughlin Lyceum, (26 yards;) R. A. Dalton, Knights of St. Antony, (30 yards,) second; J. W. Fleck, Knights of St. Antony, (16 yards,) third. Time—2:00 4-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by H. H. Kluge, Long Island A. C., (0:48;) R. F. Remer, unattached, (0:08,) second; W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., (0:13,) third. Time—7:24 2-5.

CHURCH WINS ON COAST.

Takes Long Beach Finals—McLoughlin and Bundy in Form.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Feb. 22.—Defeating Simpson Sinsabaugh of Los Angeles in straight sets, George M. Church of New York today won the finals of the men's singles in the midwinter tournament of the Southern California Tennis Club here. The score was 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy of Los Angeles, formerly men's doubles champions, won the finals in the men's doubles, defeating William Johnston of San Francisco, national singles champion, and Roland Roberts, Southern California champion. The score was 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Church left here tonight for Palm Beach, Fla., where he will defend his title as Florida State singles champion, meeting the winner of a tournament beginning there Feb. 26.

MRS. WOOD IN FINALS.

New York Woman Will Play Mrs. Breamer for Florida Tennis Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, and Mrs. J. L. Breamer, Boston, will be the finalists in singles of the annual tennis tournament here for the Florida State title. The latter is a new player here, but has had considerable tournament experience, and today so impressed the gallery with her playing that many were willing to back her for the championship. Mrs. Wood, however, an ex-Florida champion, is in good form. In her match today with Miss Louise Witherbee, Port Henry, she played her usual easy-going game, her service at least appearing much inferior to her opponent's, yet won 6—0, 6—1. Mrs. Wood shows an ability to pile up a score without exerting herself.

FOUL COSTS CHIP BOUT WITH AHEARN

Ex-Champion Outboxes Brooklyn Fighter, but Lands Illegal Blow in Fifth Round.

His eagerness to score a knockout cost George Chip, the Newcastle, Penn., middleweight and former holder of the title, his bout with Young Ahearn of Brooklyn, which was the feature attraction yesterday afternoon at the matinée show of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Chip, a rushing, aggressive man, accidentally landed a blow on his opponent's groin in the fifth round, and after an examination by the official physician of the club, summoned by the referee, John Hauckop, it was announced that Ahearn was injured to such an extent that he would be unable to continue. The foul gave the honors of the contest to the Brooklyn middleweight.

It was while the men were in a clinch that the foul blow was delivered. Ahearn was backed up against the ropes near Chip's corner, with the Newcastle boxer trying to get past Ahearn's guarding arms with an effective blow.

Suddenly Chip wrenched his left arm free from his opponent's grasp and swung it in a half circle, apparently for Ahearn's stomach. The glove, however, landed plainly in the groin of the Brooklynite, and the referee quickly jumped between the men and separated them.

Up to the time that the contest ended it appeared that Chip had an excellent chance of winning. He kept carrying the fight to the Brooklyn boxer from the tap of the first gong, and, although met with stiff right and left hand jabs and swings on the face, he continually came in against these blows, swinging for the jaw.

Ahearn earned the honors in the opening two rounds, for, with his clever jabbing, he frustrated his opponent's attack, and had the former champion missing frequently with heavy tries for the face. In the third session, however, Chip landed a heavy left-hand swing on Ahearn's jaw as the latter was backing away against the ropes from his opponent's attack, and the Brooklyn middleweight went down for a count of nine. Chip was slow and awkward in following his advantage when Ahearn regained his feet, and the latter quickly recovered from the effects of the blow, and before the bell sounded was jabbing effectively and had Chip missing often.

In the semi-final ten-round bout Jimmy Barry of Brooklyn outpointed Al (Doc) Schumacher in an uninteresting contest. Louis Levinsky, a Philadelphia featherweight, showed such a pronounced superiority over Willie Curry of Brooklyn in the other contest scheduled for ten rounds that the referee stopped the bout in the fourth round. Curry substituted for Tommy Touhey of Paterson, who was unable to appear because of a broken hand.

HOCKEY CLUB IS BEATEN.

Harvard Club Seven Administers Defeat at Boston Rink.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per C.
St. Nicholas S. C.	5	0	1.000
Boston A. A.	4	2	.667
Harvard Club, Boston	4	3	.571
Crescent A. C.	2	4	.333
Hockey Club	0	6	.000

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The Harvard Club hockey team of this city defeated the Hockey Club of New York by 4 goals to 2 in a game of the Amateur Hockey League series here tonight.

The New York team was delayed several hours by the train wreck at Milford, Conn.

WILLARD HERE FRIDAY.

Champion Will Begin Training as Soon as He Arrives in New York.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Tom Jones, manager of Jess Willard, stated tonight that the champion and his party would leave for New York next Thursday night and arrive there Friday.

He said Willard's cold had almost disappeared and that he would begin training in earnest upon his arrival at New York for his bout with Frank Moran on March 25 at Madison Square Garden.

ERTLE AND SHUBERT DRAW.

Neither Boxer in Distress in Twelve-Round Bout.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 22.—A twelve-round bout between Johnny Ertle of St. Paul, Minn., claimant of the bantamweight championship, and Al Shubert of this city was declared a draw today.

Shubert forced the fighting early in the bout, was unable to gain much advantage. As the rounds advanced the championship claimant strengthened his opposition, and when he did not score held Shubert even. The bout was finished without a sign of distress by either of the boxers.

UNION FIVE BEATS ARMY.

West Point Basket Ball Players Weakened by "Too Much Hop."

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Army was defeated at basket ball by Union here this afternoon. The score was 21 to 16.

Oliphant's opponent, Yovits, outplayed the cadet star forward from the very start. Mudge was a sure shot from the foul line, and his good eye for the basket was a large factor in the team's victory.

Union led at half time by 9 to 7, and stayed out in front all the way except when a spectacular goal from the field by Cole gave the cadets the lead at 11 to 10, during the early part of the last half.

The Army men all attended a big holiday hop last night, and their work was slowed up considerably today in consequence. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Union.
Oliphant	Right forward	Scobey
Gerhardt	Left forward	Mudge
Britton	Centre	Witbeck
Cole	Right guard	Zimmer
Bayler	Left guard	Yovits

Goals from field—Kilburn, Britton, (3,) Cole, (2,) Bayler, Scobey, Mudge, Witbeck, (3,) Zimmer, Yovits, (2.) Goals from foul Oliphant, (2,) Mudge, (4,) Witbeck. Substitutions—Cusack for Oliphant; Kilburn for Gerhardt, Tibbetts for Cole, Wood for Tibbetts. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Deering, Manhattan.

New High-Jump Record at Exeter.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 22.—Walter Whelan of Boston today set a new Phillips Exeter Academy record in the high jump event, clearing a bar at 6 feet ¾ inch. The previous mark was 6 feet ½ inch, made by J. E. McDougall in 1911.

Atwood Victor in Road Race.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—David Atwood of the New Bedford Harriers today won the annual ten-mile cross-country run of the St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society. For the third consecutive year James Hennigan of the Dorchester Club won the time prize, running from scratch to fifth place at the finish in 56:48.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park.—Skating yesterday.

Central Park.—Skating yesterday.

Prospect Park.—Skating yesterday.

Terse News of Sports

Belgian Relief Carnival Tonight.

At the ice carnival for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund to be held tonight at the St. Nicholas Rink there will be, in addition to the Knickerbocker Club-Union Club hockey game and Irving Brokaw's skating exhibition, a performance of figure skating and waltzing by the Mullers.

Fives to Battle for School Title.

The basket ball teams of the High School of Commerce and Stuyvesant High will meet at Manhattan Casino on Saturday afternoon. Upon this game depends the school championship of Manhattan.

Century Road Club Election.

The national officers of the Century Road Club Association, just elected, are as follows: National officers—President, Paul Thomas, North Tarrytown, N. Y.; First Vice President, Daniel M. Adee, Brooklyn; Second Vice President, E. Lee Ferguson, Kansas City, Mo.; Recording Secretary, Sylvain Segal, New York; Financial Secretary, Ralph W. Zarr, New York; Treasurer, John M. Mitchell, Greenwich, Conn. The New York division has elected the following: Centurion Sylvian Segal, Secretary; William M. Winquist; Treasurer, Adolph R. Jacobson; Captain, Harry A. Whiteman; Board of Directors, Isadore Taub, George Steppello, Ralph W. Zarr, Adolph R. Jacobson, and Raymond Caldwell. The Century Road Club Association is said to be the oldest active cycling club in the United States.

Fohl to Manage Cleveland Again.

At a meeting of the new owners of the Cleveland American League team, held in Chicago, J. C. Dunn of Chicago, who is to be President of the club, confirmed reports that Lee Fohl would remain as manager. It was stated further that two of Mr. Dunn's associates in the ownership are Richard and Reed Lane, lawyers of Davenport, Iowa, both of whom were present at the meeting.

Bouts Tonight at Pioneer S. C.

At the Pioneer Sporting Club tonight Joe Azevedo and Bull Thompson will clash in the main bout. There will be two other ten-round bouts, the first between Eddie Morgan and Red McDonald and the other between Jimmy Duffy and Bobby Moore.

Army Plebes Beat St. John's Reserves.

The Army's plebe team smothered the St. John's College reserves at basket ball at West Point yesterday afternoon by a score of 30 to 4. The visitors made one field goal in the first half, which ended 18 to 3, and in the second half their only tally was made when O'Brien tossed a goal from the foul line.

Morristown School Five Wins.

At Morristown yesterday afternoon the basket ball five of Morristown School defeated the Morristown High School team by a score of 38 to 34. At the end of the first period the high school players were in the lead by 21 to 14, but their opponents played a strong uphill game in the second half.

Toney Signs with the Reds.

Fred Toney, the premier pitcher for the Cincinnati National League team last season, has signed a contract with the Reds for the season of 1916. Toney announced last month that he would not sign unless he received $6,000 as salary. At the same time the club announced that he would not receive more than $4,000. No announcement was made as to what compromise, if any, had been reached.

Stevens Seven Bows to Berkeley.

Berkeley School's hockey team scored a victory over the Stevens seven in a close and interesting game yesterday morning at St. Nicholas Rink. The score was 1 to 0. The victorious team clearly outclassed their opponents in team work. Smyth scored the only goal of the game shortly before the end of the first period.

Wesleyan Swimmers Beat Brown.

The Wesleyan swimming team defeated Brown University yesterday at Middletown, Conn., by a score of 45½ to 8½ points.

Neyland Strong on the Mat.

In the heavyweight wrestling in the gym. at West Point yesterday afternoon Cadet Neyland, '16, Captain of last year's football team, defeated Cadet Jones, '18, and Cadet Patterson, '16, defeated Cadet Wardrop, '18, in the lightweight class. Tom Jenkins refereed both bouts.

La Salle Five Beats Cooper Union.

At the La Salle gymnasium yesterday morning the La Salle basket ball team defeated the Cooper Union five by the score of 20 to 8.

Barney Smith to Meet Jack King.

Tonight at the New Polo A. C. Barney Smith, the English boxer, will meet "Soldier" Jack King in the main bout of the program.

Four Bouts at Empire Initial Show.

There will be four bouts in the Empire A. C. ring tonight to celebrate the club's opening. The featured match will bring Charley Leonard and Artie McGovern into the arena together. The preliminaries include Jack Sayles versus Billy Marlow, Willie Jackon versus Frankie Rowan, and Eddie Smith versus Johnny Burt.

Rutgers Prep. Beats Hamilton Five.

Rutgers Prep. defeated Hamilton Institute of New York at basket ball yesterday at New Brunswick, 44 to 14. The New York boys were outplayed throughout and could do little against the short passing game of the home team.

Army-Navy Football Council Today.

Representatives of the West Point athletic council will meet with a committee from the Annapolis athletic association at the Hotel Biltmore in this city tomorrow afternoon to discuss arrangements for the next Army-Navy football game which is scheduled to take place Nov. 25.

CALVIN DEMAREST DEAD.

Noted Billiard Player Expires in Illinois Insane Asylum.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Calvin S. Demarest, former amateur champion billiard player and later a professional, died at the Elgin Asylum for the insane last night, it was learned today.

Demarest suffered a nervous breakdown last June and attacked his wife with a knife. She was saved from serious injury by Demarest's mother. The billiardist was taken for treatment to a rest cure, but failed to improve and was removed to the asylum.

Lehigh Wrestlers Win All Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 22.—Lehigh's wrestlers won a spectacular meet against Springfield Y. M. C. A. College today. The score was 30 to 0. Lehigh took every bout on two falls and five decisions, two of the latter going to extra periods.

Analysis of Play in National Indoor Tennis

National Indoor Singles.

FIRST SET.

									P. G.
Murray	3	4	5	4	7	4	2	4	33—6
Man	5	1	3	0	5	2	4	2	22—2

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Murray	5	3	12	3	2
Man	10	5	9	3	3

SECOND SET.

									P. G.
Murray	3	4	5	4	5	1	4	4	30—6
Man	5	1	3	0	3	4	1	1	18—2

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Murray	5	7	8	5	0
Man	6	7	6	0	4

THIRD SET.

		P. G.
Murray	1 4 2 0 0 5 0 4 6 6 3 4 2 4 4 4	49—9
Man	4 2 4 4 4 3 4 1 4 4 5 1 4 0 2 2	48—7

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Murray	14	17	21	4	0
Man	10	11	17	0	3

National Indoor Doubles.

FIRST SET.

		P. G.
Rosenbaum and Lovibond	4 0 2 0 4 3 5 4 3	25—3
Smith and Cragin	1 4 4 4 2 5 3 6 5	34—6

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Rosenbaum	3	4	4	0	2
Lovibond	4	2	4	0	0
Smith	5	3	8	0	1
Cragin	1	7	5	1	0

SECOND SET.

		P. G.
Rosenbaum and Lovibond	1 1 2 5 2 3 2	16—1
Smith and Cragin	4 4 4 3 4 5 4	28—6

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Rosenbaum	4	3	4	0	0
Lovibond	2	3	1	1	0
Smith	4	0	6	0	1
Cragin	2	3	5	0	0

THIRD SET.

		P. G.
Rosenbaum and Lovibond—	0 0 4 0 4 4 4 5 9 4	34—6
Smith and Cragin—	4 4 2 4 1 6 1 3 7 1	33—4

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Rosenbaum	8	6	8	0	0
Lovibond	4	2	2	1	1
Smith	7	4	6	0	0
Cragin	4	7	6	0	1

FOURTH SET.

		P. G.
Rosenbaum and Lovibond—	4 0 4 3 4 2 4 2 4 2 5 4 4 4	46—8
Smith and Cragin—	0 4 2 5 2 4 0 4 2 4 3 6 1 1	38—6

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Rosenbaum	7	7	13	0	1
Lovibond	8	6	3	1	0
Smith	5	7	0	1	0
Cragin	7	10	8	0	0

FIFTH SET.

		P. G.
Rosenbaum and Lovibond—	4 0 4 0 4 5 10 4 4 5 4 4 4 1 4 0 4 4	65—10
Smith and Cragin—	0 4 0 4 6 7 3 2 1 7 1 6 1 4 1 4 0 2	53—8

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Rosenbaum	18	10	12	0	0
Lovibond	9	6	9	0	1
Smith	12	11	6	0	0
Cragin	10	10	7	1	1

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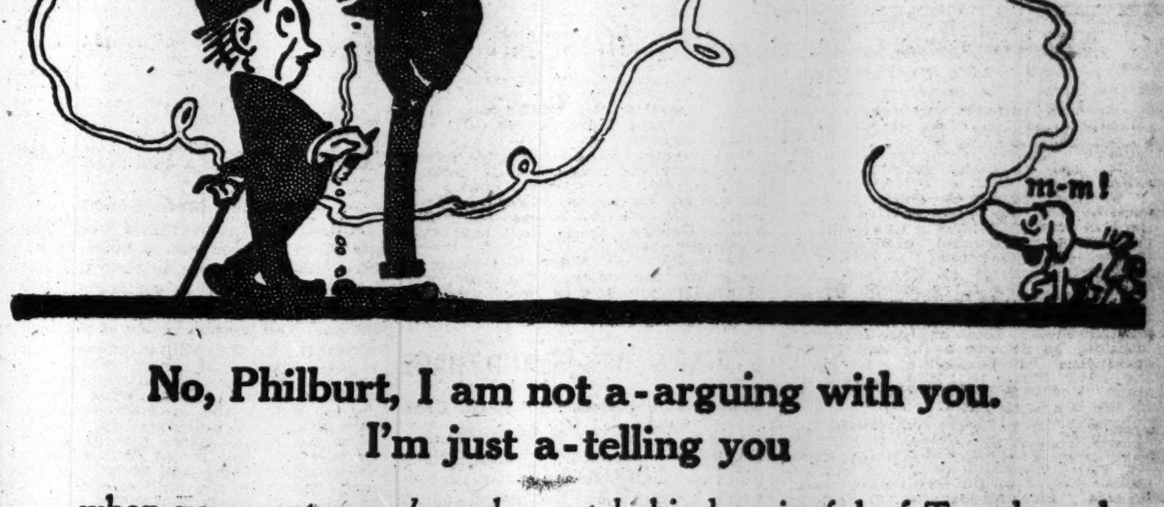

No, Philburt, I am not a-arguing with you.
I'm just a-telling you

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Fritz Kreisler

The combination of the best smoking-tobacco leaf in the world and the best method ever discovered for refining and mellowing tobacco puts Tuxedo in a class by itself.

Kentucky's ripest, mildest Burley leaf, when treated by the *original* "Tuxedo Process" loses every trace of bite — develops a wonderfully *pleasing* fragrance and flavor that are not found in any other tobacco.

No other manufacturer knows the "Tuxedo Process"; that's why no imitator ever equals Tuxedo!

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR PIPE & CIGARETTE

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE
Convenient, glassine wrapped, moisture-proof pouch . . . 5c
In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c
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In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

DANIELS BOMBARDED BY DEFENSE ORATORS

Preparedness Speakers Turn Verbal Artillery on the Administration.

SEES GAGGING OF EXPERTS

Henry Reuterdahl and Leslie M. Shaw Among Those Heard at Biltmore.

The present Administration, and particularly Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, were objects of a concentrated bombardment yesterday at the convention of the American Defense Society, which met at the Biltmore "to consider universal and obligatory military training and the immediate need of Congressional action."

Henry Reuterdahl, the artist, fired the heaviest shells at Secretary Daniels, and Congressman Fred A. Britton of Chicago, who is a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, gently mined the Secretary's position and blew him up. President Wilson escaped for a time, but presently Congressman Britton attacked his recent speaking tour through the Middle West in favor of preparedness as being directed at a region which already was for preparedness, and suggested that it was a joy ride coupled with practical, up-to-date politics, and Mr. Reuterdahl said that the proposed five-year building program for the navy ought to be shot full of holes because it was a fake.

Other features were a speech by former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, who suggested ominously that it would not be surprising if nations which were fighting "for their existence and for principles of liberty and justice" would not at the conclusion of this war attack a nation "which had nagged them at every turn and profited through their necessities," and a discussion of the value of conscription, training camps on the Plattsburg model, and the present National Guard system. The meeting adopted resolutions favoring conscription.

The speeches which attacked the Administration's naval policy were made at a luncheon, at which Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, presided. Dr. Hill began by reminding the society that Washington, whose birthday was chosen for the convention, had remarked on the apathy of citizens, the jealousies of the States, and the "dearth of public virtue" during the Revolution, and by declaring that this apathy had characterized a part of the citizens in every crisis since then.

He Taunts the Pacifists.

He pointed out that existing laws make the whole male population liable to military service, and that the only question is how far they are to be put into effect. Pacifists were stigmatized as people "who have a sublime confidence in the goodness, purity, and righteousness of all overarmed nations, but think it would be positively dangerous if the United States were strong."

"And so," Dr. Hill continued, "they sing the traitorous ditty, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier,' and try to seduce our young men to the treasonable act of solemnly pledging themselves never to take part in any war, even of defense. I do not know what to say of such people, except God have mercy upon their craven souls."

Mr. Reuterdahl told the audience that Secretary Daniels had refused to let Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske speak to them on defense. "Fiske," he said, "is the greatest strategist our navy has had since Mahan, and one of our greatest inventors. But the masters of errors in Washington have gagged officers of the army and navy from speaking the truth, and the gag is not departmental. It comes from the White House. In a fleet action our ships would be sunk, not because of lack of bravery of our personnel, but because of the lack of efficiency. The landlubber, the patronage monger, have full control, and when the opinion of the prime seaman clashes with that of the landlubber the sailor resigns.

"The navy today, to go on a war basis, needs an addition of 2,000 officers and 30,000 men. Each dreadnought is short 300 men, and one battleship, the Utah, lacks twenty-eight officers of her full complement. Mr. Daniels glosses over our vital weakness, the lack of officers and men. There is nothing in his annual report to indicate that he has grasped the vital needs of the navy.

Aeroplanes Needed, Too.

"We have a baker's dozen aeroplanes in the navy. The Secretary says the purchase of suitable machines in this country is attended with delay, yet an American factory has built 500 machines and as many motors for the Allies.

"The engines for the collier Maumee were built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the hull at Mare Island in California; to make both hull and engines meet the vessel is being towed to New York through the Strait of Magellan. The Secretary of the Navy should be appointed because of fitness for that particular job. You don't hire a chauffeur on the theory that he can learn his business by driving a car and having accidents. The paramount question of the navy today is 'Will Daniels resign?' and that can be answered only by the White House."

Congressman Britton complained that taxpayers were not allowed to hear the expert advice of men like Admiral Fiske, for whose education the taxpayers had paid. "Some of the small navy men," he said, "have an idea that to go about with a dove of peace on one shoulder, a bottle of grape juice under your arm, and a pocketful of Chautauqua contracts is preparedness.

"Captain Bristol has been head of the Navy Aviation Corps, if it can be called such, for the last two years," said the Congressman. "He is a very able officer. His estimate calling for $13,000,000 for his work was cut to $2,000,000 by Secretary Daniels without consultation. Nor was he consulted on the bill providing for a naval aviation corps, a Danielized political naval aviation corps of civilians who would rank as officers in the navy. Though Admiral Grant, commander of the submarine flotilla, advised the Secretary not to build any more boats of the smaller type, the Secretary said that Congress would never stand for that, and contracted for sixteen of them to be built in two years—and England has had twenty of these boats made by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company in five months."

Voices Sentiment of Labor.

James W. Sullivan of the American Federation of Labor quoted many instances to show that conventions of organized labor had declared in favor of general military training on a democratic basis. Former Secretary Shaw remarked that "in times past God has wrought many miraculous deliverances, but in recent years He has been liable to let the nations face the results of their acts of omission and commission. If this is God's war—and it is if there is a God as we have been taught—how shall we alone hope to escape and profit out of the horrors of that war?"

Letters were read from Charles J. Bonaparte and Henry B. Joy, members of the society's Advisory Board, and the afternoon program closed with a moving-picture film, "America Unprepared," introduced with a talk on the moving-picture campaign for preparedness by William W. Hodkinson, President of the Paramount Pictures Corporation.

The morning session adopted resolutions calling for universal military training of all young men, with rifle shooting, approved business men's camps, and college courses in military training, and decided to prepare a compendium of processes of military education for circulation.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, who presided, recommended school training in military affairs for the boys and in Red Cross work for the girls. General George W. Wingate told of the work done by the Public Schools Athletic League in training boys in rifle shooting.

Grenville Clark, one of the originators of the Plattsburg training camp idea, explained that the training camps could reach many men who could not or would not join the National Guard—men who could get away in the Summer, but could not devote one or two nights a week to drill; laboring men, and those living in the country—and said that this year without Government aid it was expected that there would be 30,000 men in training camps.

Dr. William L. Rodman, President of the American Medical Association, presented the case for the increase of the Army Medical Corps, and Edmund Lester Pierson of the New York Public Library talked on the publicity side of the defense campaign.

COL. APPLETON TO RETIRE.

Entire Seventh Regiment to Attend Farewell Dinner Tonight.

Colonel Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, the senior officer of his rank in the National Guard of New York, will be 64 years old tomorrow, and under the age-limit law will be retired from active service after a career in the National Guard of this State of nearly forty-seven years, during twenty-seven of which he has been Colonel of the Seventh Regiment. A dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight will close the active career of Colonel Appleton. It will be attended by the personnel of the regiment, active and retired, as well as scores of Colonel Appleton's friends in private life. Joseph H. Choate will preside at the dinner, and the only speakers, besides Colonel Appleton, will be Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel.

A farewell poem, written for the occasion by Captain H. C. Du Val of Company I, will be read. It is entitled "Colonel Dan" and is as follows:

We have come to give you greeting,
Colonel Dan,
Ev'ry heart for you is beating
To a man,
And, by all the skies above you,
We are here to say "We love you,"
We were never prouder of you,
Colonel Dan.

You have kept our Standard flying,
Colonel Dan,
Ever time and change defying,
In the van.
When the clouds the darkest grew,
When the best of us were blue,
You were steadfast, stanch, and true,
Colonel Dan.

We can never say good-bye,
Colonel Dan,
You can't leave us if you try,
Strive and plan.
On parade or in review
All our thoughts will turn to you,
In our hearts we'll see you, too,
Colonel Dan.

In your old accustom'd place,
Colonel Dan,
With that dignity and grace,
Spick and span.
Some one else may give command,
Some one else may start the band,
But right near him you will stand,
Colonel Dan.

Among those who will join in honoring Colonel Appleton tonight are Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of the State; Adjt. Gen. L. W. Stotesbury, Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A.; the Colonels and staff officers of the various National Guard commands in New York City and State, and officers of regulars from posts in and near New York.

20 SOCIALISTS IN CONGRESS.

That Is Meyer London's Prediction —He Lauds Ex-Secretary Garrison.

Congressman Meyer London told an audience of his constituents at Public School No. 12, Madison and Jackson Streets, yesterday afternoon that he expected twenty Socialists to be elected to the next Congress. He said that if peace were suddenly declared in Europe the United States would experience the greatest calamity in its history, due to financial collapse and industrial depression. He denied that a protective tariff had anything to do with unemployment, asserting that more persons had been out of work under Republican rule than under any Democratic Administration.

Congressman London praised former Secretary of War Garrison for resigning, saying his action cleared the horizon in the agitation for preparedness. "It was the noblest thing Secretary Garrison could do," said Congressman London.

He added that Western Democrats, being far removed from the coast, were naturally opposed to a large navy, although they did favor slight additions to the army.

STRIKE STOPS ISLAND TRADE

Troops Guard Property at St. Croix —Martial Law Declared.

A strike of native agricultural laborers followed by a lockout, has paralyzed the sugar industry on the Island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, according to passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Parima from St. Croix. Marines with machine guns have been landed from a Danish cruiser and cannons have been placed in position to sweep the approaches to Government buildings. J. F. Quinn of St. Catherine's Canada, said:

"About 10,000 persons are on strike, asking for an increase of about a shilling a day. Their leader is a native named Jackson, who recently returned from a trip to the United States. As soon as the strike began to spread plantation owners went with their families to guarded towns for protection. Most of the refugees are at Frederiksted and Christiansted, where the women and children are being fed by churches and charitable agencies. Martial law has been declared in cities and the sale of liquor stopped."

SCARLET FEVER IN HOLLIS.

Of 17 Cases, Many Are Traced to a Public School.

Because of the prevalence of scarlet fever among pupils attending Public School 35 in Hollis, L. I., many parents yesterday announced that their children would not be permitted to go to school this morning. Of the seventeen cases of scarlet fever reported in Hollis up to Friday last nearly all, it is said, have been traced to children attending the school.

Miss Mary E. McQuirk asked the Queens Health officials to fumigate the building. They told her that the department no longer fumigates for scarlet fever, and she says they advised her to have the walls washed. This was done.

Dr. William H. Jessup, who lives in Cornwell Avenue, Hollis, is the latest to be taken ill, and it is said he contracted the disease from his son, who goes to Public School 35.

Permit for St. Patrick's Day Parade

The Ancient Order of Hibernians received a permit yesterday from Commissioner Woods for the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade. The permit was issued to Coroner Timothy Healy, Grand Marshal. The line of march will be from Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue north to 127th Street and Second Avenue. At the meeting last night it was announced that Bronx County would march this year, led by Joseph I. Berry.

Dresses, White—Children's, Juniors'
Call and Inspect Our Big Values
WHITE DRESSES
Lace, Organdie, Net and Embroidery
Jobs Always on Hand.
B. & J. SUBIN, 30 West 24th Street.

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Fur Coats & Sets.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

Burroughs Adding Machine
$150. COST $950. PRIVATE SALE.
John E. Ranses, Auctioneer, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples. 3d floor, 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber open for snappy styles from $7.50 up. Call all week. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS wanted. Call 2-5 o'clock daily, freight elevator, 11th floor, 145 West 30th.

COATS, suits, dresses wanted for cash; large or small quantity. Call Greeley 4527.

COATS AND SUITS.—Call with samples; 6th floor, 129 West 26th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 B'way.

DRESSES, Waists, Skirts, Underwear for women and children; jobs bought for cash. J. M. Biggins, 1,150 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses all week; bring samples. 28 West 25th St., First Floor.

JOBBER looking at silks and Summer dresses. Call all week, 137 West 35th, 7th floor.

SKIRTS.—I am ready to book and buy taffeta skirts in black, navies, colors, and fancies; interested in large quantities. See M. J. Rabinowitz, Room 513, 303 5th Av.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on silk suits and white chinchilla coats. Call with samples, 10th floor, 32 West 27th St.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

APRONS.—Wanted, bungalow aprons, house dresses, waists, bloomers, petticoats, rompers. K. C. Malnight, Herald Sq. Hotel.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Harry Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st St.

COATS—See our all wool lady's serge coat at $3.50; it is a wonder. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—We have street and afternoon silk dresses, popular priced, in stock, for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

FASTENERS for sale; all sizes. Lyon & Slater, 11 West 25th St. Farragut 2483.

HATS.—Contractors will block Panamas, leghorns, Bankoks, latest styles, $1.50 per doz. Arlington Hat Co., 645 Broadway.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—15 pieces slightly tender. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

RUGS, Carpets.—Specials, 9x12, $4; 27x54, 40 cents; stair, 17½ cents; rag, 17½ cents. Mill Agent, Chasseaud, 39 East 28th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white, United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SUITS—Don't fail to see our Shepherd check suits, brocaded lining, $3.75 and $4.00; they are big values. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

TAFFETAS, plain and brocaded, in pastel shades; also fancy striped crepes. 30 West 36th, 5th floor east.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Silk salesman, with established following among the cutting-up trade, desires connection with reputable concern. P 104 Times.

SHIRT MARKER, experienced, executive ability, desires position; best of references. M 365 Times Downtown.

Plenty of Druggists and Doctors.

There is a drug store for every 2,000 inhabitants in the United States and a physician for every 667 inhabitants, according to a directory census of the drug trade just completed by The Pharmaceutical Era. The Era finds that there are 46,561 retail druggists located in 15,937 cities and towns, and it also finds that there are 280 drug jobbing houses, including twelve that are owned by retail druggists on a co-operative plan. On the basis of these figures there are 165 retail drug stores for every wholesale drug house. The number of physicians in the United States is estimated at 150,000, making an average of one drug store for every three physicians.

⁂

The New York Fur Auction.

The next auction of furs and skins by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation will begin on March 27. In a letter to dealers and shippers, the company states that the prices realized during the first sale held last month are expected to be maintained. The last day for the receipt of goods for the second auction is March 17, but shippers are urged to send in their goods at the earliest possible moment in order to insure a proper place in the catalogue. Charges to the shipper will be the same as heretofore, a selling charge of 5 per cent. and 1 per cent. discount to the buyer. The company does not intend at present to hold a June sale this year, but it has been decided to hold a sale early in the Fall at a date to be set.

⁂

Back for More Goods.

Mill agents in the men's wear trade are of the opinion that a large number of clothiers will have to visit the market again in order to supplement their orders of heavy-weight piece goods for the next Fall season. Some of the mills, according to the selling agents, have taken orders that they cannot fill, owing to the lack of materials of one sort or another. These mills took a chance before the opening of getting their wool stock and dyestuffs later on. Now that yarn prices are 10 and 15 cents above the prices that prevailed before the opening and dyes have also made advances, the mills cannot afford to make the goods they have on order for what they have sold them to the clothiers.

⁂

Trimmings Are Selling Well.

A better than usual Spring business in trimmings is being done by the local trade this season, for which the Spanish vogue in women's dress is held responsible in good part. The same vogue is also held responsible for the elaborateness of the merchandise that is being sold. Spangles are in high favor, and among these large gold spangles rank well. It is a fact, however, that spangles in all degrees of elaborateness are being sold. Among the novelties are a number of fancy pendent effects and imitation jewels. Fancy beadings and artificial flowers in varying sizes are reported to be good, as are gold and silver embroideries. Rainbow effects, which are obtained by the use of opalescent spangles with either ombré or vari-colored nets, are also well regarded by buyers.

⁂

They Think of Washington.

It was apparent yesterday that buyers of women's ready-to-wear garments think more of the Father of their country, so far as observing his birthday is concerned, than most of the makers of these goods. Practically all of the leading showrooms were open during the morning, but buying was so light in the majority of cases that most of them were closed during the afternoon. Buying on the part of the better class of retailers has slowed up quite a little so far this week, the prospect of a change in style as a result of the recent Paris openings apparently making buyers cautious for the time being. The advance models of the new French things are expected to arrive here in the next week or ten days, and then business is expected to pick up again with a rush.

⁂

Serges and Gabardines Sold Up.

The women's wear manufacturers have given the dress goods mills heavy orders on serges. It is quite generally believed that the volume of business booked on this staple fabric is due in large measure to the fact that other goods have proved unavailable, and serges have been taken as a substitute. Because it is a difficult matter to manipulate a gabardine, this cloth has also been taken in large quantities by the garment manufacturers. Most of the weight of this fabric is on the surface, whereas in a poplin the weight is chiefly in the body or back of the construction. The dress goods buyers realize this, and the popularity of gabardines is ascribed in large measure to it. A leading factor in the market said yesterday that he has yet to see a successfully manipulated gabardine.

⁂

Typewriter Makers Are Happy.

The lines of worry that were showing a year ago this time on the faces of those concerned in the making of typewriters have been replaced during the last few months by the "laugh lines" that are taken to denote cheerful dispositions. The reason is plain when it is explained that the business is just about twice as good now as it was bad then. Leading concerns report that they are well behind in production, a fact which in itself speaks of a good general business throughout the country, for, like jewelry with women, typewriters are among the last things to be bought or replaced by business men when times are hard. Most of the present heavy business is coming from domestic sources, but there is enough export business available to permit the manufacturers to do all the picking and choosing of customers they like. Much of the current business is being done on special machines equipped with labor-saving devices of one kind or another.

⁂

Referendum on the Seamen's Act.

Ramsey Peugnet, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, has sent a letter and ballot to members of that organization, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, asking them to vote on several questions related to the report of the Chamber's Special Committee on the Seamen's act. The committee's recommendations are these: That Congress be asked to suspend at once Sections 4, 13, and 14 of the act * * * until such time as by international agreement the requirements of these sections can become equally applicable to the shipping of all nations; that the sections of the act dealing with deserters should be repealed as to foreign vessels, and that the State Department should seek to have arrest and imprisonment of seamen for desertion abolished by other nations; that Congress should be asked to request the President to withdraw at once the notices that the United States has given regarding the abrogation of treaties, and that a Federal Shipping Board should be created.

⁂

The Spring Waists Are Novel.

There is a strong touch of novelty to the waists that are being shown here for Spring, not the least of which is imparted by the large showing of these goods in "high" colorings as a result of the Spanish idea that is so prevalent this season. White, flesh, and other more or less staple shades are shown, but the best business is being done on vivid colorings, either in solid grounds or stripes. The showings, as for style, range all the way from strictly tailored effects for sports wear to the dressiest of the "fluffy ruffles" type. In the silk waists the best call appears to be for Georgette crêpes, with crêpes de chine second. Fine linen waists are also good, especially in the tailored models, while voiles, organdies, and batistes rank well among the cotton waists. A great deal of tucking, hemstitching, and smocking is seen in the newest waists, which also make use of wide revers, flaring cuffs, and novel collars. Among the more noticeable of the latter are double collars of the Quaker type and elaborate ones on the order of capes.

RECOVERS $5,000 PENDANT.

Gail Kane Rewards Finder Who Saw Advertisement in The Times.

As the result of an advertisement which she inserted in yesterday's TIMES, Miss Gail Kane, an actress living at 22 West Fifty-ninth Street, has recovered a $5,000 diamond pendant which she lost last Saturday at the movie ball in Madison Square Garden.

The gems were found in a box at the Garden after the ball by Benjamin Nussbaum of 152 West Forty-fifth Street, who got a job as cleaner in the Garden, after having been out of work for four months.

Nussbaum waited until he saw the advertisement, and then turned in the jewel to Lieutenant William J. Burns of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He was advised to notify THE TIMES, and, accompanied by a reporter, he called upon Miss Kane at her home. The pendant, containing fifty-one one-karat diamonds, set in platinum and gold, was identified and recovered at the station house by the actress.

Delighted by the quick results and admiring the honesty of Nussbaum, Miss Kane gave him a check for $300, and then took him in her automobile to the Claridge Hotel, where she said they would be able to find some one to cash the check. Miss Kane said that she hoped to be able to obtain a job for Nussbaum.

Atchison Train Service Resumed.

Normal service has been restored on the lines of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway to Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego, according to an announcement made last night by George C. Dillard, the General Eastern Passenger Agent of the company. The service at certain points in California was interrupted because of high water.

Carnegie Plant to Reopen.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Announcement was made here today that the Riverside blast furnace, idle since 1907, will be placed in operation by the Carnegie Steel Company as soon as repairs can be completed. About 350 men will be employed. It was announced also that an additional blast furnace at Mingo, Ohio, will be blown in during March.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Grinnell Willis & Co., selling agents, announce that they have advanced these Masonville goods a quarter of a cent a yard: 4-4, both bleached and brown; longcloth, nainsook, and cambric.

A bronze tablet was unveiled on Monday afternoon in the showrooms of Julius Loewenthal & Co., dress trimmings, 242 Fourth Avenue, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the firm by Mr. Loewenthal. Mr. Loewenthal is still active in the business, though he has passed his seventy-seventh year. A celebration at the Harmonie Club on Monday night also marked the occasion. The tablet was presented by the children and grandchildren of the founder.

M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS
House Full of Cotton Goods
DELIVERY IMMEDIATE
Wash Fabrics Shirtings
Voiles, Novelties Percales
White Goods Chambrays
Middy Cloths
ALEO MILLS 40 to 46 West 23d St. LION MILLS
Phones 4001 to 4006 Gramercy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. L. Garvin, notions, hosiery, toilet goods; 2 Walker.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; J. J. Fendner, G. J. Dilg, upholstery goods; 37 West 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker, ready-to-wear, corsets, hosiery; Wallick.
ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—John Taylor & Co.; R. Hollenboch, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
ATLANTA—The Fair; S. Saul, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Klein Co.; L. G. Perley, jobs, silks, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; R. B. Smith, toys, jewelry, stationery, toilet goods; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Hechts'; M. Sonneborn, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, art goods; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; A. C. Wilson, underwear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Cohn-Coblens Co.; B. Cohn, housefurnishing goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Oriole Dept. Store; M. Gundersheimer, ladies' wearing apparel; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, dresses, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, umbrellas; 396 Broadway; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss R. Afalman, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, waists, house dresses; M. M. Kirschenbaum, ladies' dresses, skirts; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—John L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.
BOSTON—H. Shapiro, dry goods; Latham.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; C. A. Biederman, ladies' suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. H. Brine & Co.; J. Hornstein, waists; Latham.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; E. Hahn, leather goods, basement buyers; H. Koch, millinery; Mr. Levinson, women's dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brost, notions, toilet, leather goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. A. Armstrong, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, Miss Fisher, Miss Mayer, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. J. Simons, leather goods, stationery, books; 2 Walker.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey Co.; J. B. Ivey, dry goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; D. Hill, books, stationery; 43 West 23d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; A. J. Hoelscher, cloaks, suits; 43 West 23d.
CHICAGO—Lederer & Co.; L. Singer, cloaks, suits; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—I. Bezark, J. Keller, silk dresses, Spring; Room 909, 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Griffin, waists; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Mr. Swinton, wines, liquors; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. Co.; J. W. Lederer, dry goods; 258 Church.
CHICAGO—Theo Ascher Co.; J. L. Strauss, hats; 320 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. J. Rosenthal, women's neckwear, laces, ribbons, umbrellas; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces, embroideries, curtains; J. L. Amann, upholstery goods; T. J. Taylor, trunks; C. M. O'Farrell, dress goods, silks; A. P. Thorne, toys; 115 Worth.
CHICO, Cal.—Fortier & Beardsley; Miss B. Fortier, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery; Martinique.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; C. Lavraster, cloaks, suits, waists; 28 E. 26th. Gregorian.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. T. Montgomery, carpets, rugs; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; T. J. Simpson, waists; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; F. Schnelby, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, men's furn. goods; umbrellas; 2 Walker.
CORNING, N. Y.—Corning Specialty Shop; J. M. Greig, coats, suits, dresses, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, dress skirts; Herald Square.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—E. Mosenfelder, dry goods; Breslin.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; A. E. Parsons, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; C. L. Howell, domestics; 315 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; J. F. Nichols, gloves, jewelry, leather goods; 1,270 Broadway.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; T. F. Ranck, coats, suits, dresses; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckensher, furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Newcomb Endicott Co.; Miss Hurley, ladies' neckwear; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy; Miss A. Lehan, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; 334 4th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss M. Probst, ladies' wear; Miss A. Murphy, ladies' wear; Mrs. E. I. Hultz, notions, laces, dress trimmings; 200 5th Av. R. 1,150.
EASTON, Penn.—William Lauboch & Sons; A. R. Willauer, housefurnishing goods; 41 Union Square.
HAMILTON, Canada—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Mrs. M. McLean, Miss K. Cook, millinery; 23 East 26th.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; F. Montel, housefurnishing goods; 353 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; G. A. Efroymson, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss Wilson, waists, kimonos, sweaters; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. H. Gregg, men's furn. goods; Miss M. Morrison, hosiery; 71 W. 23d.
JACKSON, Mich.—K. C. Mainicht, waists, house dresses, petticoats; Herald Sq.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—John Thomas & Sons; W. K. Raker, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—New York Store; C. L. Maas, mdse. mgr. ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.; Klein Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. Mitchell, cloaks, suits, misses' wear; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY.—Jones Store Co.; F. H. Knapper, drugs, toilet goods; E. Lieberman, C. E. Austin, carpets; 23 East 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss O'Brien, women's neckwear; Miss Coughlin, Mrs. Berry, dressmaking dept.; 25 Madison Av.
LAKE VILLAGE, Ark.—Mr. Rosenzweig, general merchandise; Somerset.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; P. Watt, Jr., domestics, linens; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass. — Robertson-Sutherland Co.; D. S. A. Begg, domestics, linens; 432 4th Av.
LEWISTON, Me.—Great Dept. tSore; S. S. Peck, millinery, muslin underwear, corsets; Park Avenue.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond D. G. Co.; Miss S. King, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
MASSILON, Ohio—Baskin Dept. Store; H. Baskin, E. Baskin, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; Wallick's.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Breslin.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Seelig, hats; 640 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. B. Koehler, linens, wash goods; Broadway and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. Gollush, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Holliday, toys; 31 Union Square.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mr. Merriman, toys, sporting goods; 1,170 Bwy.
NEW ORLEANS—A. Hurwitz, ladies' ready-to-wear; 110 W. 34th; Room 1,101.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, women's ready-to-wear; Miss M. L. Cronin, millinery; 15 East 26th.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, domestics, linens; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharpe, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; Mr. Rosendale, jewelry; 1,133 Broadway.
OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co.; R. T. Byrne, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; D. Carter, toys; 1,261 Broadway.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—Frank Stein & Co.; Mrs. Stein, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Bwy.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; D. Newman, millinery; 75 Spring.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Southern D. G. & Notion Co.; J. R. Jolly, laces, waists, furn. goods, hosiery, notions; 43 Leonard.
PHILADELPHIA—Ackerman Cloak Co.; H. Cohen, cloak, suits; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; I. Blauner, petticoats; Miss Solomon, silk waists; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA — Blauners; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits; Miss Ransford, silk dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—W. Rosenzweig, general merchandise; Somerset.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. Mahaffey, house furn. goods; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; B. S. Chapin, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; S. J. McCollom, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. N. Brown, ladies' waists, muslin underwear; 22 E. 26th.
PITTSBURG—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; C. S. Burkholder, Miss J. Bechdel, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; M. Kaufmann, negligees, underwear, kimonos, petticoats; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. J. Sternberg, Mme. De Beaulieu, and Miss Kneeling, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, misses' coats, suits; S. A. Levy, ready-to-wear; basement; Miss Ward, misses', children's wear; L. Schwartz, muslin underwear, negligee, infants' wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; F. H. Muller, rugs; 315 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, domestics, linens; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; A. E. Staples, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; E. Rogers, notions, toilet, leather goods; W. H. St. Clair, hosiery, gloves, underwear; J. C. Olds, housefurn. goods, china, silverware; A. Palmer, toys; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; G. F. Pfeiffer, notions, hdkfs., laces, umbrellas; 200 5th Av., R. 516.
READING, Penn.—C. K. Whitner & Co.; W. K. Cottrell, house furn. goods; Breslin.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss L. Gingrich, laces; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. G. Chenault, domestics, linens; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Strause Bros. Co.; L. Wallerstein, domestics, dress goods, silks; 377 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. A. Cook, linens, flannels; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. A. Williams, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Barnard, Hirsch Co.; B. J. Hirsch, knitted sport hats; 33 Union Square; Room 73.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; W. Herman, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 75 Spring; Park Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Cleland & Simpson Co.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
SHREVESPORT, Ala.—Hearne D. G. Co.; W. H. Wagner, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; 114 5th Av.; Flanders.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Haynes & Co.; F. T. McNamara, children's clothing; Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; C. J. Weschel, housefurnishing goods; Woodward.
STAUNTON—Sherman Dept. Store; M. Sherman, cloaks, suits; 111 5th Av.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—I. Sulzbacher; J. I. Burke, ladies' garments; 72 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Mrs. Wardell, underwear; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; T. J. Querbach, white goods, flannels, wash goods; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle-Campbell Dry Goods Co.; C. F. Waller, white goods, embroideries, linens, laces, waists, muslin underwear; 75 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. P. Lyons, housefurn. goods, toys, china; M. B. Noel, wash goods; 71 West 23d.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; M. Pfaff, mfg. dept.; 350 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; G. Dalrymple, notions; A. F. Mason, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Gernsbacher, notions, toys; 320 Broadway.
TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store Co.; Miss M. E. Brennan, housefurn. goods; 23 East 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; G. Weller, coats, suits, dresses; 354 4th Av.
TRINIDAD, Cal.—Jamieson Housefurnishing Goods Co.; W. M. Jamieson, housefurnishing goods; Imperial.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; W. P. Hughes, upholstery goods; Breslin.
UTICA, N. Y.—McNulty & Johann; W. F. Johann, domestics, cloaks, suits, waists; E. Mitchell, dress goods, silks; Breslin.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; J. A. Clements, general merchandise; 45 West 23d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks, wash goods; Wallick.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. Wallace, domestics; 75 Spring; Latham.
WHEELING, W. Va.—W. H. Colvig; M. L. Colvig, millinery; Breslin.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Geo. M. Snook Co.; T. Carnohan, notions, corsets, leather, knit goods, furn. goods; G. Rentsch, books, stationery, laces, ribbons; B. Gaus, housefurn. goods; Imperial.
WICHITA, Kan.—C. Peters, silk waists, petticoats; 110 W. 34th.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Long Sons; B. Blumenthal, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—J. Weil, dry goods; Wallick.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Heller, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics, linens; 432 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; G. E. Klinedinst, domestics, linens; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; Miss M. Connell, dress goods, silks; 1,270 Broadway.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber Sons & Co.; B. F. Weber, millinery, ladies', infants' wear; E. C. Busch, notions, hosiery, gloves; 334 4th Av.

FAVORS HEALTH INSURANCE.

Prof. Lindsay Says Opposition Is Based on Misinformation.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Professor of Social Legislation at Columbia, came out strongly yesterday in favor of the pending Mills Health Insurance bill, and declared that the recent attack on the measure by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation had been based on inadequate and misleading information.

Professor Lindsay declared that the statement the board was reported to have made relative to the percentage of premiums employe and employer should contribute to the State was incorrect, being 2 per cent. higher than the figure as set forth in Section 26 of the bill.

The complaint of the board that the proposed law would be ruinous to business was not borne out by the results of the plan in other countries, Dr. Lindsay said, and cited a comparison of immigration from Germany and Italy as an example. In Germany where the insurance scheme was put into force in 1886 immigration had dropped from 84,638 in 1880 to 37,734 the year before the beginning of the war, while in Italy, where the plan has not been developed, immigration has increased from 12,354 to 283,738 in the same period.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

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AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

On Exhibition Today and Following Days
IN SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries.
"Silo Building," 546 Fifth Ave. and 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.
Rare Old Silver
Fine and Unusual Diamond Jewelry
Some XVIII. Century Watches, etc. To close an old, well-known New York Estate by order of the Executors. Lord, Day & Lord, Attys., 49 Wall St.
—ALSO—
Another consignment of Silverware, Jewelry, etc.
To close various estates by order of John B. Cortright
To Be Sold Friday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock.
Mr. Edw. P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Clarke's Art Rooms
Only Address—5 West 44th St.
Entire Building. Adj. 5th Av. Bank.
NOW ON VIEW.
THE MODERN FURNITURE
And Complete Appointments of a large country residence
By Auction without reserve, commencing
To-Morrow (Thurs.) at 2:30 P. M.
By order of the representative of the estate of FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., Dec'd.
EVERYTHING IN THIS CONSIGNMENT PRACTICALLY NEW.
Fine Persian Rugs and Carpets, Bed and table Linens, Bedding, Tiffany Glass and Table China, Books, Blankets, Silver and Silverplated Ware, Victrola; mahogany, oak and bird's-eye maple Dining Room and Bedroom Suites, upholstered Library Furniture, odd pieces and useful effects in variety. See catalogue.
The Sale will be conducted by Mr. Augustus W. Clarke.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SALE
By order WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator.
Floyd Grant, Auctioneer,
Sells Thurs., Feb. 24th, 11 A. M.
At Store Room, 5 Duane St.,
To settle the estate of William Davis, Deceased.
50 Valuable Paintings
by J. M. W. Turner, Luis Alvarez, J. L. E. Meissaner, Muirello, Webber and other great masters. All on exhibition Monday and Wednesday. Also household furniture, personal effects, clothing, bedding, trunks, bags, jewelry, to settle other estates. Further particulars day of sale.

PLANS NAVY BY 1925 EQUAL TO BRITAIN'S

First Place, Not Second, Now Aimed at by General Board, Says Admiral Badger.

TELLS OF CHANGED POLICY

Program of 1903 Was Merely to Keep Ahead of Germany—Present Navy Efficient, but Too Small.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The object of the building policy formulated in 1903 by the Navy General Board, it was disclosed today before the House Naval Committee, was to keep the United States ahead of Germany in the race for naval priority. The statement was made by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, a member of the General Board, who explained that the policy had contemplated a fleet of forty-eight first-line battleships by 1919.

The statement did not go into the record of the hearing, and Admiral Badger did not amplify it to show why the board had thought such a course necessary. The Admiral was replying to a suggestion that the object of the old policy, abandoned this year by the board for the first time, was to keep the American Navy in second place. While that was the effect it had, he said, the real object was to keep ahead of Germany.

This year the board fixed as its policy the creation by 1925 of a fleet equal to the most powerful afloat at that time. The committee did not go into the board's reasons for changing its ideas beyond drawing out the explanation that the board believed a fleet 10 per cent. superior to any fighting force that might be brought against it would be necessary to insure against the invasion of American soil by an enemy.

Under questioning by Representative Kelly, Admiral Badger said the construction of three additional dreadnoughts and eight battle cruisers would place the navy on a par with the capital ships of the German fleet today. Germany now has twenty-two dreadnoughts and eight battle cruisers, he said, according to the best available information, while the United States has all told nineteen ships of the dreadnought class built or building.

Competing with Britain.

To equal Great Britain's probable fleet within two years, Admiral Badger said, the United States would be obliged to have a total force of 40 dreadnoughts, 15 battle cruisers, 25 swift scouting craft, 200 submarines, and 250 destroyers. He was not favoring such a program, but merely answering questions by Representative Butler. Such a fleet could not be built in two years, he added, though it might be constructed in four.

Representative Butler said construction experts of the navy had told the committee that the maximum number of capital ships that could be laid down at one time in the United States was twenty-two and that they could be completed in two years if the skilled labor could be found. Admiral Badger thought the armor output would not permit such rapid construction, and Representative Butler agreed, saying he had been told "by the man who sells armor to the Government" that the maximum possible output was 64,000 tons a year, or enough to equip eight or nine heavy ships. Chairman Padgett remarked that the armor manufacturers had told the investigating commission last year that they could produce only 28,000 tons annually.

In urging a great increase in the fleet Admiral Badger said he did not wish to be understood as saying the present force was not a thoroughly efficient one.

"I do not want to give the impression," he said, "that our fleet is no good. The only trouble with it is that it's not big enough for possibilities. It's a good fleet, well drilled, well equipped, and well organized. We are now prepared just as far as our power will permit us to be. More power means more ships."

Our Navy a Good Third.

Regarding the present place of the United States fleet among the navies of the world, Admiral Badger said he classed it as third in fighting power, with France a close fourth.

"I think we are number three," he said. "Japan is coming along, but has a good deal to do to equal our fleet. In military power—fighting efficiency—I think we are a pretty good third, with France not far behind."

Representative Kelly questioned Admiral Badger as to the net result of the five-year building program advocated by President Wilson. He asked if it actually meant any increase whatever over the old Congressional policy of two capital ships a year. The Admiral was inclined to think not, but later agreed with a statement of Representative Callaway that under the old two-ships-a-year program it would take eight years to authorize sixteen ships, and at least eleven years to build them, as against eight years under the five-year plan. Chairman Padgett said the net result of the capital ship program urged by the Administration was to add six battle cruisers and maintain the old rate of building dreadnaughts.

Admiral Badger urged, however, that the arrangement of the five-year program suggested by the General Board would produce the ships two or three years before the Administration schedule, and without going beyond the stipulated appropriation of $100,000,000 a year for new construction. Under the board's plan Congress would be asked to authorize four dreadnaughts and three battle cruisers this year, instead of two of each, as proposed by the President.

The Projected Battle Cruisers.

The 35-knot battle cruisers planned for the new naval program will be the finest and most powerful ships of their class in the world, Admiral Badger said. With the highest speed ever proposed for heavy fighting craft, and main batteries of ten 14-inch guns, he said they would be overwhelmingly superior to any other battle cruisers afloat.

On the new dreadnoughts, he said, ten 16-inch guns, distributed in five turrents, were advocated strongly by the board because all great navies were increasing the size and power of batteries. Many of the latest European ships, he said, carried 15-inch weapons; it was reported the French were preparing to install 15¾-inch guns and rumor said both German and British designers were planning for 17-inch guns in ships to come. With ten 16-inch guns he said, new American dreadnoughts would be the most powerful afloat.

A sixteen-inch shell, the Admiral said, would penetrate where a fourteen would be deflected by armor struck at an angle. He cited the case of the British cruiser Lion, struck by an eleven-inch German shell on her armor belt during the Dogger Banks fight. The plate was not penetrated, but was driven in. Had it been a larger shell, he said, the Lion would not merely have been put out of action, but would have been sent to the bottom.

Admiral Badger disagreed with Rear Admiral Grant, chief of submarines, as to the types of underwater boats to be built. He thought 1,200-ton fleet submarines and smaller coast submarines should be constructed, although no definite information as to operations of 1,200-ton boats in the European war was available. Admiral Grant favored abandoning all other types in favor of an 800-ton class. Admiral Badger saw no reason, he said, why the 1,200-ton boats could not be developed with greater habitability and action radius than the 800-ton boats and with much greater fighting power.

The witness discussed the German submarine campaign to support his belief and that of the General Board that, although 1,500,000 tons of merchant shipping had been destroyed, the underwater boats had not succeeded in seriously impairing the Allies' fighting fleets. Undue prominence should not be given to submarines, he thought, in working out the building program.

AUTO INDUSTRY AS LESSON.

Dr. Butler Declares Nation Must Standardize Its Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—"One thing to my mind that never has received attention by the country in general," said Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, preceding his address before the National Education Association today, "is Detroit's leadership in the automobile business and the manner in which it has been gained. From it this country may take a valuable example for future use when we become the creditor nation of the world.

"The thousands of Detroit cars, particularly the cheaper ones, which have been sold and are used the world over, have taken their place in the world market because the makers have standardized their cost, running expenses, and upkeep.

"The next necessary step in United States commerce is application of this plan. Ocean freight-carrying steamers might be so standardized, ships of the same draught, of eight or ten thousand tons capacity, in fact, being built from similar plans. It would materially decrease the cost of production. Such a plan should have been begun long ago. I think now that the big shipbuilding interests should take up the question. Let them build the ships, and give us the proper place in ocean commerce. The time is coming when we will operate our finances on the longer-time loan like France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the republics in South America. We can only do this when we have readjusted our finances.

"There are other questions which should be taken up along with the freight-carrying problem. We should have schools for marine engineers and naval architects. At present there are but two or three."

"Do you think military training should be included in the courses of colleges and schools?" he was asked.

"Never. That is not the place for militarism. Neither is it a part of preparedness," said Dr. Butler.

LODGE WARNS PACIFISTS.

Urges Nation to Follow Washington's High Conception of Duty.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 22.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts in a speech delivered here today before the Washington Association, paid tribute to the popular government which Washington founded, and which, he asserted, has been lost.

Senator Lodge said that when the opinions of Washington and Lincoln on government by the people were quoted, "we were told that Lincoln lived fifty years ago, and Washington in a period of great antiquity, and although they were undoubtedly remarkable men in their day they could hardly be compared with the master minds engaged in undoing their work and, moreover, that everything had altered since they flourished.

"I have said frequently and I will venture to say again, that while I am far from thinking that all the wisdom died with our forefathers, I am perfectly certain that all the wisdom was not born yesterday."

Senator Lodge issued a warning to the "peace at any price" advocates, and in closing said: "The men of Washington's day who were for peace at any price frankly because they were afraid and cared more for money than aught else are forgotten, but the name of Washington is enshrined and reverenced by all nations. Let us not depart from his teachings or from his high conception of a man's duty. Let us apply that conception now and put it into action without fear or favor."

FIND NEW LINCOLN LETTER.

"Breath Alone Kills No Rebels," He Wrote Vice President.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A new Abraham Lincoln letter, secreted for nearly half a century, and long in the files of a Chicago lawyer, was given to the world today. It is one of the most characteristic of Lincoln's letters, and bears a phrase that probably will ring throughout the country. It is presented by John Maynard Harlan who, on Feb. 3, submitted a letter to Illinois Republicans in which he announced himself as favoring Theodore Roosevelt for Presidential nominee on the Republican ticket.

In his announcement Mr. Harlan used this sentence: "To borrow Lincoln's thought, 'breath alone' stops no aggressor," and this casual reference brought a bombardment of queries, Mr. Harlan's questioners became so numerous that he decided to publish the letter. It was written by President Lincoln six days after the Emancipation Proclamation in September, 1862, and was addressed to Hannibal Hamlin, then Vice President of the United States. It follows:

"Strictly private."

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Sept. 28, 1862.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin:

My Dear Sir—Your kind letter of the 25th is just received. It is known to some that while I hope something from the proclamation, my expectations are not so sanguine as are those of some friends. The time for its effect Southward has not come; but Northward—the effect should be instantaneous. It is six days old, and while commendation in newspapers and by distinguished individuals, is all that a vain man could wish, the stocks have declined, and troops come forward more slowly than ever. This, looked soberly in the face, is not very satisfactory. We have fewer troops in the field at the end of the six days than we had at the beginning—the attrition among the old outnumbering the addition by the new. The North responds to the proclamation sufficiently IN BREATH; but breath alone kills no rebels.

I wish I could write more cheerfully; nor do I thank you the less for the kindness of your letter. Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Punctuation marks and paragraphs remain as written by President Lincoln; this includes the emphasizing of "in breath."

RAILROADS AIDS TO DEFENSE

Southern's Counsel Reminds Lawmakers of Preparedness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Southern Railway, before the House Interstate Commerce Committee today, opposing the bill for regulating issues of railway securities, declared that the whole question of adequacy and effectiveness of transportation lies at the very base of national defense.

"It is the part of wisdom in preparing for any eventuality," he said, "that there should be a gradual improvement of the railroads so that they will be adequate for mobilization of the defense resources of the country when the roads shall be taken charge of by the Government."

PENNSYLVANIA IS SPEEDY.

New Superdreadnought Shows Her Mettle in Unofficial Trial.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 22.—The new superdreadnought Pennsylvania had a series of unofficial trials off Owl's Head today, preliminary to official acceptance tests planned for Thursday. The big fighter ploved up the coast from Old Point Comfort, Va., through a heavy gale at 20 knots' speed. Her officers reported that she behaved splendidly in the heavy seas.

Immediately after her arrival she went out on the Government's course and did a measured mile three times at nearly 21 knots, her contract speed.

Parker Talks Against Gladden.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Divergent views on the subject of national military and naval development with George Washington as a common text were expressed by former Judge Alton B. Parker of New York and the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, in addresses before students and alumni of Ohio State University today. Judge Parker favored stronger preparedness while Dr. Gladden said: "It would be well if the money which it is proposed to spend on armament, be used for internal development."

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:40 | Sun sets..5:40 | Moon rises..10:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:17	10:49	4:21	4:32
Governors Island	10:17	10:47	4:39	4:45
Hell Gate	12:07	12:23	6:20	6:29

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 22.

SS Nordvalen, Buenos Aires, Jan. 20.
SS Ilderton, Louisburg, Feb. 17.
SS New York, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
SS Frederik VIII., Christiansand, Feb. 9.
SS Lafayette, Bordeaux, Feb. 12.
SS American, Sagua, Feb. 16.
SS General L. Hubbard, Havana, Feb. 10.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Feb. 19.
SS Nordhaven, Buenos Aires, Jan. 26.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Feb. 18.
SS Alamo, Key West, Feb. 18.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Feb. 19.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Feb. 20.
SS Parima, Demerara, Feb. 14.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Feb. 18.
SS Olinda, Gibara, Feb. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Tuscania	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Kronstadt	Manchester	Feb. 2
Polynesia	Grimsby	Feb. 2
Strathleven	Havre	Feb 1
Caroline	Havre	Feb. 4
California	Havre	Feb. 5
Kansas City	Bristol	Feb. 2
Saldanha de Gama	Para	Feb. 6
Midland	Queenstown	Feb. 7
Algenib	Rotterdam	Feb. 6
Subdunka Perpsame	Para	Feb. 6
California	Havre	Feb. 5
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Bayamon	San Juan	Feb. 16
Cairnhill	Havre	Feb. 6
Merton Hall	Oran	Feb. 2
San Guglielmo	Naples	Feb. 8
Giuseppe Verdi	Gibraltar	Feb. 14
Raeburn	Manchester	Feb. 8
Cornelius	Las Palmas	Feb. 9
Clan Galbraith	La Pallice	Feb. 7
Matoppo	Lisbon	Feb. 6
Stephen	Barbados	Feb. 15
Munamar	Antilla	Feb. 17
Allianca	Cristobal	Feb. 17
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 20
Elba	Galveston	Feb. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Feb. 14
Samland	London	Feb. 13
American	Rotterdam	Feb. 8
Siljestad	Glasgow	Feb. 9
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Feb. 14
Frederick Luckenbach	Cristobal	Feb. 16
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 21
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 19

DUE FRIDAY.

Roma	Lisbon	Feb. 18
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Feb. 19
Concho	Galveston	Feb. 19
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Ville de Tamative	Spain	Feb. 12
Lepanto	Hull	Feb. 10
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Giovanni, Naples	10:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Merro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finland, Liverpool	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hyanthes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hammershus, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Wacona, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sao Paulo, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Korea, London		12:00 M.
Ville de Havre, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 22.

SS Onega, Cardiff to New York, was 1,000 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 6 P. M. 21st.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 45 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tampico to New York, was 116 miles N. E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 51 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 20 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 400 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 518 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, Iquique to New York, was 271 miles S. at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 148 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 280 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Munamar, Nuevitas to New York, was 276 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5:30 P. M.
SS El Dia, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 130 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 77 miles E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Petrolite, Copenhagen to New York, was 41 miles E. of Nantucket Lightship at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Amazonia, at Naples, Feb. 20.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, Feb. 21.
SS Collingham, at Havre, Feb. 19.
SS Seistan, at Shimonoseki, Feb. 10.
SS Eldrid, at Kirkwall, Feb. 20.
SS Ardangorm, at Moji, Feb. 18.
SS Lord Erne, at Havre, Feb. 18.
SS Hegland, at Kirkwall, Feb. 19.
SS Crofton Hall, at Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.
SS St. Louis, at Pauillac, Feb. 15.
SS Commodore Rollins, at Barcelona, Feb. 18.
SS Tamele, at Sierre Leone, Feb. 11.
SS America, at Naples, Feb. 12.
SS Antares, at Pasages, Feb. 12.
SS Charilaos Tricoupis, at Nice, Feb. 15.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, Feb. 20.
SS Charlton Hall, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 21.
SS Egremont Castle, from Karatsu, Feb. 20.
SS Exeter City, from Bristol, Feb. 21.
SS Exford, from Havre, Feb. 19.
SS Palacine, from Havre, Feb. 19.
SS Prosper, from Christiania, Feb. 15.
SS Manxman, from Havre, Feb. 15.
SS Loch Tay, from St. John's, Feb. 20.

Passed.

SS Ischia, New York for Naples, passed Cape Spartel.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 26, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. March 1, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 2, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 4, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 4, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 23, SS San Giovanni.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura	Feb. 24
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru	Feb. 26
Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of Japan	Feb. 28
Philippine Islands, and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru	Feb. 28
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Mar. 1
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Mar. 1

WOMEN OPPOSE BIG ARMY.

They Hold Anti-Preparedness Meetings on Washington's Birthday.

The Woman's Peace Party celebrated Washington's Birthday with an anti-preparedness meeting in every Congressional district in the city. The speakers for these meetings started at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon from the headquarters of the party, 70 Fifth Avenue, in automobiles. Each auto was decorated with the peace flags of bright blue, and, across the back, a peace text, printed in large letters on white oilcloth: "Woman's Peace Party. America Is Safe. Preparedness Means War. Work Against It."

One of the meetings was at the Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand Street, where Mrs. Thomas Seltzer and Miss Fannie Witherspoon spoke at all the intermissions, afternoon and evening. Resolutions were passed at each speaking place to be sent to the Congressmen of the district. These read:

> We urge you to vote against war preparations at this session of Congress. Such preparations are unnecessary, extravagant, and dangerous to democracy. They will forever destroy America's hope of starting a plan of world union which will end war.

Telegrams were sent yesterday by the Peace Party to Chairman N. E. Tallett of the Public Education Committee in Albany, protesting against the Welsh bill providing for military training of boys in the public schools.

The women peace advocates had different kinds of literature to circulate. One of these, in bright green and black, showed bands of soldiers with these words: "Here Go Good Fathers to Kill Other Good Fathers. Do You Believe in This? If Not, Join the Woman's Peace Party. Join Today."

PREPAREDNESS IS FAVORED.

Poll of Men Attending Exhibit Shows Preponderance of Sentiment.

For the past ten days the American Legion has been conducting a canvass of the men who have attended the Panama-Pacific Medal Winners' Exposition in the Grand Central Palace for the purpose of gaining the opinion of an average lot of men on the subject of national preparedness. An automatic polling machine was used, and last night when the exposition came to an end the result of the ten-day poll was made public.

The voters answered six questions. The results in each case were as follows:

> Are you in favor of adequate national preparedness? Yes, 17,540; no, 1,280.
>
> Are you in favor of a larger standing army? Yes, 17,490; no, 1,463.
>
> Are you in favor of a larger navy? Yes, 17,740; no, 1,230.
>
> Are you supporting President Wilson's plan for preparedness? Yes, 14,720; no, 12,180.
>
> Would you pledge yourself to serve in the Continental Army? Yes, 1,501; no, 1,116.
>
> Will you enlist as a volunteer in the event of war? Yes, 17,030; no, 49.

The name, age, and occupation of each man who voted was taken and the list will be kept for future reference.

Go To BERMUDA 40 Hours from FROST to FLOWERS
"Nature's Fairyland"
ROUND TRIP ON STEAMER, $25 AND UP.
S. S. "EVANGELINE" Under American Flag
Sailings from N. Y. on alternate Tues., Thurs. and Sats.
S. S. "BERMUDIAN"
Sailing from New York each Wednesday.
West Indies Delightful cruises—about 28 days. S. S. "PARIMA," Feb. 29th, and S. S. "GUIANA," March 21st.
For illustrated booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2,081 B'way, 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Ave.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Finland........Feb. 25 | Philadelphia......Feb. 26
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Finland.......Feb. 25 | Lapland.........Mar. 8
*American Steamer, American Flag.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic..Mar. 1, 10 A. M. | Cretic..April 5
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*Tuscania, Mon., Feb. 28, 10 A. M.
*CALIFORNIA - SAT., MAR. 4, 10 A. M.
*CAMERONIA - SAT., MAR. 18, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA - SAT., MAR. 25, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
NEW YORK—LONDON
PANNONIA - SAT., MAR. 18, 10 A. M.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
COMPANY'S OFFICE. 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . . Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Mar. 4, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . Mar. 11, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VERDI..........Mch. 4, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. BYRON..........Mch. 18, 2:30 P. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
(Calling at Liverpool.)
TUSCANIA......MON., FEB. 28, 10 A. M.
CALIFORNIA.....SAT., MAR. 4, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE. 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES TO Azores & Lisbon Naples
S. S. ROMA, March 1, to Horta, Angra, Ponta, Delgada and Lisbon.
S. S. PATRIA (new) Mar. 21, to Naples.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet, Dellevie's Tours, 1472 Broadway, New York.

AGWI STEAMSHIP LINES,
290 Broadway, New York.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 32d St.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 6980 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

IMMIGRATION FIGHT NEAR.

Claim Gains for Literacy Test—Plan to Bar "Picture Brides."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The perennial immigration bill fight, with all of its old features and some new ones that may complicate the international situation, is imminent in the House.

Friends of the literacy test measure, which probably will be brought on the floor late this week, boasted today that they had enough votes to pass it over another veto by the President, which is confidently expected if the bill ever reaches him. Supporters of the Asiatic exclusion bills are making a determined effort to have one of them reported, despite the purpose of the State Department to prevent consideration of any such legislation at this session. Chairman Burnett of the Immigration Committee, said today he expected one of these measures would be reported next week. He hopes that either his bill or that of Representative Raker of California can be amended so as to cause the State Department to withdraw opposition.

As it probably will be reported, the Asiatic exclusion measure would be without many of the features to which the State Department objects, but would require both Chinese and Japanese to register upon entering the United States. The present "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan regarding the entrance of laborers would not be disturbed.

BRANDEIS INQUIRY LAGS.

Attorneys Representing Boston Opponents Fail to Appear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Attorneys for Boston men who are opposing the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as Justice of the Supreme Court failed to appear today when the Senate sub-committee met to continue its investigation, and the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow. Austen G. Fox, representing the Boston men, told the committee last Friday that he would provide today a summary of the charges he expected to prove and a list of witnesses he wanted examined.

The committee today summoned several witnesses to testify on Thursday and Friday. Mark Sullivan and Ellmore C. Patterson of Collier's Weekly and Waddill Catchings of J. P. Morgan & Co. were asked to appear on Thursday. On the same day William S. Youngman and Charles F. Choate, Jr., of Boston will be examined, and on Friday William J. Kelly of Brooklyn.

Sullivan and Patterson were summoned because of suggestions that their publication paid Mr. Brandeis for appearing as attorney for Louis R. Glavis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation. Youngman was an attorney in the Warren will case, and Choate and Kelly were employed in the New England Railroad litigation.

SPANISH LINE
Compania Trasatlantica
MONTHLY SAILINGS.
(Cargo and Passengers.)
For CADIZ and BARCELONA,
S. S. Antonio Lopez..March 8
For HAVANA & VERA CRUZ
S. S. Manuel Calvo...March 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 8, E. R.
Telephone, Hanover 846—847.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
S. S. Caserta......March 21
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 and $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

FOR LOWEST PRICED R. R. & S. S. TICKETS
See "TRAVEL TIPS" FREE Booklet of Fares and Information about Thousands of Trips All Over the World. J. P. McCann, Joint City Ticket Agent for all railroads and steamships, 744-748 Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Tels. 122 and 123 Greeley.

NEW TICKET OFFICE.
Steamship Tickets to All Ports.
GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD,
311 5th Ave., N. Y. Phone 9050 Mad.

BERMUDA $28 & up, inc. Hotel accommodations. Frank Tourist Co., 396 Broadway, N. Y.

GEORGIA and FLORIDA RESORTS.
All outdoor sports in an ideal climate.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N.Y.

SOUTH AMERICA—NORTON LINE; Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Ex. Bldg., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. C. Auctioneer, sells March 6th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at his auction rooms, 539-541 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of right, title and interest of trustee in application for patent covering longitudinally adjustable steering post, for motor vehicles, filed U. S. Patent Office, October 15, 1913, serial No. 795,199; application covering hoods for engines of motor vehicles, filed U. S. Patent Office, December 18, 1913, serial No. 807,411; application covering starting device for engines to be operated from seat of vehicle, filed U. S. Patent Office, November 3, 1913, serial No. 798,825; application covering driving axle for motor vehicles, filed U. S. Patent Office, November 11, 1913, serial No. 800,260; miscellaneous correspondence, &c. Inspection and inquiry at trustee's office.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Trustee.
68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE P. SHARKEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Hartnett's Boarding & Livery Stables, 15-19 East 30th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two hearses and one horse.

GEORGE O'BEIRNE, Trustee.
WM. L. TIERNEY, Attorney for Trustee,
43 Wall Street, New York.
WM. ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
67 Wall St., N. Y. C.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL MAR. 6TH AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VAN NAMEE DRY GOODS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 37-39 South 4th Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, gloves, laces, ribbons, water-color paintings, a large stock of very fine dolls, adding machine, fixtures, etc. Also the Trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises; also goodwill of said business.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee.
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee,
277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. HIRSH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 555 Washington St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ammonia, bird gravel, empty feed bags, office fixtures, safe, machinery, motors, nails, also a large quantity of empty bottles, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—19582. Notice is given that ALESSANDRO BOLOGNESI, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, Complainant, against INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY, Defendant, In Equity, Consolidated Cause.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the office of the Clerk of this Court in this cause, on December 17, 1915, I, Abraham S. Gilbert, Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder the premises and property described in the said decree at the times and places hereinafter in this notice mentioned. The following is a brief description of the property to be sold. A more particular description thereof is contained in the said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

PARCEL 1.

Those five tracts of land situated in Holyoke, County of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts One to Five inclusive, which, together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise the Deane Steam Pump plant of International Steam Pump Company. Said tracts were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 1. Deed of Deane Steam Pump Company dated April 13, 1899, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Liber 588, folio 31.

Tract 2. Deed of Holyoke Water Power Company dated December 3, 1901, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 640, page 110.

Tract 3. Deed of Holyoke Water Power Company dated November 23, 1904, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 690, page 143.

Tract 4. Deed of Charles L. Newcomb et ux., dated January 25, 1906, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 704, folio 592.

Tract 5. Deed of Charles L. Newcomb et ux., dated February 20, 1906, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 701, page 196.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in the Deane Steam Pump Company.

PARCEL 2.

Those two tracts of land situated in the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts Six and Seven and all right, title and interest of the International Steam Pump Company in and to that parcel of land more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tract Eight, which together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon plant of International Steam Pump Company; said tracts six and seven were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 6. Deed of Thomas S. Taylor, Sheriff, dated October 21, 1902, and recorded in Hamilton County Register of Deeds in Deed Book 881, page 309, and also by deed of Mary Forste, widow, dated October 4, 1902, and recorded in Hamilton County Records in Deed Book 884, page 89.

Tract 7. Deed of Ferdinand Ritter et ux., dated December 3, 1902, and recorded in Deed Book 883, page 253, Hamilton County Deeds.

Tract 8. Consists of the premises leased to The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company by William Apking, Sr., and Eva Apking by lease dated September 6, 1893, and recorded in Lease Book 116, page 408, of the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, which lease was thereafter assigned to International Steam Pump Company, subject, however, to a certain agreement between William Apking and The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company bearing date the 6th day of September, 1893, and recorded in Deed Book 824, page 615, of said Hamilton County, Ohio.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company.

PARCEL 3.

Those thirteen tracts of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts Nine to Twenty-one inclusive, which together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise the Snow Steam Pump plant of International Steam Pump Company. The said tracts were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 9. Deed of Snow Steam Pump Works of Buffalo dated April 13, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Liber 778 of Deeds, page 504.

Tract 10. (Parcel a). Deed of James W. Stearns et ux, dated April 4, 1903, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 964 of Deeds, page 413, except so much thereof as has been released from the lien of the First Mortgage of International Steam Pump Company by an indenture executed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dated January 16, 1914, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County on March 5, 1914, in Book 841 of Deeds, page 13.

(Parcel b). Deed of Henry W. Box by John E. Selkirk, his attorney in fact, and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated February 11, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 935 of Deeds, page 132.

Tract 11. Deed of Henry W. Box and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated August 3, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1051 of Deeds, page 448.

Tract 12. Deed of Thomas J. Hassett et ux, dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 934 of Deeds, page 168.

Tract 13. Deed of the City of Buffalo, dated February 19, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 932 of Deeds, page 266.

Tract 14. Deed of John P. Major et ux, dated June 14, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 969 of Deeds, page 417.

Tract 15. Deed of John P. Major, et ux, dated January 31, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 934 of Deeds, page 159.

Tract 16. Deed of Joseph A. Bils, et ux, dated September 14, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1004 of Deeds, page 72.

Tract 17. Deed of James A. Roberts by Frank K. Roberts, his attorney in fact, and Henry W. Box, as joint tenants, dated October 29, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 1051 of Deeds, page 460.

Tract 18. Deed of Thomas J. Hassett et ux, dated June 14, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie in Book 969 of Deeds, page 415.

Tract 19. Deed of Gerhard Lang Brewery, a corporation, dated April 24, 1901, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 769 of Deeds, page 464.

Tract 20. Deed of Henry W. Box by John E. Selkirk, his attorney in fact, and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated February 19, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 937 of Deeds, page 179.

Tract 21. Deed of Henry W. Box and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1044 of Deeds, page 568.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in the Snow Steam Pump Works.

PARCEL 4.

All those three tracts of land situated in the City of Cudahy, County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, two of said tracts being described in the said decree under designation of Tracts Twenty-two and Twenty-three, and the third of said tracts being described in said decree as acquired by International Steam Pump Company subsequently to the execution of said First Mortgage, which three tracts comprise the Power and Mining Machinery and International Gas Engine plants of International Steam Pump Company. Tracts Twenty-two and Twenty-three were conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deed of Power and Mining Machinery Company dated August 25, 1909, and recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County in Volume 588 of Deeds, pages 372-374 and the property subsequently acquired is more particularly described in the Supplemental Mortgage of International Steam Pump Company to The Standard Trust Company dated April 25, 1911, and recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County, in Volume 640 of Mortgages, pages 277-280; said Tract Twenty-three and the tract subsequently acquired being subject to the right to open Holthoff Place, extended in front of the said premises, and the obligation in case of such opening, to pay a part of the cost of making the same, set forth in deed recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County in Vol. 593 of Deeds, page 240, and deed to Power and Mining Machinery Company under date of December 31st, 1909.

Also $50,000 par value of preferred stock and $50,000 par value of common stock of Power and Mining Machinery Company.

Together with, in the case of each and every of said tracts or parcels of real estate, all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto or to any thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the International Steam Pump Company of, in and to the same, and any and every part thereof, with the buildings, plants, factories, machine shops, dynamos, generators and other electrical apparatus, engines, boilers, machinery and fixtures, equipment, appliances, tools, dies, patterns and designs located upon, or in or about any of the said parcels of real estate, and all patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade-names and processes owned by the Company appertaining to the business of the Company as carried on upon said premises.

There shall also be included in the sale of each of the above parcels Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, all machinery, tools, articles of a permanent nature or appliances acquired by the Receiver in this cause, which during the receivership shall have been attached to or used in connection with the operation of the manufacturing plant included in each parcel and which shall pass as appurtenant to the real estate and manufacturing plant to which it is attached or in connection with the operation of which it is used.

PARCEL 5.

$5,497,700 par value common stock of Henry R. Worthington, and $1,997,000 principal amount of the Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Notes dated September 1, 1909, due September 1, 1929, Five Per Cent. Gold Note dated February 19, 1918, due September 1, 1929, for $175,000, and Five Per Cent. Gold Note dated March 31, 1911, due September 1, 1929, for $255,000, of Henry R. Worthington.

PARCEL 6.

$970,000 par value common stock of The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, and Five Per Cent. Notes or other obligations, when issued, of said The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, maturing in not more than twenty years from date, evidencing the entire indebtedness as of June 30th, 1909, of said The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works to the International Steam Pump Company.

PARCEL 7.

$767,000 par value common stock of Holly Manufacturing Company, and $26,500 First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of said Company.

PARCEL 8.

$500,000 par value capital stock of Fred M. Prescott Steam Pump Works.

PARCEL 9.

All dynamos, generators and other electrical apparatus, engines, boilers, machinery and fixtures, equipment, appliances, tools, dies, patterns and designs not located upon or in or about real estate or plants described in parcels 1 to 4, inclusive, owned by International Steam Pump Company, at the date of its First Mortgage, September 1, 1909, or thereafter acquired by it, except such as have been disposed of or released from the lien of said First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof; also all patents, applications for patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade-names and processes, in the United States of America owned at the date of the execution of said First Mortgage by the International Steam Pump Company which in any way appertain or belong to or have been provided for use in connection with the business of the Company, as carried on upon any of the premises hereinabove described or elsewhere in the United States of America, except such as appertain to the business of the Company as carried on upon the premises included in parcels 1 to 4 hereinbefore described, together with the good will of said business as a going concern.

$281,000 par value capital stock of Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company, all the assets of which have heretofore been sold.

All cash held by Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee under said First Mortgage, which cash on September 1, 1915, amounted to $145,561.31, and all interest which may accrue thereon, and all other cash which may hereafter be acquired by said Trust Company as such Trustee through interest or dividends on pledged securities or otherwise.

All property of every sort and description situated in the United States of America and not hereinbefore described (other than cash, accounts, notes and bills receivable, stock in trade, materials, supplies, and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the Company's manufactured product and merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured, and in process of manufacture), owned by International Steam Pump Company at the date of the execution of said First Mortgage or thereafter acquired by it by means of any of the First Lien Bonds or their proceeds, (except such of said property as has been released from the lien of the First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof); not including, however, any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness or share of stock of, or other instrument evidencing any interest in, any corporation or association organized under the laws of any foreign country, nor any interest in the business of any individual, firm, corporation or association located in any foreign country.

All property of every sort and description acquired by International Steam Pump Company in exchange or substitution for any property released from the lien of said First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof.

The net income in the hands of the Receiver in this cause, received from the operation of the mortgaged premises during the receivership, except such as may be included in any of the foregoing parcels.

PARCEL 10.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 1, together with all property of the above character, so used or located, acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 11.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 2, together with all property of the above character so used or located acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 12.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 3, together with all property of the above character acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 13.

$98,500 par value capital stock of International Gas Engine Company, together with all right, title and interest of International Steam Pump Company in $1,500 par value additional capital stock of said Company.

PARCEL 14.

$247,000 par value capital stock of Jeanesville Iron Works Company, together with all right, title and interest of International Steam Pump Company in $3,000 par value additional capital stock of said Company.

PARCEL 15.

Cash (other than that with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the first Mortgage), accounts, notes and bills receivable, stock in trade, materials, supplies, and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of said International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture of International Steam Pump Company and not included in parcels 10, 11 and 12.

$24,444 par value preferred capital stock of The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works.

$22,000 par value common stock of Holly Manufacturing Company.

All other property of every sort and description of International Steam Pump Company not included in parcels 1 to 14, inclusive, above.

All property of the character specified in parcels 10 to 15, inclusive, and all other property acquired by the Receiver in this cause and held by him at the date of sale, except such as is included in parcels 1 to 4 and parcels 10 to 12, inclusive, and except such as is or represents net income received from the operation of the mortgaged premises during the receivership in this cause.

The said decree requires the Receiver herein appointed to file with the Clerk of this Court at least five and not more than ten days before February 25th, 1916, (a) a schedule of the apparatus, machinery, and equipment referred to above in Parcel 9, and (b) a statement of the cash held by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under said First Mortgage, and (c) an approximate statement, as nearly correct as he is able to make the same, of the net income of the mortgaged premises and also of the amount of unmortgaged property in his hands of the character above described under Parcel 15, showing also the amount of moneys in his hands, the moneys owing to him, and all his liabilities (fixed and contingent).

The said premises and property will be sold at the following times and places:

Parcels Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House, New York County, New York, at twelve o'clock noon on February twenty-fifth, (25th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 1 and 10 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in Springfield, in the County of Hampden, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at twelve o'clock noon on February twenty-ninth, (29th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 2 and 11 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, at twelve o'clock noon on March fourth, (4th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 3 and 12 will be sold at the front door (Franklin Street entrance) of the County Court House, known as the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on March second, (2d), 1916.

Parcel No. 4 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in the City and County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, at twelve o'clock noon on March seventh (7th), 1916.

In accordance with said decree, I will receive no bid from any bidder who shall not first deposit with me as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of acceptance, the amount of money or of First Lien Bonds of International Steam Pump Company or duly allowed claims against said Company hereinafter specified, and I shall accept no bid of less than the minimum amount hereinafter specified for the respective parcels. The required deposits and the minimum amounts in respect to each of said parcels are as follows:

For Parcel 1 the deposit shall be $37,400 in money or $58,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $374,000.

For Parcel 2 the deposit shall be $22,700 in money or $35,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $227,000.

For Parcel 3 the deposit shall be $25,400 in money or $39,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $254,000.

For Parcel 4 the deposit shall be $69,400 in money or $107,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $694,000.

For Parcel 5 the deposit shall be $194,400 in money or $299,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,944,000.

For Parcel 6 the deposit shall be $68,000 in money or $105,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $680,000.

For Parcel 7 the deposit shall be $2,000 in money or $3,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $20,000.

For Parcel 8 the deposit shall be $11,500 in money or $18,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $115,000.

For Parcel 9 the deposit shall be $54,400 in money or $84,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $544,000.

For Parcel 10 the deposit shall be $19,600 in money or $30,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $196,000.

For Parcel 11 the deposit shall be $10,700 in money or $16,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $107,000.

For Parcel 12 the deposit shall be $13,600 in money or $21,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $136,000.

For Parcel 13 the deposit shall be $100 in money or $1,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000.

For Parcel 14 the deposit shall be $100 in money or $1,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000.

For Parcel 15 the deposit shall be $100,000 in money or $154,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000,000.

The deposit made by any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder. The deposit made by any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned upon the final rejection of his bid.

Upon the acceptance of any bid, and within sixty days after the confirmation thereof by the Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, the purchaser shall make payment thereof by paying in cash to the Special Master the amounts required to be paid in cash by the terms of the said decree, and the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money or, in respect to Parcels Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, in First Lien Bonds of International Steam Pump Company and coupons which matured September 1, 1914, appertaining thereto, or, in respect to Parcels 10 to 15, inclusive, by such First Lien Bonds and coupons or by any claims against said Company which have been allowed by Abraham S. Gilbert as Special Master, acting under the decree of this Court, and which shall have been confirmed by this Court; which said bonds, coupons and claims shall be received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of said sale if paid in money to the holder thereof for his just share and proportion of such net proceeds. Should the purchaser or purchasers fail to make any such payments, then the sum or bonds or claims paid or deposited by said bidder shall be forfeited, and the Court reserves the right to re-take and re-sell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct. Any payment or deposit required to be made in cash may be made by certified check or checks, or certificate or certificates of deposit upon or issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or any solvent national bank or trust company which shall have a paid-up capital of not less than $1,000,000. In case the purchaser shall complete payment of the entire bid to the Special Master and comply with the other provisions of said decree, he shall be entitled to receive a deed or deeds of conveyance, instrument or instruments of transfer, or bill or bills of sale of the property purchased, from the Special Master and from such other parties to said cause as in said decree provided, and to receive possession thereof from the parties holding possession of the same.

The purchaser shall take the property purchased charged with the payment of the taxes and other obligations specified in Article XIV of said decree and with the obligation to make provision for the performance of contracts of the Receiver as specified in Article XVIII of said decree.

The said decree authorizes and directs the Receiver herein to continue the business of International Steam Pump Company with the same powers heretofore conferred upon him in this respect by the decrees of this Court, until the actual transfer and delivery to the purchaser of the property sold under this decree, and the property shall be transferred and delivered to the purchaser in the condition in which it shall be at the time of such transfer and delivery.

The purchaser shall have the right, and may be required, to enter his appearance in this Court in this cause, and shall agree to abide by and fulfill all the terms of said decree and all orders or decrees hereafter made in accordance with the reservations thereof.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions upon which such sales will be made, reference is hereby made to said decree of said Court.

Dated January 19th, 1916.

ABRAHAM S. GILBERT,
Special Master.
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Solicitors for Complainant, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Solicitors for C. Philip Coleman, Receiver, 111 Broadway, New York.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE VILLA SITE Company of Haworth, New Jersey:

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Charles O'Connor Hennessy is complainant, and Villa Site Company of Haworth, New Jersey, is defendant, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said company to present to me, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 790 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, their several claims and demands against said company, duly verified under oath or affirmation, within six weeks from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made or declared by said court from the assets of said company.

CHARLES C. PILGRIM, Receiver,
Villa Site Company of Haworth,
New Jersey,
790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Dated February 18, 1916.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347 Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 329 black feathers of wild birds, 24 black feathers (small); 67 Bird of Paradise feathers, 1 pillow and cotton.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, February 17, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISIDOR BLOOM, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,806.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Jacob Frank, verified the 14th day of February, 1916, that a petition was filed in this court on the 28th day of January, 1916, praying that the above-named Isidor Bloom be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt has duly issued out of this court to a Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now in this district, so that personal service cannot be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt, and that he is not now within the jurisdiction of said Court, it is now, on motion of Jacob Frank, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered, that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 4th day of March, 1916, to the aforesaid petition in bankruptcy, and in case of failure to plead, answer or demur thereto adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered, that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 16th day of February, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the above-named alleged bankrupt at his last known residence, 868 Dawson Street, in the City of New York, Bronx County, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, February 14, 1916.

LEARNED HAND,
U. S. D. J.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—No. 7,271.—In Bankruptcy.—SIGMUND SCHULHAFER, Bankrupt.

A meeting of the creditors of Sigmund Schulhafer, bankrupt, will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, on the 7th day of March, 1916, at 1:30 P. M. At this meeting a Trustee will be elected to take possession of certain equities in real property not heretofore disposed of, and to transact such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

New York, February 21, 1916.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22895.—In Bankruptcy.—NORMAN E. MANWARING, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Norman E. Manwaring are hereby given notice that on February 18, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, February, 21, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—19,582. Notice is given that ALDO BOLOGNESI, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON
17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
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Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
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Southern California Edison Co.

6% Five-Year Convertible Gold Debentures

Due March 15, 1920

These bonds may be converted at any time into common stock, now paying 6%, on the basis of 11 shares of stock for each $1,000 debenture.

The earnings of the Company are steadily increasing. After paying all fixed charges and setting aside 15% of gross earnings in a separate depreciation fund a sufficient surplus remains to warrant a 7% dividend on all stock outstanding.

Price and full information on request for Circular No. 107.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
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William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
and no ownership certificate need be attached to coupons.

Little River Drainage District State of Missouri 5½% Serial Bonds
Maturing 1919 to 1933
Price 100 & Int.

This district embraces an area of 765 square miles and funds for payment of principal and interest are provided from taxes levied on the land.

Descriptive circular on application.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
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Guaranteed 6% Notes Yielding 6⅛%
Due January 1, 1918

Guaranteed as to both principal and interest by three well-known railroads, and secured by pledge of First Mortgage bonds.

Circular on request.

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25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

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Exempt From Federal Income Tax
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4½% Refunding Bonds
Due serially July 1, 1942 to 1949, inclusive
Prices to yield 4.25%

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31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
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$250,000
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4½s
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Price to Yield 4.15%
Ask for Circular T-171.

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1916 COPPER WORTH $200,000,000 MORE

National Conduit & Cable Co. Bases Estimate for United States on Present Prices.

WARNS OF WILD INFLATION

Course of Quotations Reflects the Great Change in Conditions Compared with a Year Ago.

If the present prices for copper hold for the remainder of this year, it is estimated by the National Conduit and Cable Company that the copper producers of the United States will receive nearly $200,000,000 more than they obtained for the same amount of metal in 1915. For prompt delivery the market is now 28 to 28½ cents a pound, while for deliveries in September, October, and November the price is 26¼ to 26¾ cents. The tendency in prices is still upward.

"It is apparent enough that copper is being steadily consumed in record proportions, and conclusive evidence coming to hand points unquestionably to a year of great manufacturing activity in brass and copper," acording to the National Conduit and Cable Company. "But while the confident belief exists that the present heavy rate of consumption will be maintained for months at least, conservative buyers would deprecate a runaway market. For the sake of reasonable market stability, it is indispensable that rigid efforts are used to prevent wild price inflation. The radical readjustment of prices which has taken place in the last three months is the most pronounced in many years. To a large extent the trade is traveling an unbeaten path, and it should be made as safe as possible. If the present enormous movement into consumption keeps up during the last half of the year, as it seems likely to do during the first half of 1916, current output of copper must needs be maintained at a high rate also. The situation is admittedly capable of extraordinary possibilities. The course of quotations reflects the great change in conditions compared with a year ago.

"The market price of copper is fully from 11 to 12 cents a pound higher than it was a year ago. On the basis of the estimated refinery output for 1915 the increase in the commercial value of American production of, say, 12 cents a pound, would be equivalent to the enormous sum of $197,640,000 per annum. It does not necessarily follow, however, that this huge increment will be all realized unless present values hold for a period of twelve months. With domestic consumption placed at about 11 pounds per capita of population, and allowing 600,000,000 pounds for export requirements production should run better than these totals in order to come up to expectations. Present plans contemplate an increase in output at several mining districts. Production in 1916 will undoubtedly be on an increased basis over what it was in 1915, and it remains to be seen whether or not future demands will be able to keep up with the producing capacity now possible through reconstructed plants."

WILL MAINTAIN DISCOUNT.

London Money Powers Expect More American Funds.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The money market was not disturbed today by the payment of £10,000,000 Russian Treasury bills, as a similar amount matured. Discount rates were quiet. American exchange was steady at $4.76⅞@$4.77 for cable transfers. There is considerable comment in exchange circles over Chancellor McKenna's statement that American exchange will be kept steady, and brokers anticipate that funds will be attracted here from New York thereby. The stock market was quiet. The feature of the trading was the war loan, which was in good demand on possible rights in connection with the forthcoming new issue.

Paris Bourse Is Steady.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 3 centimes.

New Lehigh Valley Official.

Frank M. Barker, who started out as a railroad telegrapher and joined the Lehigh Valley Railroad in 1892 as agent at Rochester Junction, has been appointed Superintendent of the important Wyoming Division of that company, with headquarters at Wilkes-Barre. C. J. Shea, Mr. Barker's predecessor as Superintendent, has been seriously ill for several months and will assume other duties when he is able to return to work.

Kaufman Stores Profits $501,000.

The Kaufman Department Stores, Inc., report for the year ended Dec. 31 last net sales of $10,960,000, against $10,231,000 in the previous year. Net profits after all depreciation and other charges were $501,000, against $389,000. Most of the increase occurred in the later months of the year.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 22.—These charters were filed here:

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Company, New York, $5,000,000, to construct, maintain, and operate steamships, sailing vessels, barges, &c.; G. A. Gaston, Garden City, N. Y.; W. Williams, M. J. Buldong, R. H. Lee Martin, all of New York.

Pittsburgh Corrugated Paper Box Co., $1,250,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in cardboard, corrugated paper made into containers of all kinds; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; G. H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, Camden, N. J.

Madras Marble Co. of New York, $1,000,000, to quarry, mine, and prepare for market granite, marble, &c., for building materials; J. McLaren, F. B. Knowlton, E. M. Beyhl, all of New York.

National Pure Water Co., $1,000,000, to purify water and prepare the same for marketing purposes; I. M. Kidder, Babcock, Wis.; G. A. Benson and M. D. Avery, both of Chicago, Ill.

The Great Northern Mines Syndicate, Toronto, Canada, $600,000, to obtain mining claims of all kinds and to develop the same; M. J. Brown, J. McIntosh Duff, J. Grey Hamilton, Charles Walter Smythe, Kenneth Duncan McKenzie, all of Toronto, Canada.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by rain. Thurs. clearing and colder, moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed., probably rain by Wed. night. Thurs. clear and colder; moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler in n. w. Thurs.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala.—Rain Wed. Thurs. fair and colder; moderate variable winds.

Miss.—Cloudy and colder Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate variable winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy and colder in w., and probably rain in e. Wed. Thurs. fair and colder.

Ky.—Rain, followed by clear and colder Wed. Thurs. fair, colder in e.

Ohio—Probably rain and colder Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate variable winds.

Ind.—Rain followed by clear and colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

Lower Mich.—Rain or snow and colder Wed. Thurs. fair; fresh n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

Ill.—Rain Wed., probably mixed with snow flurries in n., colder; Thurs., fair and warmer; fresh shifting winds.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., preceded by unsettled in e. Wed.; colder in e. and s. Wed.; warmer Thurs.; fresh shifting winds, becoming variable.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., preceded by snow in s. e. Wed.; colder in e. Wed.; warmer Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Wed. with warmer in w.; Thurs., cloudy, with moderate temperature.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs., preceded by snow in e. Wed.; colder in e. Wed.; warmer Thurs.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in e. Wed.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in e. Wed.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.

La.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers in s. e.; Thurs. fair.

IMPORTS STILL DROPPING.

Details of Those at This Port for Week Ended Feb. 12.

With the Custom House closed on Lincoln's Birthday, imports here in the week ended Feb. 12 showed a falling off in round figures of approximately $8,000,000 compared with the week before. As a matter of fact, however, entries have shown a steady decline for several weeks with a single exception. Imports for consumption in the week just reported totaled $16,638,856, against $24,032,814 in the week before, and $27,681,708 in the week before that. Merchandise of all kinds entered for warehouse in the week last reported amounted to $2,319,303, while goods withdrawn from bonded warehouse had a value of $1,913,889. In the preceding week these transactions totaled, respectively, $2,563,469 and $2,063,458.

Dyestuff imports of all kinds were at the lowest for many weeks. Indigo receipts were 10,600 pounds, valued at $8,870, all the goods being picked up in China. Logwood entries also were small, aggregating 61 tons, worth $972. Of this 50 tons came from Jamaica and the remainder, according to the official report, from "British West Indies." Colors and dyes of all kinds entered were appraised at $24,426, the countries of origin being Switzerland, $18,425, and Mexico $6,001.

Undressed furs and skins entered totaled $144,568, while dressed furs and skins were manifested at $24,937. Cotton embroideries had a value of $58,700, Switzerland's share in the week's trade being $53,426. Bleached cotton cloth entries were put down at $40,481, the bulk of these goods being from the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Notwithstanding the alleged dyestuff scarcity said to exist in England, that country entered in the week colored cottons worth $15,578, Scotland sending $2,279 and Japan $1,236. England also led in shipments of printed cotton goods, their value being $11,406, against only $624 from France. Imports of stockings were down to $191, this sum representing shipments from England, while other knit goods, almost entirely from England, were appraised at $2,799. Goods returned as "other manufactures of cotton" totaled $139,319, of which Scotland sent $108,537.

Silk imports included piece dyed goods valued at $82,458, of which France sent $73,347; yarn dyed not weighted, $14,158; yarn weighted, $17,373, and velvet and plush ribbons worth $30,612. Wool, classified as for clothing, had a value of $623,487, while carpet wool was entered at $338,142. Wool dress goods imports were at a low point, their value for the week being $8,937, the countries contributing being England, $7,945, and France, $992. Wool cloth totaled $36,245, of which $34,485 came from England.

Pearls led in the importation of precious stones, their value being $608,084, this sum representing for the most part pearls brought in in the form of a necklace previously described in THE TIMES. Diamonds, uncut, were returned at $139,807 and stones cut but not set, $41,577. Other precious stones, cut but not set, aggregated $63,381. Mother of pearl had a value of $48,384.

Cane sugar imports amounted to 20,641,231 pounds, worth $1,273,020. Sisal grass was entered to a value of $6,595. The week of Feb. 12 made a record in the matter of raw cocoa imports, their value being $1,212,328, while coffee brought in was valued at $835,408. Crude India rubber totaled $1,930,513, while india rubber for remanufacture amounted to $6,548. Manufactured india rubber was returned at $3,309. Dry cattle hides totaled $375,194, and green or pickled hides $683,088.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Some Entries Raised Because of Higher Costs Abroad.

Importers of natural flowers or leaves used in the manufacture of perfumes have of late been attempting to get the Board of General Appraisers to construe the applicable paragraphs of the present tariff law in such a fashion as will permit of the entry of these products either at 10 per cent. as a drug advanced in value or condition or free as crude drugs. A variety of flowers and their leaves figured in recent decisions, and in each case the claims for the lower duty rate or exemption were overruled. Yesterday crude dried rose flowers and leaves were before the board on protests filed by McKesson & Robbins and P. E. Anderson & Co. Judge Brown followed his rulings applicable to other kinds of flowers, and upheld the Collector in taking 20 per cent. duty under the provision for aromatic substances.

In harmony with a recent decision of the Customs Court in a test case, the board has begun to take cases involving imports of sextants from the suspended files. The board sustained the claim of Riggs & Brother, Philadelphia, that nautical instruments of this kind were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not specially provided for. The Collector was reversed in taking 35 per cent. as "optical instruments."

A dispute between the Government and Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher regarding the classification of gum was settled in favor of the protestants. The Collector, acting on a report from the Appraiser, classified the product as gum arabic and took duty at the rate of one-half cent per pound. The board found that the commodity was a crude gum, and as such entitled to free entry as claimed.

Sheet music appears to be the latest commodity affected by the rising cost of production in Europe owing to the war. A dispute of this kind came before Judge McClelland for settlement. The music, which was from Carisch & Co., Milan, was entered as having a foreign market value of .90 lire per copy. Appraiser Sague held that reports in his possession showed that the manufacturing and other charges had gone up. He accordingly raised the price per piece, and Collector Malone took duty on the higher value. Judge McClelland, in sustaining the Appraiser's action, decided that the merchandise must stand duty on the basis of 1.575 lire per copy. The merchandise was invoiced as "Branzoli, No. 1,882."

The Board of Classification cleared the tribunal's files of another batch of unsupported protests by affirming the assessments of duty made by the Collectors of Customs. The importers affected by this action were B. Altman & Co., James F. White & Co., C. F. Malcolm, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Abraham & Straus, Beck & Co., H. A. Caesar & Co., M. Gardner & Co., Schofield & Co., Snow's U. S. Sample Express Co., William H. Stiner & Co., Robert McBratney & Co., Henry Glass & Co., L. E. B. Craig & W. J. Burney, R. H. Macy & Co., H. B. Claflin Corporation, S. H. Kress & Co., I. D. Cohn & Co., Freund, Freund & Co., George Riggs & Co., James Elliott & Co., Dezell & Helwig, J. Sternfeld, Salinger & Magnus, Parker, Butler & Co., Wertheimer & Co., Herbert & Hollander, and Douglas & Berry. Most of the claims related to textile goods and wearing apparel.

Offer Manhattan Railway Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company and E. H. Rollins & Sons of New York City announce a public offering of $4,523,000 Manhattan Railway Company of New York City second mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds. They are dated June, 1913, are due June, 2013, and are redeemable at 105 and interest in whole on any interest date on thirty days' notice. They are tax exempt in New York State. Having sold approximately two-thirds of this issue the bankers are offering the unsold balance at 89 and interest, netting 4½ per cent.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Fajardo Sugar Company,
106 Wall Street, New York.
To the Stockholders of The Fajardo Sugar Company:

The annual meeting of The Fajardo Sugar Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 106 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the sixth day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

New York, February 5, 1916.
FREDERICK S. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PURSUANT TO BY-LAWS THE ANNUAL meeting of the shareholders of the UNITED TYPEWRITER & SUPPLIES COMPANY will be held at No. 345 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 1st, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. C. S. HEFFLON, Secretary.

Tax Free in New Jersey

Legal Investments for Savings Banks in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Free From Federal Income Tax

Acceptable for Postal Savings Deposits.

$100,000
CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J., FUNDING 4½s
MATURING JAN. 21, 1946
Price, 108⅝ and int., to yield 4%.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia Baltimore Buffalo London

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
General Unified Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds

are recommended by us for the following reasons:

Including prior liens they are outstanding at the rate of less than $22,000 per mile.

Even during the last period of depression earnings amounted to 1.71 times fixed charges.

Net earnings of the road are showing a most satisfactory increase.

Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

Banks Show Preference for Municipal Bonds

The report of the comptroller of the currency for the year ended June 30, 1915, shows the largest specific increase in holdings to have been in Municipal Bonds.

Forty-five years' experience in handling this class of security has guided our selection of over

Fifty Issues Yielding 4% to 6%

List on request for Circular B-110

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

1857

Cornerstones

The cornerstone of a good investment is intrinsic value. Whether or not a security possesses intrinsic value can only be found by investigation and a study of the fundamental factors.

Our **Department of Service** will supply you with information regarding securities.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

TO YIELD 3.85%
$200,000
BUFFALO, N.Y., Registered 4½% BONDS
Maturities 1934-1965
Particulars on application.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

Listed Securities bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.
Correspondence Invited
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds

A First Mortgage Railroad Bond
Yielding 5.30%

1. This bond is an absolute first mortgage on the entire property.
2. The Company controls valuable terminals in the heart of every city on its line.
3. District served by Company is populous and surrounding country fertile.
4. Bonds mature serially, thus increasing the equity and tending to enhance their market value.

Write for complete description contained in our circular A-7.

F. M. Dyer & Co.
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector

Narragansett Electric Lighting Co.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The recently published report of this Company for 1915 shows the largest gross and net earnings in its history. In addition to maintenance included in operating expense the Company set aside over 11% of its gross earnings as a reserve for renewals, etc. Dividends of 8% were paid on the stock, maintaining the dividend record of the Company since 1884 at this rate, and over $90,000 was added to surplus.

The Company has no bonds or preferred stock, and stock bought at present prices has yielded the holder about 6% over a period of years.

BODELL & CO.
35 Congress St., Boston.
Providence. Springfield.

FOR SALE
25 Am. Machine & Fdy.
50 Bordens Con. Milk Com.
20 Conley Foil
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100 Lima Locomotive
25 Otis Elevator Pfd.
50 Saf. Car. Htg. & Ltg.
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Timely Suggestions
Up-to-date lists of issues we favor. Which do you want?
E-10-Investment Bonds
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E-12-Investment Stocks
E-14-Speculative Stocks
Odd Lot Orders Invited

HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
7 Wall St. Tel. 4590 Rector

What the Western Extension has done for
St. Paul
Indicated earnings for fiscal year
Circular "C-10" mailed on request

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / New York Coffee Exchange
20 Broad Street New York
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Grand Central Terminal (70 East 45th St.)
Robert C. Watson, Manager
25 West 33rd Street
Amsterdam Berlin

Exempt From Federal Income Tax
$25,000
City of Akron, O.
4½% St. Imp. Bonds due Nov., 1925
Yielding 4%
Legal investment for Savings Banks, Trustees, etc., in New York and all New England States.

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Municipal Bonds
YIELDING FROM 4% TO 5%
Exempt from Federal Income Tax.
Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits.

WEIL, ROTH & Co.
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MEGARGEL & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange / Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
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14 STRONG BONDS
Backed by 4 Features of Strength.
BUSINESS FIELD—PROPERTY
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Ask for Utility Review "T."

P. W. BROOKS & CO
Incorporated,
115 Broadway, New York

400,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

Tax Exempt in New York State
$4,523,000
Manhattan Railway Company
NEW YORK CITY
Second Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

Dated June, 1913 Due June, 2013

Optional at 105 and interest in whole, but not in part on any interest date on 30 days notice.

Denomination $1,000 coupon or registered bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee

The bonds are exempt from all taxation of the State of New York, its cities and sub-divisions.

Approved by the Public Service Commission for the First District, State of New York.

Issue limited to $5,409,000, of which $4,523,000 (this issue) are outstanding and secured by mortgage on all the properties of the Company, subject to $40,684,000 consolidated (now first) mortgage 4% bonds, due April, 1990.

Net earnings over four times the interest on all the outstanding bonds of the Company.

Equity behind these bonds, as represented by market value of Company's stock, is approximately $78,000,000.

Having sold approximately two-thirds of this issue we offer the unsold balance at

89 and Interest netting 4½%

The Equitable Trust Company
of New York
37 Wall Street

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place
New York City

The National House

"I won't invest money in a real estate mortgage in a city whose real estate conditions are poor" is the natural attitude of the careful investor. This indicates one of the advantages of dealing with a house of national scope. We loan money only in cities where real estate conditions are firm and stable, where rentals are promptly paid and where values are on a steady upgrade.

Under the *Straus plan* an ordinary mortgage loan is divided up into a series of bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100. We purchase the entire issue outright from the mortgagor with our own funds and sell the bonds, surrounded by thorough safeguards, to investors. The bonds mature serially, so that you can choose an investment that will mature in any year from two to ten years, as you may select.

We have prepared special literature explaining the Straus plan and the merits of the bonds issued under it, which is of value to every careful investor. Call, write or telephone to-day and

Ask for Booklet No. T-109

ESTABLISHED 1882
S.W. STRAUS & Co.
INCORPORATED
ONE WALL STREET-NEW YORK
CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS
Phone Rector 8042

To the Holders of the
First Mortgage 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of

GEORGIA & FLORIDA RAILWAY

The Georgia and Florida Railway having been placed in the hands of Receivers, the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above mentioned bonds, have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of the First Mortgage 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds with **THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY of Baltimore, Md., the Depositary** of the Committee under a Deposit Agreement which has been duly executed by the Committee, and copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or any one of its Agents. Certificates of Deposit will be issued for all bonds so deposited.

For the convenience of the holders of bonds, the Baltimore Trust Company, Depositary of the Committee, has upon request of the Committee appointed Central Trust Company of New York, and Richmond Trust & Savings Company, of the City of Richmond, Virginia, Agents of the Depositary to accept the deposit of bonds on its behalf.

Baltimore, Md., February 1st, 1916.

MUNFORD, HUNTON, WILLIAMS & ANDERSON, Counsel, Richmond, Va.
W. R. SULLIVAN, Secretary, 31 Pine Street, New York.
THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, Baltimore, Md.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y., Agent for the Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
RICHMOND TRUST & SAVINGS COMPANY, Agent for the Depositary, 620 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
DOUGLAS H. GORDON,
EPPA HUNTON, JR.,
H. C. HUFFER, JR.,
DUDLEY OLCOTT, II.,
S. C. ROWLAND,
R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS,
LANGBOURNE M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

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Scovill Mfg.
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Specialists
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U.S. Steel Corp.
50 Year (Carnegie) 5s
Circular Upon Request.

HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Phone Rector 8166
Direct Private Wire to Pittsburgh.

Specialists In
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Cities Service Debentures.
United Light & R'ways Com. & Pfd.

Wanted
Ingersoll-Rand Common.
Ingersoll-Rand 1st Mtg. 5s, 1935.
Northern States Pow. Pfd.
Denver Gas & Electric 6s.

EBERT, MICHAELIS & CO.
Tel. Rector 5312. 60 B'way, N. Y.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R. CO.
Conv. 4½s, 1933,
To net 4.70%
Legal for N. Y. State Savings Banks
Dept. A.

EVANS, STILLMAN & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY NEW YORK

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway Co.

Fifty Year First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Default having been made in the payment of the interest which matured on the above bonds on December 1, 1915, the undersigned Committee hereby requests the holders of said bonds, in order that it may be enabled to enforce their rights and protect their interests, to forthwith deposit their bonds with the Depositary, COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, 60 Broadway, New York, under a Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee. Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary in respect of the bonds deposited, and, in the discretion of the Committee, application will be made in due course to list the Certificates of Deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bonds must have attached the December 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons, and, if registered, must be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

Dated, New York, February 15, 1916.

R. WALTER LEIGH, Chairman,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
F. X. QUINN,
Committee.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary,
52 William St., New York.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the Trust Mortgage dated March 1st, 1902, the following Fort Worth Stock Yards Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1st, 1922, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

Bonds 65 168 301 330 630 862 980 1063 1115

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned at 105 per cent. and interest on the 1st day of March, 1916, from which date interest on said bonds will cease.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to
Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
January 31, 1916.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Convertible 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Coal Company of Allegany County,
No. 1 Broadway, New York City, Feb. 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (N. J.) has this day declared the regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Three (3%) per cent. and an Extra Dividend of Two (2%) per cent. out of the profits for the year 1915, upon the Capital Stock of the Company, both payable at this Office March 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., February 29, 1916.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

THANHOUSER FILM CORPORATION

An annual dividend of twelve per cent (12%) on the capital stock of the Thanhouser Film Corporation has been declared payable in quarterly instalments of three per cent (3%) beginning March 31, 1916. Transfer books will close on March 20, 1916, and reopen on April 2, 1916. A. E. JONES, Treas.

New York, Feb. 17, 1916.

National Zinc & Lead Company

A dividend of four per cent. (4%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above named company, payable on February 29, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 21, 1916.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on February 21, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on March 1st, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., February 3, 1916.

THE STANDARD OIL CLOTH CO., Inc.
320 Broadway, New York, Feb. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1916: Preferred Stock, Class "A," quarterly dividend, 1¾%; Preferred Stock, Class "B," quarterly dividend, 1¾%; Common Stock, a dividend of 1%. Transfer books close March 15th, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., and reopen April 1st, 1916, at 9 A. M.

W. E. THATCHER, Ass't Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street, Camden, N. J.
February 15, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable March 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., February 16, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Sydenham Corporation.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sydenham Corporation will be held at the office of the company, 616 Madison Avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, March 8, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors; also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 3:30 o'clock P. M. to 4:30 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon, and will be opened on Thursday, March 9, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, Secretary.

Sugar Stocks

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Eastern Steel 1st 5s, 1931
E. W. Bliss Stock
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
Germania Insurance Stock
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd. Stock
Home Insurance Stock
International Salt Stock & Bonds
Kentucky Solvay Coke Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond Stock
New Jersey Zinc Stock
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NEW SUBWAY TRAINS TO RUN WITHIN YEAR

The Times Square Section Will Be Completed, It Is Believed, by July, 1917.

PROGRESS ALL ALONG LINE

Advertisements for Bids on Station Finish Contracts Issued to be Opened March 9.

Work on the new Broadway subway has made so great progress along its southern portion that the Public Service Commission was able yesterday to announce that it expected to be able to start a train service between Rector Street and either Union Square or Twenty-eighth Street about a year from now. The occasion of the announcement was the issue of advertisements for bids on the station finish contracts for the stations on the Broadway line between Morris Street and Trinity Place on the south and Union Square on the north. The bids will be opened on March 9.

The Broadway line, which is to be operated by the B. R. T., is to have two connections with Brooklyn, one by the Whitehall Street Tunnel from the end of the island, the other by Canal Street connecting with the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway to Coney Island. At its northern end it will swing into Seventh Avenue at Times Square, will turn east at Fifty-ninth Street and will reach the Queens lines by a tunnel under the Queensboro Bridge.

As things are today, the subway structure from Morris Street and Trinity Place to Union Square is practically complete, and the section from Union Square to Twenty-sixth Street is far advanced, so that there should be little doubt that it will be possible to run trains from Union Square and perhaps from Twenty-third or even Twenty-eighth Street to Morris Street by about this time next year. The stations on this stretch are at Rector Street, Cortlandt Street, City Hall, Canal Street, Prince Street, Ninth Street, Union Square, Twenty-third Street, and Twenty-eighth Street.

The connection with Brooklyn by the Whitehall Street tunnel to Montague Street will be one of the last portions of the new subways completed, as it cannot be hurried, and the contract time will not expire until Jan. 16, 1918, but the Canal Street branch, by which the express trains from Union Square will run over the Manhattan Bridge, should have its structure finished by March next year, and as there will be but one station upon it, the work on that can be hastened. So the commission hopes that by the Summer of 1917 Coney Island may be reached by a service of expresses which will start from either Twenty-eighth Street or Union Square and run to the island by the speedy Fourth Avenue and Sea Beach line route.

The sections north of Twenty-sixth Street will not be finished for some time after this service is in operation. The section from Twenty-sixth Street to Thirty-eighth Street is now half done, and should have its steel structure in place by April 1 next year. Three months later the Times Square section, from Thirty-eighth to Fifty-first Street, with the Times Square express and the Forty-eighth Street local stations, should be constructed, and the Fifty-first and Fifty-ninth Street section will be completed, it is believed, by April 1, 1917. Some months must elapse, however, after the original contractors have completed their jobs before the stations are finished, the rails laid, and the signal system installed, so that it is likely to be the Fall of 1917 before the Broadway train service can be extended as far north as Central Park.

The connection of the Broadway line with Queens has been delayed on account of the substitution of the tunnel under the East River for the line over the Queensboro Bridge. The plans are not yet complete for this section, but it is reckoned that this end of the line should be ready for operation about three years from now; that is, in the Spring of 1919.

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Income Tax

Individuals subject to Income Tax must make a return of annual net income for the year ending December 31, 1915. From now until March 1st (the latest filing date) the officers of this Company will be glad to co-operate with depositors and others in preparing their Income Tax reports. Blanks upon application.

Brooklyn Trust Company
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Bedford Branch
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Manhattan Branch
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Cummings, Prudden & Co.

111 Broadway, New York City
Telephone Rector 5452.

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Details and prices furnished on application

The Union Trust Company of New York has two well-equipped Branches for its uptown business—the 38th Street Branch in the heart of the busy Fifth Avenue shopping district, and the Plaza Branch at Fifth Avenue and 60th Street, just opposite the entrance to Central Park.

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The Union Trust Safe Deposit Company, entirely owned by the Union Trust Company, conducts modern safe deposit vaults at both Branches.

UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,162,000

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

10 Broadway, New York City.

This institution has eight branches, located at important points on Manhattan Island, and convenient to those requiring banking accommodation. Courteous treatment is accorded to all who offer their patronage.

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The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York,
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Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000

Cosden Oil & Gas Company

We Desire to Bring to the Attention of Investors the Preferred Stock of The Cosden Oil & Gas Company

This Company was formed for the purpose of devoting itself to oil production in the Oklahoma field in order to insure an adequate supply of oil for all time to Cosden & Company, one of the largest refining and pipe-line companies in the Southwest.

Cosden & Company owns a great deal of oil production and will buy more from time to time, but naturally the bulk of its resources must be devoted to the extension, improvement and betterment of its refining and pipe-line plant.

It was for the purpose of supplementing it on the side of oil production that the Cosden Oil and Gas Company was formed.

The Cosden Oil and Gas Company has a capital of $3,500,000 of cumulative 7% convertible preferred stock and $5,000,000 of common stock; the par value of both classes of stock is $5 per share.

Cosden & Company have not sold their production to the new company and have no intention of so doing. The Cosden Oil and Gas Company has secured its present production and will secure additional production through purchases from lease holders other than Cosden & Company.

The Cosden Oil and Gas Company has a binding contract with Cosden & Company which assures it a market for every barrel of oil it produces.

Unlike a great many oil producing companies, Cosden Oil and Gas Company begins its career with an assured production of from five to six thousand barrels a day. Before the formation of the Company was announced valuable options had been secured, making possible this production at the outset.

On the basis of its present production Cosden Oil and Gas Company will show for its first year a net earning power in excess of one and a half million dollars.

After paying the preferred dividend and a fair dividend on the common stock, there will be left the better part of a million dollars, which will be turned back into the treasury for the acquisition of additional oil leases, thus strengthening each year the equity of the preferred stock.

Oil wells of the gusher variety are essentially speculative. No one can tell how long a gusher well will flow. Only too often such wells mean that drillers have struck a lake of oil which, of course, with the heavy flow soon exhausts itself.

In Oklahoma there are no gusher wells. Oklahoma, like the Pennsylvania field, which has been flowing oil for thirty or forty years, is an oil sand field. The sands hold the oil in saturation, yielding up so much each day. While there is nothing like the enormous flow from an oil sand well that comes from a gusher well, on the other hand, the gusher well may be exhausted and forgotten in six months, whereas if the sands are deep enough an oil sand well will flow indefinitely.

Many of the sands in the Oklahoma field are over one hundred feet deep, which means that they will yield oil for twenty or thirty years to come. It is this condition which removes in a large measure the speculative element from an oil producing company which actually owns oil producing leases.

If it were a question of merely having land on which it hoped to find oil, the condition would be different. The Cosden Oil and Gas Company, however, starts out with a very large production and with a large portion of its capital unexpended, which is available for the purpose of additional production.

Cosden & Company has been very conservative in its dividends, and the Cosden Oil and Gas Company will likewise be conservative. As a result, millions of dollars will go back into the property for the acquisition of new leases, thus strengthening each year the equity of the preferred stock.

The preferred stock of the Cosden Oil and Gas Company is convertible into common stock at the rate of three shares of preferred for one of common. When, in the course of time, the earnings and resources of the Company become so great as to warrant a very high price for the common stock, the convertible feature of the preferred will doubtless prove a very great boon. Meanwhile, the 7% dividend is assured.

We unhesitatingly recommend this stock for conservative investment.

W. W. Lanahan & Co.,
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Are Stocks a Sale

Babson clients have been given definite advice on whether or not to sell their securities.

Such information will save hundreds of dollars some time when accurate advice is badly needed.

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Largest Statistical Organization of Its Class in the U. S. A.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Shareholders of The Monarch Typewriter Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Monarch Typewriter Company will be held at the offices of Jacob Felbel, President of The Monarch Typewriter Company, 293 Broadway, New York City, on the eighth day of March, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1916, at three o'clock, P. M., and opened on March 9th, 1916, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Dated New York City, February 14, 1916.
FRANK L. PIERCE, Secretary.

E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS & COMPANY.
Wilmington, Delaware.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company will be held on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 1,007 Market Street, in the City of Wilmington, in the County of New Castle, State of Delaware, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The meeting will be held in Room 959 du Pont Building.
ALEXIS I. du PONT, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The American Tobacco Company, and an election for Directors thereof, will be held at the office of the Company at No. 73 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, March 8th, 1916.

The Preferred and Common Stock transfer books were closed from 3 o'clock P. M. February 14th, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., March 16th, 1916.
JOSIAH T. WILCOX, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of United Cigar Manufacturers Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 West Fortieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 2nd day of March, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of four Directors of the First class, to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Transfer books of common stock will close February 15th, 1916, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 3rd, at 10 A. M.

Dated, February 15th, 1916.
W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the PREFERRED and COMMON Stockholders of the UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the second day of March, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the By-Laws of the Company be amended or changed by eliminating therefrom Section 6 of Article III. thereof, which reads as follows: "The salaries of the President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Secretary shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars ($110,000) without the written consent of the holders of at least three-fourths of all of the issued and outstanding shares of preferred stock of the Company and also of the holders of at least two-thirds of all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company given at a special meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, at which each class of stockholders shall vote separately"; also that Section 1 of Article XII. of the By-Laws be amended or changed so as to eliminate therefrom all reference to Section 6 of Article III. of the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Transfer books of both common and preferred stock will close February 15, 1916, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 3, 1916, at 10 A. M.

Dated, January 14, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

The Smith-Hamlin Construction Co., Inc.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Smith-Hamlin Construction Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, March 1st, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing five directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.
H. K. TAYLOR, Secretary.
February 10, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Emerson-Brantingham Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Rockford, Illinois, on Tuesday, the Seventh day of March, 1916, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Stockholders are requested to be present in person or by proxy. The attention of holders of Preferred stock is especially directed to the fact that such stock has full voting powers, any limitation thereon being at this time in suspense.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., February 15, 1916, and opened March 8, 1916.
J. W. McLACHLAN, Secretary.
Rockford, Illinois, February 11, 1916.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 23d February, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Horticultural Hall, Broad Street, below Locust Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting will be submitted for consideration and action by the Stockholders the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1915, and other appropriate subjects.

Stockholders may obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Company, and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting, on and after the 7th day of March, 1916, by personal application or by letter, at the Secretary's office, Room 269, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY.
Wilmington, Delaware.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will be held on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ALEXIS I. du PONT, Secretary.

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO., INC.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, [illegible] Hudson Street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 1, 1916, at eleven A. M.
HARRY [illegible], President.

BANKS MAKE RECORD IN BUSINESS GAINS

Summary and Comparison of Last Statements Show Trade Is Prosperous.

TOTAL DEPOSITS 10 BILLIONS

Specie Holdings and Gold Reserves Both Show a Large Addition Since 1914.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A summary of the returns made by national banks in response to the call issued by the Controller of the Currency for the condition of the banks on Dec. 31 was made public today. The general statement shows that all records again have been broken in the increase of business and development of the new Federal Reserve system.

The resources of the banks increased to $13,467,000,000, a gain for the year of $2,110,000,000. The increase over the Nov. 10 call was $231,000,000. The increase of deposits in the twelve months of 1915 was $2,163,000,000, and the increase between Nov. 10 and Dec. 31 was $223,000,000. The total deposits, including balances due banks and bankers, were $10,379,000,000.

Loans and discounts during the year increased by $1,010,000,000. The increase in this item between the Nov. 10 call and that of Dec. 31 was $123,000,000. Bills payable and rediscounts mounted to $98,000,000, a decrease as compared with Dec. 31, 1914, of $34,000,000, and a decrease as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, of $5,000,000.

The amount of United States bonds held by banks decreased during the year $20,000,000 and the holdings of other bonds and securities increased during the year by $104,000,000. The national banks increased their specie during the year $154,000,000, although there was an increase during the year of gold holdings by the Federal Reserve banks.

The statement by the Controller in detail is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts	$7,357,731,688.07
Overdrafts	6,709,394.30
United States bonds	773,638,708.65
Other bonds, securities, other than stocks	1,365,149,240.47
Stocks, including premium on same	40,036,120.55
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	53,689,400.00
Banking houses	251,551,432.74
Furniture and fixtures	31,423,926.75
Other real estate owned	45,122,259.31
Due from Federal Reserve Banks	403,805,214.43
Due from approved reserve agents	834,391,901.63
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	698,920,709.70
Exchanges for Clearing House	449,828,205.48
Other checks on banks in the same place	38,587,735.36
Outside checks and other cash items	43,808,832.86
Notes of other national banks	63,932,738.00
Federal Reserve notes	10,668,185.00
Total specie	689,762,311.90
Legal tender notes	118,117,267.00
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasury	45,938,761.43
Customers' liability under letters of credit	86,211,867.26
Customs liability account of acceptances	39,764,044.42
Other assets	7,917,285.43
Total	$13,467,887,228.04
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$1,068,049,439.82
Surplus fund	725,554,190.44
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	294,266,744.83
National bank notes outstanding	713,313,729.00
Due to Federal Reserve Bank	7,524.56
Due to approved reserve agents	11,255,190.29
Due to banks and bankers, (other than above)	2,727,168,130.98
Dividends unpaid	22,694,527.64
Demand deposits	6,223,842,105.32
Time deposits	1,417,417,446.50
United States bonds borrowed	31,775,285.00
Other bonds borrowed	4,374,568.07
Securities borrowed	73,299.24
Notes and bills rediscounted	42,529,844.70
Bills payable	55,885,730.44
State bank circulation outstanding	22,860.00
Letters of credit	87,839,075.48
Acceptances, based on imports and exports	81,985,418.42
Liabilities other than those above stated	9,451,281.71
Total	$13,467,887,223.04

Changes in the principal items of resources and liabilities of national banks, as shown by the returns on Dec. 31, 1915, as compared with the returns on Dec. 31, 1914, follow:

SINCE DEC. 31, 1914.

Items.	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans and discounts	$1,010,090,157	......
United States bonds	......	$20,440,225
Other bonds, &c	104,708,066	......
Due from banks and bankers	516,848,470	......
Specie	154,905,198	......
Legal-tender notes	......	10,253,707
Capital stock	2,097,934	......
Surplus and other profits	10,960,512	......
Circulation outstanding	......	135,458,044
Due to banks and bankers	868,660,023	......
Demand deposits	1,042,702,072	......
Time deposits	246,195,228	......
Bills payable and rediscounts	......	34,026,782
Total resources	$2,110,801,205	

Treasury experts are greatly pleased with the showing.

JAIL G. WASHINGTON AGAIN.

Brooklyn Police Unable to Pass the Day Without the Usual Joke.

Ever since the battle of Long Island, or thereabout, it has been customary in Brooklyn for the police on Feb. 22 each year to seize upon some man of color bearing the illustrious name of the Father of the Country, and hale him before an expectant Magistrate. No observance of Washington's Birthday is considered complete in Brooklyn without this quaint and amusing feature. Reporters, who have been confidently waiting for the odd coincidence to happen, pass it along to editors, who artlessly and regularly print it.

There was no departure from this habitual practice in Brooklyn yesterday. Upholding local traditions, Patrolman Meyer appeared in the Adams Street Court with the looked-for George Washington in tow. George was charged with taking a nap on the sidewalk in Fulton Street. Meyer prodded him up and was about to order him to "move on" when he learned that his name was George Washington. It was all up with George then. As a sacrifice to long-established custom he had to be taken to the Adams Street Court.

"Well, George," asked Magistrate Walsh, "are you the one that was here last year?"

"No, Sir, yo' Honah," replied George, with an air of patient resignation, "that one wasn't me. But Ah been expectin' it. Ah suppose it's mah turn to be de goat today, boss."

George was held for a hearing, and Brooklyn, its anxiety for the success of the day's celebration relieved, then went forward with the less important feature of the program.

GIRL SUICIDE AT INFIRMARY.

Jumps from Seventh Floor as Attendants Sleep.

A few hours after she had entered the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, Providencia La Castro, 21 years old, of 144 Forsyth Street, committed suicide last night by jumping out of a window on the seventh floor of the institution.

The girl, who was suffering with heart disease according to the Superintendent, jumped out of the window while all the attendants had retired for the night. She was killed instantly by the fall.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Eclipse Lighterage Co<Tug R A Scott.
Cornell Stmboat Co<Canalbt C H Perkins
Laveck<Wyomissing.
Flannery<same.
Morrow<same.
O'Rourke<Patterson.
Brown<Fletcher.
Fousica & Co<Ruy Suarez & Co.
Eames<H B Claflin.
Lehigh Valley RR<Emens (2.)
Same<Vilmer.
Robins Conveying Belt Co<Link Belt Co.
Moore<City of Yonkers

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Court Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Stewart<S S CNY.
Boret<Lighter Robert R.
US<Spile Driver N Y Central No 2.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Case on—Marconi<De Forest.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Common law.

Pylvanen, admr<D, L & W RR.
Maneck<Atl & Caribbean SS Co.
Dempsey<Gt Atlantic & Pacific T Co.
Spencer<Penn RR.
Thomas<Int Mer Mar.
D'Scall<Penn RR.
Cohen<Rothstein (2.)
US<100 Cases Figs et al.
Same<Chiaretti.
Same<50 Bbls Olives.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy.
Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Whitney Carriage Co<P & L Comfort Baby Carriage Co.
Providence Washington Ins Co<Pendleton.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Lovell-McConnell Mfg<Aufiero and E A Laboratories.
Meurer Steel Bbl Co<Nat Enam & Stamp.
Re Steam tug Leonard Richards.
Meier<B H RR.
Miller<Senator Rice and Resolute.
Tanza<Penn RR.
Henry<James Everard

STATE.

Decisions—Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.

People v. Nanzielo, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Galbally, aplt., v. Strauss, Inc., et al.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts, because of erroneous rulings by the trial Judge, without passing upon the construction of Sec. 200 (Sub. 2) of the labor law as amended in 1910.

Press Publishing Co. v. General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland, Ltd., aplt.; McCabe, as admr., &c., aplt., v. Carter & Weeks Stevedoring Co.—Orders affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellants on the stipulations, with costs in all courts.

Schreyer, aplt., v. Deering; Beck & Sons, aplts., v. Tynberg; Robb v. Errett, aplt.; Rosenfeld v. Long Island Railroad Co., aplt.; Smith, aplt., v. Dotterweich; Parker v. Erie R. R. Co., aplt.; Curtiss v. Commonwealth Trust Co. and another, as admrs., &c., aplts.; Nappa v. Erie R. R. Co., aplt.; Katz v. Katz and another, impld., with Klein and ano., aplts.; Innovation Ingenuities, Inc., aplt., v. The New York Times Company; Liebler and ano., aplts., v. Shubert; Smith et al. v. Graham, aplt.; Stone, aplt., v. U. S. Title Guaranty and Indemnity Co.; Fisher v. Wakefield Park Realty Co., aplt.; Varney, aplt., v. Ditmars; Corney v. United Surety Co., aplt.; Niagara Alkali Co., aplt., v. Champion Coated Paper Co.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Wahlheimer v. Hardenburgh, aplt.; Manton, aplt., v. Brooklyn and Flatbush Realty Co.; The Elmhoar Co., aplt., v. People's Surety Co. of New York.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

Jacobus v. Colgate, aplt.—Order reversed, with costs in all courts and demurrer sustained with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint upon payment of costs within twenty days. First, third, and eighth questions certified answered in the negative, seventh question in the affirmative; other questions not answered.

Woollcott, aplt., v. Shubert and others.—Order so far as appealed from affirmed with costs, and questions certified answered in the negative.

People v. Wendell, aplt.—Judgment reversed and demurrer to information sustained.

Maloney, aplt., v. Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and case remitted to Appellate Division to consider the weight of evidence.

Wednesday's day calendar: Butterick Pub. Co. v. Mistrot-Munn Co; Fish v. Vanderlip; matter of Baker; matter of Grindrod-Kerwin; matter of Friedsam; Bagdon v. Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; people ex rel. Underwood v. Village of Patchogue; matter of Varian, an attorney.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Union Life Ins.
Re CNY (Burgess & Burgess.)
Chas N Crittenton Co<CNY.
E Fougera & Co<CNY.
Fries<Bell.
Noonan<Brown.
Sottini<Westchester St RR Co.
De Luisi<Detroit Cadillac Motor Car.
Planten<Nat Nassau Bank.
Adelstein<Pinkerton.
Re Roper.
Gershel<Gershel.
Lenz<Schiavone.
Luttinger<Luttinger.
Clarke<Brown.
Webb<Thornton.
Brooks<Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co.
Weiss<St Vincent Hospital.
Sens<Prosser.
Pulito<Potterbaum.
Manchuso<Gazzall.
Levy<Kaufman.
La Manna<McGuinness.
Fremd<Ottenberg (2.)
Cohen<Rotkowitz.
Clancy<Kempner.
Re Cahn.
Re Goldstein<Wein.
Stone<Wm M Eisen.
Kembark<Waldemar Co (Leavitt<Waldemar Co.)
Margolis<Property Realization Corp.
CNY<Leatherine Mfg.
Ford<McGrath.
Jones<Emery.
Asbofsky<Garlick.
Hansdhu<Freedberger.
Resler<Volkenning.
Kingsbury<Kingsbury.
Barrett<Steinhardt.
German-Amer Coffee Co<O'Neil.
Re Lazarus.
Fulof<Karkos.
Hall<Wall & Hanover St Realty Co.
Breitung<Wight.
Re Zwerling (Leeds.)
Shannon<Shannon.
Selowitz<Morrison.
Baruth<Baruth.
Hess<Erie RR.
Robinson<Gilsey.
Montgomery Light & Water Co<Rice.
Senff<Barclay.
King<Ras Realty Co.
American Bible Socy<County Land & Mtg.
Re Norman Dress Co.
Re Mondell (McCormick.)
Goldsmith<Cox.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Re Block (Walkof.)
Wolf<United Boros R E Co.
Zawatzi<Penn Coal.
Re Brinckerhoff.
Liebert<Levy.
Peckham Co<Schrenkeisen.
Montgomery<Gross.
Re Finkelstein (Blau.)
Clark<Mallery.
Steinberg<Steinberg.
Re Diatkins.
Re Levengston<Farmer.
Zinno<Petigot.
Marx<Marx.
Maturi<Maturi (2.)
Marx<Marx.
Lupo<Roth.
Baccaro<Schwartz.
Polansky<Koeppel.
Schwartzenberg<Fleischmann Co (2.)
Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR Co.
Cohen<Schechner.
Ward<Ohl.
Seligman<Michael Pilnacek, Inc.
Mamiloff<Hemmerdinger.
Kirby<Ames Transfer.
Driscoll<Koplik.
Bershoff<Livingston.
Bergh<Bergh.
Whitmore<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Harmon<Hitchcock.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Klein<Klein.
Lazaroe<Feldman (2.)
Stadler<Steinberg.
Maigne<Interwellen Holding Co.
King<King.
Olcott Intl Production<Lubin Mfg Co.
Wethernhorn<Cruikshank.
Weatherall<Austin Nichols Co.
Painter<Fletcher.
Zeuch<Zeuch.
Ballassa<Kirsch.
Brown<Sutton.
Indep Provision Co<Horowitz.
Luttinger<Luttinger.
Re Howe.
Doyle<Rumore.
Re Lazarus (Barrow.)
Glencoe Athletic Club<Glencoe Social Club
Beeton<Kenlon.
Hurwitz<Dryfoos.
Abrams<Jalkoff.
Mori<Mark Hampton.
Olenick<Olenick.
Steel<Cook.
Humphry<Humphry.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Orchard<Orchard.
Prendergast<Warburg.
Campbell<W Fox Vaudeville Co.
Merrell<Merrell.
Stoops<Stoops.
Gen Dehydrator Co<F W Bussing Co.
Keber<Lyle.
Richman<Richman.
Cohen<Bruere.
Newberry<Newberry.
Van Tuyl<Schwab.
McCarty<McCarty.
Cushman<Amend.
Huber<Glow.
Eichner<Eichner.
Weldon<Weldon.
Van Arsdale<Van Arsdale.
Preferred causes:
Rosenblum<Goldman.
Post<Freedman.
Dyckman Library<Hayes.
Cruikshank<Donnelly.
Meier<Martin.
Mylvirn Corp<Passman & Son.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Cohen.
Ralf<Ralf.
General calendar:
Robinson<Textile Pub
Fraenkel<Fraenkel.
Blair<Turbo Elec Con
Keck<Szabo.
Dolan<Koupal.
Standard Blue Stone Co<CNY.
Stuart<Stuart.
Benton<Hobbs.
Duryea<Tappin.
Polansky<City R E Imp Corp.
Werner<Berkowitz.
Henderson<Broad Channel Corp.
Rosofsky<Rosofsky.
Woodley<Woodley.
Sandusky<Schwartz.
Bement<Aetna L Ins.
Moore<Read & Co.
Central Dairy Co<Therman.
Herrlich<Herrlich.
Helms<Armstrong.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Dick<Penn RR.
At 2 P. M.:
Van Tuyl, Jr<Amerman.
Thompson<Brown.
Beckmann<Jung.
Interb Sash & Door Co<Brill.
La Manquais<Sperry.
Ruby<Leiter.
Aaronson<Equit Life Assur Society.
Pearson<Pearson.
Dyer<Rhodes.
Goldfarb<Sherwin.
Leff<Leff.
Ryan<McDermott.
Peck Bros<CNY.
Pitofsky<Polonsky.
Surbrug<Lebravico.
Howard<Howard.
Schwartz<Elson.
Levy<Woods.
Flynn<Flynn.
Cohen<Bruere.
Mokarzol<Ill Surety.
Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Brooke<Brooke.
Menkin<Nathan.
Rohrey<Rohrey.
Cohen<Cohen.
Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to Feb. 28.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Certiorari cases.
Mauser Mfg Co<Purdy.
Kuttroff<same.
Lichten<same.
Fried<same.
Floersheimer<same.
Jones<same.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Doniger<Snyder.
Walsh<Tiedemann.
Olenick<Olenick.
Bache<Collier.
Townsend<Hyman, (3.)
Lincoln Nat Bk<Kelly.
Gluckauf<Abbott.
McClure<Andrews.
Ess An Ess Photo Co<Pettretti.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Breen<Raab.
Gershonowitz<Excelsior Brew Co.
Rogan<Wells.
Kochansky<Levy.
Merrione<Fabre Line.
Chait<Storch.
Landau<Geiershofer.
Caggiano<Runkel Bros
Wilson<L & C Arras.
Weisheit<Pabst Brew.
Bertolt<Imperial Paint
Sheimo<Shults Bread.
Goldberg<C I & B RR.
Voskobovnick<Kellman.
Case on.

PART IV.—Recess.
Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VI.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Reedy<NY Mut Gas L.
Collins<CNY.
Servace<Flagler.
Zerulkinkoff<NY Edison Co.
M Stern<Oscar Daniels Co.
I Stern<same.
Stein<Leonard Eppig Brew Co.
Smith<Tegetmeier & Riepe Co.
Zerulkinkoff<NY Edison Co.
Stein<Leonard Eppig Brew Co.
Cohen<Sherman Co.
Rotner<Ham-Am Line
Dalton<Miller.
Miller<C RR of NJ.
Wakschal<Wasser.
Wilton<NY Edison Co
Petcen<Nat Fireproof.
Silver<CNY.
Sudonsky<Fleischman Co.
Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kaufman<Polusky.
Kaplan<3d Av RR.
Griffin<Nat Fireproof.
Godini<Pitts Con Co.
Coupe<Beadleston & Woerz.
Meisel<Schwartzstein.
Sheeran<Weisenthal.
Wekerle<Int R T.
Galasso<3d Av Ry.
Smith<I R T.
Gerstmann<Taylor.
Charner<Joslin.
Lam<Eckert.
Vilano<Linch.
Schmitt<Burns Bros.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Landers<Nomand.
Schiemann<Musical M Prot Union.
Wein<Fed Ir, &c, Co.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part X.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Shapiro<Rosenthal.
Murray<Schneider Co.
Bianco<Duffy Con (2.)
Schlessinger<3d Av RR
Campbell<NY Con RR
Lawry<D, L & W RR.
Haertel<Linch.
Veitch<Mayer.
Baker<Gray.
Finnegan<Jacobs.
Panitz<Harrison.
Wiesman<Wilson.
Heimann<Kiddle.
Kanzer<Ossman.
Kropf<Gottfried.
Behman<Tuna.
Mendelsohn<Cons Auto School Co.
Oppenheimer<N Y C & H R RR.
Burke<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Kostyre<Barbers' Sterilizing Co, Inc.
Murphy<Stephens (2.)
Terullo<H S Horton.
Clear.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kosoffsky<Connelly (2.)
Cain<Halsey.
Walter<Postal Transfer Service.
Beckwith<Bklyn A P.
Horan<C L Smith Co.
Same<Hastorf.
Eurelle<J Wanamaker, N. Y.
Fay<Binghamton Press Co.
San<Miller.
A Robinson<Carnegie Hall Livery & Motor Co.
G Robinson<same.
Olha<Cowperthwait.
Freedman<Roth.
Carey<Toler.
Thoman<Brandt.
Yudelofsky<Blumberg.
Reich<N Y Herald.
Tournas<CNY.
McGrath<Scott.
Roman<Blitzer.
Sheim<Englander.
Hooley<Mason-Seaman Transpn Co.
Kinney<same.
Hoffman<H S Realty.
Meyer<Morrison.
Case on.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mintzes<Spiro.
Greenspaw<I R T.
Cleary<A McMullen & Co.
Baldwin<Am Finance Secur Co.
Murphy<Heaney.
Hackney<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Herzog<CNY.
Rutensky<Hegeman Poultry Co.
Newman<Int R T.
V Yankansky<Whitridge.
S Yankansky<same.
Wilamoski<N Y Rys.
Janesky<L V Coal Co
Necanovicz<same.
Springer<N Y Rys.
A C Miller<same.
F A Miller<same.
Clear.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ackerman<5th Av Coach Co. (2.)
Kowalsky<Schuchner.
Klinger<Goldstein.
Weinberger<Baff.
O'Brien<Tesore.
Oliver<Linch.
Garetsky<Sobel.
Botzone<Brennan.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weinstein<Sprung.
Greenberg<Lyons Tran
Foley<Bradley Con.
Moore<Boyd.
Sheridan<King.
Horwitz<Stern.
Jones<Holbrook, C & Rollins Corp.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Avery Scale Co<Rock Plaster Mfg Co
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fettretch<Elliott.
Borchard<Hellenbogen
Beitman<Loeb.
Jaballe<Taylor.
Same<Nat City Bk.
Baltzel<Rhinelander.
Archer<Amsdell.
20th St Garage<Moore
Newman<Sodekson.
Cement Gun Co<Jos Balaban Co.
Tunis<Brescher.
Breitung<Wight.
Little<Lund.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Held in Appellate Term room.
Bway Photo Plays<World Film Co.
Krejci<Anchor Bohemian R E Assn.
Townsend<Charter Const Co.
Schwartz<Levin.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Arthur<Brown.
Nagelschmidt<US Fid, &c, Co.
Adamson<Prentice.
Nat Nassau Bk of N Y<Eschwege.
Fid & Dep Co<McCrory Co.
Kahaly<Gennaro.
Miller Daybill Co<Paterno Const Co.
Wright<Eittingon.
Berger<Ederer.
Johnson Heating Co<Board of Education.
Ehrich<Kamholz.
Ruffer<Waterbury Co.
Central Trust, &c, Co<same.
Payton<Miller.
Ward<De Vany.
Herring<Mall.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lesster<Lesster.
Rambaut<Engel.
Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.
Eastern Asp Pav Co<CNY.
N Y Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Thompson & Starrett Co<Federal Huber.
Miri<David Weil's Sons Lithographic.
Wilson<Illinois Surety Co.
Fay<Rob Graves Co.
Sutter<Century Bank.
Saks & Co<NY Edison
Johnson Heating Co<Lowry.
Booth<Grubb Rosengarten Bros.
Levin<Jas Everard's Breweries.
Clark<Blendold Co.
Lande<Imperator Film
Fleming & Reavely<S S & L Shubert, Inc.
Farquahrson<Rowland
Harrington Pick, &c, Co<Lightfoot.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Croton Falls Con Co<CNY.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Bettie Altmayer,
Henry Durand,
S Augusta S Barnum,
Charles Connor,
Kate Noons,
Elizabeth Nauds,
Edward Cummings,
Lefferts Stoebeigh,
Nellie M Custy,
John L Cockle,
Elise Bopp,
Carl Hegner.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Schiller<Freedman.
Schulman<Podlesh.
Sandblom<Kimball.
Gotham Silver Co<James.
Axelrod<Friedman.
Little Brown & Co<Casale.
Klotz<Bruno.
Dornholz<Naughton.
Punnett<G Backer Con Co.
Gordon<Zirn.
Karlopsky<Steinhauser.
Sullivan<Shulman.
Styles<Maaskoff.
Linkoff<Werner, (2.)
Silvan<Schwartz.
Dina<Town Taxi Co.
Goldberger<Maas.
Pekar<Gen Baking Co.
Doten Dunton Desk Co<Driver.
Gallinger<Klatzeo.
Morton<Broadway Claremont Co.
Piser<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Schaefer<Tyrolen.
Man Com Co<Surdut.
Skinner<Nordstrom.
Melville<Gunther.
Geffner<Saltz.
Civarelli<Mastrangelo.
Erickson<NY, N H & H RR.
Harris<Clauberg.
Baumann & Co<Gotham Film Co.
Dessau<Meyer.
Neufeld<Brown.
Ravett<Rosenson.
Knipe<Wheelehan.
Ravett<Rosenson.
Egan Waste Co<Rochester.
L Middleditch Co<Davis.
Rizzi<Hagedorn & Bro.
Bydir<Walker.
Kind<Radnitz.
Jushkiewitz<Roddy.
New England E I Co<Blanc.
Menczer & Nadler<Antler Rty Co.
Goodstein<Eagle Sp Water Co.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Myers<May.
Oliphant<Miller.
Bendersky<Cohen.
Lam<Eckert.
Cohn<Burger.
Powells<L I RR.
Mosheim<Sachs.
Gittelman<Freund.
Loughlin<Fitzpatrick.
Rosenthal<Gottlieb (2)
Landoyne<Nass Paper Box Co.
Kramer<Mandel.
Geffen<Silverman.
Shiphard<Benzer.
Greenbaum<Boxer.
Lipp<NY Rys.
Levine<Tenzer.
Philbin<Sinnigen.
Deutsch<Borgman.
Van Buren, &c, Co<Gest.
Steiner<Brueck.
Gelfand<I R T.
Weil<Newman.
Fox<Steinik.
Nachamkas<Axelrod.
Levine<NY Rys.
Steiner<Goodale, Perry & Dwight.
Pessel<Revillon Freres
Malina<NY Edison Co
Slovack<Smith.
Wisner Mfg Co<Rasmussen.
Sadofsky<Litwin.
Mancelli<Magnoni.
Green<Hirsch & Schwartz.
Salkin<Kastein.
Raklas<Triebeneck.
Prussek<O'Reilly.
Stiegman<Zupnick.
Freyhan<Kahn.
Campbell<NY Sample Furn Co.
Rominick<NY Rys.
Hellerman<same.
Ryan<Lehmayer.
Goldberg<NY, N H & H RR.
Elev Auto Signal Co<Bok.
Levy<Wisoff.
Handel<Nieburg.
Nassau Finance Co<Edelson.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.
Am Mail Device Corp<32d & 33d St Corp.
Rosenberg<Wiener.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Rosenblatt<Sobel.
Anselewitz<Greenstein
Coughlin<Quick.
A Lowenbein's Sons<Greenberg.
Doten-Dunton Desk Co<Driver.
Abrams<Anzel.
Bklyn Tire Co<Norwalk.
Merchants Bank of Canada<Faber.
Christatos<New England Cas Co.
Crausman<G G Graham Const Co.
Schmidt<Walbaum.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Cohalan, J.—Mutual Life Ins. Co.<72, 74, and 76 W. 36th St. Realty Co.—John J. Lordan. Re Greenstein Clothing Co.—John L. O'Brien. Cohn<French—John H. Rogan. Akin<Moss—Hiram M. Kirk.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Title Guar and Trust Co.<Pam—Alfred C. Coxe, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Cohalan, J.—Minnie Weinberg<Francis Wiener—Jacob Steifel. John M. Bowers<Blake & Williams—Geo. N. Heimberger.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—Abraham Jacobi<Bertha Pollack—John J. Meenan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Deuscher<Watson.
Halperin<Semler.
Powell<Dilberger.
Re Wise.
Re Brushaber.
Re Bronx Parkway Commission.
Streeter<Moore.
Niagara Life Ins Co<Ratner.
Lawston<Lawston.
Roth<Roth.
Hannon<Cranford.
Frank<Connelly.
Koenigsberg<Friszel.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mastronari<Mastronari.
Straub<Straub.
Schwalbe<Schwalbe.
Di Pietro<Di Pietro.
Morvillo<J. Munch Trucking Co.
People, &c<Tuthill.
Green<Green.
McCrane<McCrane.
Fehrenbach<Fehrenbach.
Jackson<Moore.
A. Larson's Son, Inc<Tobruk Const Co.
Curzio<Curzio.
Bronx Enterprise Co, Inc<J W R Realty C
Poor<Hyman.
Loughlan<Kraus.
Smith<CNY.
Benenson Realty Co<Mitchell-McDermott Const Co.
Carlson<Carlson.
Farmers' Loan & T Co<Smith.
Rogozin<Rogozin.
Highest number reached in regular order, 514.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Waronen<McMullen.
Gleason<Fischer (2.)
Ott<Rodgers & H.
McLaughlin<Nally.
Weingarten<Nester Cont Co.
Foran<McLaury Marble Co.
Rosenzweig<Chisholm.
Kramer<Stone.
Reggio<Claydon.
McIntyre<Carpenter.
Greenberger<Saltzsieder.
McMullen<Goodman.
Malatesta<Empire City Subway Co.
Schneider<Block.
Rose<Balfe.
Rand<Roth.
Konkin<Siegel.
Finkelstein<Bookes.
Pecci<Black.
Weeker<Hand.
Fuld<Marks.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & Rollins Corp.
Highest number reached in regular order, 470.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Catharine W. Dornbusch,
D. J. H. Bunke,
Maria Kelly.
Guardianship:
Fannie Rabinowitz,
Lizzie Rabinowitz,
Anna Rabinowitz,
Alice Reinberg,
Minnie Reinberg,
Charles Sprauer.
Accounting:
Ida H. Brautigam,
Estates of:
Mary Murray,
Valentine Becker,
B. Herschkowitz,
Charles Lowen,
Ellen B. Lucas.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Motion calendar.
Cosmopolitan Bank<204th St Corpn.
Schneider<Grossman,
Goldberg<Henry.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Wartelcky<Rodgers & Haggerty (2.)
Hurwitz<Weiss & O.
Cornell, Jr<Aaronstein.
Healy<So Boulvd RR.
Atkins<Int R T.
Eller<Corbett.
Mecorio<Klein.
Wallace<Inter R T Co
Jacobs<Kackman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Re Barbey St, (Corn Exchange Bank.)
Walsh<Walsh.
Scheer<Scheer.
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Re Ward, (2.)
Glaser<Burns.
Re Vincent Valentine Con Co.
Almstaedt<CNY.
Re Halpern, (Mins.)
Re E 32d St (Ice Mfg)
Re E 35th St, (Knick Ice Co.)
Fingerhut<Plaut.
Aylwerd<Aylwerd.
Chaaitis<L V Coal.
Weinstein<Birbower.
Goodburn<Woods.
Heinsohn<Devine (2.)
Cantrell<Cravath.
Golasso<E R Bennett.
T G & T<McAvoy.
Hibbard<Wishart.
Lamb<US Fid & G.
Re E 14th St (Rorke.)
Barnes<Barnes.
Bressler<Brookman.
Re Cent Tr Co (Roslyn Estates, Inc.)
McElligott<McElligott.
Hoffman<Hoffman (3)
Voorhees<Unger (2.)
Rausch<Rausch.
Henry<Henry.
Meyers<Morrow.
Re Perry Av (O'Mara)
Re Cassell Av (Barnett.)
Graham<Henry.
Kornfeld<same.
Gardner<Seldin.
Logan R E<Baar (2.)
Lawlor<Lawlor.
Moeller<Crabbe & Co.
Kornblum<Com Adv A
Hillis<Ferguson.
De Jonge & Co<Baumann (3.)
Kunker<Koch.
Gotthelf<Kahn.
Cohen<Ziering.
Sternberg<same.
Schluchtner<same (2.)
Horowitz<Petska.
Reekie<Reekie.
Spicer<Marquand (2.)
Hagenah<Weiserbs.
Samuels<Healy.
Van Deventer<Herman.
Winkiel<Welz & Z.
Ferdinand Munch Brewery<Sharkey.
Re Roslyn Est, Inc.
Panzer<Tyler.
Fiorello<Blochley.
Bell<Aubinger.
Kunz<Kunz.
Blake<Dusmanes.
Re Borghard (Von Herbert.)
Lawyers Mtg<Lyons.
Gold<O'Connor.
Psaki<Grangopulos.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Green,
Remmet,
Schneider,
Sifferlen,
Glickson,
Arnold,
Ziehn,
Leonard,
Feldman,
Bonnard,
Taylor,
Beebe,
Hambley,
Williamson,
Heisler,
Parisi,
Preis,
Hutscheson,
Fox,
Gibson,
Griffin,
Urquhart,
Santos,
Humphreys,
McPoland,
Beierlieu,
Kotzau,
Story, Jr.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.
Hasbrouck<Berrigan.
Voorhees Rty Corp<Hamilton Sav & L Assn.
Eyl<Zemarkowitz.
Caulfield<Blank.
Herstein<Star Sporting Goods.
Crowe<Eagle Sav & L
Lonsdale<Lonsdale.
Golub<Golub.
Behnken<Behnken.
Haber<Rubel.
Sullivan<Nelson.
Denecke<Chinitz.
Keoskie<Keoskie.
Bloch<Strattman.
Burke<Burke.
Amerman<Goodman.
Danksza<Danksza.
McSweeney<McSweeney.
Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett.
Equit Trust Co<Seril.
Atl Macaroni Co<Savarese.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2848.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Holahan<Nassau RR.
Grilla<B H RR.
Rossner<Sykes.
Schneider<Feltman et al.
Cloonan<McMullen Co.
Fumenno<Martorella et al.
McLaughlin<B H RR.
Steimokaitis<N Y Consold RR.
Stiles<C I & B RR.
Napolitano<Armor Constn Co et al.
Lewis<Hall Switch & Signal Co.
Holtsman<Horowitz.
Bilt<Gomer.
Condon<Stowe Const.
McGovern<Excelsior Brewing Co.
Goldberg<N Y Rys.
Sullivan<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Tafel<Tafel.
Evans<Meyersburg.
Boulain<B H RR.
Ryder<Cropsey.
Harty<CNY.
Holliday<Kelly.
Wallace<Scarborough.
Cunningham<Mulligan et al.
Wittemann Bros<Witteman Co.
[illegible]powicz<Am Mfg.
[illegible]lley<Desimone et al.
Garofalo<Bush Term.
Norton<B H RR.
Svenson<same.
Hart<Orange Co Milk Assoc.
Scholl<Huntington RR.
Murphy<Coney I & B RR.
Wolfson<Pollack.
Brand<Schnurmacher.
Marx & Son<Havemeyer Const Co.
Le Grand<Hud & Man RR.
Murphy<Haggerty.
Katzman<Friedman.
Vincent<Keane.
Phillips<Luxton.
Millner<Home Trust Co of NY.
Bender<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Gallagher<Ruppe.
Flaherty<Long I RR.
Kelly<Gregoire.
McBennett<Bianchi et al.
Rikel<Blitzer.
Kosofsky<Bacharach.
Kelly<Hallanan.
Gellert<B H RR.
Rosenbaum<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Leitner<Atlantic Amusement Co.
Kendrick<Nassau RR.
Russo<B H RR.
Dovale<McNulty.
Rahilly<CNY.
Ditta<Yotes.
Hourney<Liebmann's Sons Bwg Co.
Redden<Edison Elec Ill Co.
Butterworth & Sons Co<Davis et al.
Murray<Treadwell Co.
Mahoney<Mallory SS.
Bell<Schenberg.
Bergman<Heine Safety Boiler Co.
Yacknowitz<Levy.
Cassidy<Kennedy Con
Linter<Sullivan Co.
Krause<Worden.
Rosenblum<Singer.
Feldman<Arezzo-Nifosi & Co.
Ford<B H R R.
Peterson<Illions et al.
Fuller<Van Riper.
Skelly<CNY.
Delker<same.
Davis<same.
Brueggemann<B H R R.
McMahon<same.
Kelcher<same.
Silverman<Goldberg.
Souweine<Nas R R.
Centrino<Gilvarry.
Slutzke<Schwartzman.
Slomkowski<B H RR.
Berman<Nas R R.
Kochman<Wallon et al.
Pharo<B H R R.
Highest number reached on regular call, [illegible]

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Elisabetha Friederick,
Maria A Gillispie,
Moses C Gould,
William A Marett,
Sarah A Eggerton,
Clara Grube,
Mary J. Davin.
Administration of:
Kate Nix.
Accounting of:
Catherine A. F. Vanesworth,
August Guenard,
Cornelius Lancaster,
Etha Kelsey,
Stanley A Morrell,
Clara McFadden,
Pauline Wollman,
John W Kaiser,
Julius Levy,
Fannie Breithaupt,
John J McDonald,
Lucy R Manning,
Adolf Wolters,
Caroline Degenkolb,
Ann E. Sowne,
Thomas Tebbell,
W Edwards,
Anna Smyth,
Sarah Clark,
Maria E Kuntz,
Estates of:
John McClure,
Hamilton Salmon,
Maria Barnes.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Kate Rich,
Charles Sargent.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J. Calendar called in Part V.
Vitale<Nass El RR.
Grubner<Nass El RR.
Gordon<Wolkowitz.
Shortrites<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
O'Dare<B H RR.
Braddis<Graf.
Rappaport<Am Sur Co
Willen<Nass El RR.
Thorn<Kalischer.
Feldman<B H RR.
Kraft<Scalzi.
Arrighi<B H RR.
Lippman<Nigro.
Lingard<Weyand.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Spada<Myers Con Co.
Hansman<C I & B RR.
Wrightsen<Bridges.
Petroccieno<Trofa.
Linker<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rosen<Nass El RR.
Levettman<B H RR.
Koenka<Allen.
Nourney<Liebmann's Sons Brew Co.
Okenski<St Germain.
Cohen<C I & B RR.
Moshkowitz<NY Con RR.
Cowan<Stubbmann.
Danna<Danna et al.
Romano<B H RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.
Barrella<West St Ry.
O'Brien<NY C & H R RR.
Burkam<B H RR.
North East Chester Con Co (2.)
Tressack<Erie RR.
Nanyoko<Otis Elev.
Drennan<Rohde.
Roache<Cosgrove.
Ecay<NY & Stam Ry.
Duffy<West El RR.
People<Osborne.
Stage<Kindler.
Cantel<Caldwell.
D'Hout<Nat Sug Ref.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Williams<West St RR
Yohannan<NY Rwys.
Pooler<3d Av Ry.
Peckne<NY Rwys.
Paulsen<same.
McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hosp.
Halstead<Halstead.
Saccripante<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Mencuso<New Castle Bottling Co.
Tess<Union Ry.
Hayden<New Rochelle
Reynolds<Fleischman Mfg Co.
Pace<West St Ry.
Feinels<Kahn.
Newell<Pratt.
West Brew<Vorrath.
Riddick<Jackson.
White<Thanhouser Film Co.
Gordon<NY Cent RR.
Friedman<Yonk RR.
Rice<Un Ry Co, (2.)
Oliveri<NY & Stam Ry
Limonge<Pennell.
Maroney<Bd Educat'n Mt Vernon.
People<De Fulgentis.
People<Watts.
Lowden<NY & S Ry.
Kolpin<Durcan.
Galiello<West Elec RR
Searless<City of New Rochelle.
Douglas<Young.
Seaman<NY, N H & H RR.
Borden<West Lighting
Owens<Settino.
Smith<Toch.
Haight<Sutherland.
Same<Sentinel Print.
Same<Port Chester Pub Co.
Same<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Capano<Eggleston.
Williams<Mullen.
Hunter<Mills.
Ries<West El RR.
Powers<same.
Ede<same (2.)
Blackley<Talaksen.
Roberts<Pure Oil Co.
Nicoletto<De Witt Co.
Johnson<West El RR.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1700.

PART I.—Special Term—Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M. in Part I.
Weeks<NY, West & Boston Ry Co.
Fairchild<Scarsdale Estates.
Westchester Land Exchange<Oakland Beach Realty Co.
Re Mamie Naughton.
Andrews<Pierson.
Fish<Morrison.
Aloise<Aloise.
Kaslowsky<Inglese.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Barber<Barber.
Martone<Pascone.
Booth Cons Co<Morse-Boulger Destructor Co.
Doellinger<Doellinger.
Maier<Wessman.
Strauss & Co<Hulsmann.
Faas<Armstrong.
Oake<Petruzzi.
Dinkel & Jewell Co<Vil of Tarrytown (2.)
Same<Olmsted.
Booth Cons Co<Morse-Boulger Destructor.
Wood<Le Grange.
Decker<Lindner.
Smith<Hoennich.
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Highest number reached on regular call, 92.

PART II.—Platt, J.
Rider<Village of Pleasantville.

County Court.

Young, J.
Difate<Hodgman Rub Co and Van Etten.
Daly<Foster.
Cavaleri<Marchigiani.
Sledzenska<Piller.
Tri-State Supply Co<Loftus.
Richards<Haskins.
Fitzgerald<Gulbenkian
Todino<Logue.
Stephens<Yonkers Elec Light & Power (2.)
Kassoef<West Lighting Co.
George<West Lighting Co, (2.)
Erickson<Thompson.
Savage<Mertz (2.)
Catoni<Eddy.
Bliden<Bliden.
Same<Beluscio.
Levine<Westchester Elec RR.
Merriam<Knickerbocker.
Aurillo<West Elec RR
Luciano<Yonkers Auto Repair Co.
Richards<Mannix.
Bulger Co<Rooke.
Horowitz<Campe.
Serifnano<same.
Rose<Morrison.
Fusco Cons Co<Brewer
Bister<McLoughlin.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Part II.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Latonik<Beckman et al.
Militscher<Larsen Bldg Co, Inc.
Sloan, Inf<Carey.
Farley<Astoria, L, H & P Co.
Ralph<Vettel.
McCabe, as admr<Penn RR.
Essig<B H RR.
McEwen<McEwen.
Wilson<Helpershausen et al.
Borky<Transit Dev Co
Spader<Gen Vehicle Co, Inc.
Droege<Jergenson.
Lynch<NY & Q Co Ry

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Murphy<Astoria L, H & P Co.
Bleistein, an inf<NY & L I Trac Co.
Ayres<NY & Q Co Ry.
Townsend<Int R T.
Clare, an inf<Herreshoff.
Bontempo<Leary et al.
Ashcroft<Nat Meter.
Stuart & ano<Hubbell et al.
Walsh<Greenbaum et al.
Grant<Flushing Coal Co et al.
Hicks, an inf—Gilchrist.
Di Dio<B H RR.
Hecker, as admx<Ocean El Ry.
Thomas, as excrx<Rieser.
Ragey<R Hoe & Co.
Knoll<B, Q C & S RR.
Bayerle<NY Rys.
Gallagher<NY CentRR
Sliney<White.
Yankaus<Whalen.
Highest number reached, 810.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Shields<Constantine.
Crolius<Frigge (2.)
Leo<B, Q Co & S Ry.
Erbeer<Strauss.
Brodie<N Y & Q Elec L & P Co.
Florio<Man & Queens Traction.
Kelly<N Y Cons Ry.
Costello<B H RR.
Marsh<Kelly.
Reitz<Moore (2.)
Mattulich<Amato.
Craig<Shaw et al.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 101.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., March 7, 1916, for delivering at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., naval supplies, as follows: Lawn and stay binding, cotton braid, deck bolts and nuts, double conductor cable, paint cans, cotton checks, white cotton, cotton sail duck, electric bench grinders, hooks and eyes, silesia, buckram, silk laces, sounding machines, silk twist, steel, safety treads, coffee urns, bell and telephone wire. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 2-17-16.

SALE OF U. S. S. ONEIDA.—Sealed bids will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 16, 1916, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the U. S. S. ONEIDA, now lying at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. The appraised value is $2,500, and the sale will be for cash to the bidder offering the highest price. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessel, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 2-12-16.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Keyport Harbor and Shrewsbury River, N. J., will be received here until 12 M. February 24, 1916, and then opened. Bids for one or both of these works will be considered. Information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PAUL F. GERHARD & CO.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership hereinbefore formed by PAUL F. GERHARD, CHARLES Z. GERHARD, and FRANCIS J. ZIMMERMANN has been dissolved by mutual consent, and for valuable considerations the business of the said copartnership will be hereafter carried on by the corporation of PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., INCORPORATED.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names and seals at New York, N. Y., this 1st day of January, 1916.

PAUL F. GERHARD, [L. S.]
CHARLES Z. GERHARD, [L. S.]
F. J. ZIMMERMANN, [L. S.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of EDELSON & SHAPIRO was at the close of business on December 31, 1915, dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated January 3, 1916.

ISAAC EDELSON,
MAX SHAPIRO,
SOLOMON S. HAND.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Private Dwellings Purchased by Small Investors—A $335,000 Deal at Passaic, N. J.

The realty market produced only a few scattering sales of minor importance yesterday. There are several large deals pending, however, one in the midtown loft zone and another in the vicinity of Grand Central Station which will run well into seven figures. Both of these transactions, it is expected, will be closed before the end of the week.

Brokers report a very decided increase in the number of inquiries for small investment properties, which is considered a promising sign for better conditions, as the small investor has been missing from the market for many months past.

The demand for suburban property, both for sale and to rent, is earlier this year and stronger than it has been for several years.

This is especially true of the Borough of Queens, where there is a large amount of home building in progress. According to figures just issued by the Queens Borough Building Bureau there has been a big gain in building operations since the first of the year.

Plans were filed between Jan. 1 and Feb. 18 for 694 new structures to cost $2,365,897, while the total for the entire months of January and February, 1915, was $2,162,766.

On the assumption that the present rate of increase will continue, it is expected that by the end of February there will be shown a gain of more than $500,000 for the first two months of 1916 over the corresponding period of 1915.

Much of this increase is due to rapid transit improvements.

More than 4,200 realty papers have been recorded in the Queens County Clerk's office since Jan. 1, an increase of over 800 over the corresponding period of 1915.

There has also been an increase in mortgage loans by the Brooklyn and Manhattan savings institutions and insurance companies, and real estate men all over the borough are expressing themselves as highly optimistic over the outlook.

Buyer for Heights Dwelling.

Dr. Harmon Smith has sold to an investing client of W. J. Huston & Son, 413 West 145th Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 19 by 99.11.

Bronx Sales.

A. L. & S. Wolfson sold for Frederick Brown 48 Adrian Avenue, a three-story private dwelling on plot 33 by 75. The purchaser is a client of the A. N. Gitterman Corporation, who gave 32 and 34 Fort Charles Place in exchange, recently reported sold.

Brooklyn.

Henry Pierson & Co. sold 650 Tenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 19.6 by 100, for E. Sheriff to Marion Vanderhyde. Also 548 Second Street, near Ninth Avenue, a three-story modern dwelling on a lot 21 by 100, for Louis Bonert.

Frank H. Tyler sold a plot on the southwest corner of Throop and Willoughby Avenues, 200 by 150, for the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, to a builder for improvement. A plot on Seventy-sixth Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, 340 by 100, for William Paulsen, to a builder for improvement, and 1,014 Coney Island Avenue, a three-story, brick, store and flats, for Florence M. Kelly, to a client for investment.

Long Island.

Byron E. Eldred has purchased from the trustees of the estate of William Ziegler for $25,500 a plot at Malba, Whitestone, with a frontage of 100 feet on the shore of Powell's Cove and 100 feet on the south side of Malba Drive 200 feet in depth.

The Grand Building Corporation has conveyed to Max Berger for $3,500 subject to two mortgages aggregating $11,250, a plot at Maspeth with a frontage of 81 feet on the east side of Fourth Avenue and 41 feet on the southeast side of Grand Street.

James V. Graham sold to the Pratt Improvement Company of Manhattan a plot 100 by 549 on the east side of Thirteenth Avenue, north of Graham Avenue, Long Island City.

$335,000 Passaic (N. J.) Deal.

Frank Hughes has arranged the loan for the new four-story building to be erected on the site where Passaic's largest fire occurred, corner Washington Place and Main Avenue.

The loan is made to the Argo Realty Company for $145,000 for ten years at 5 per cent. Mr. Hughes has leased the entire building to the F. W. Woolworth Company and the Berdan Furniture Company for a period of ten years. The transactions involve $335,000.

Bush Terminal Company Extends Pier Capacity.

In connection with its industrial colony in South Brooklyn, the Bush Terminal Company has started work on the construction of an additional pier to be located at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street.

This is the company's eighth pier, the last erected having been the big double-decker of fourteen acres under one cover, the largest pier in the world. They expect to complete the new pier within three months at the latest.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Attorney St, 152, e s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Brooklyn Building Material Co. against Kate Zucker et al.; S. A. Potter, attorney; prior mtgs, $27,000.

Broadway, w s, 488.6 ft s of 218th St, 75x100; M. M. Stagg against Provincial Realty Alliance et al.; T. F. Keogh, attorney; due, $16,570.55; taxes, &c., $3,567.74.

Seaman Av, w s, 348.64 ft s of 218th St, 50x100; same against same; same attorney; due, $3,559.19; taxes, $861.19.

Terrace View Av, s s, 109.91 ft s w of Adrian Av, 101.8x72x irregular, two-story frame dwelling; J. A. Dunn and another, trustees, against F. L. Costello et al.; W. C. French, attorney; due, $5,477.75; taxes, $189.

By Henry Brady.

36th St, 506 and 508 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x89.9; two four-story buildings and one-story rear stable; A. T. Healy against James Kiernan et al.; J. L. Clare, attorney; due, $6,572.95; taxes, $702.46.

By J. H. Mayers.

11th Av, 672, e s, 75.3 ft n of 48th St, 25.3x100, four-story tenement and stores; J. Bachrach and another, executors, against Samuel Freedman et al.; L. J. Liebeskind, attorney; due, $5,627.25; taxes, $695.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Union Av, 978, e s, 352.2 ft s of 165th St, 40x173.9, five-story flat; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Poundridge Realty Co.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $36,964.91; taxes, &c., $835.46.

Union Av, 974, e s, 392.2 ft s of 165th St, 40x173.9, five-story flat; Bradish Johnson et al., trustees, against same; same attorneys; due, $37,472.52; taxes, &c., $1,835.46.

Union Av, 970, e s, 432.2 ft s of 165th St, 40x173.6, five-story flat; Albany City Savings Institution and another against same; same attorneys; due, $37,890.15; taxes, &c., $1,835.46.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Beck St, 764, e s, 250 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; H. W. H. Powel, trustee, and another against C. de Hart et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $6,509.68; taxes, &c., $545.47.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lyman Place, w s, 319.3 ft n of 169th St, 70x20x70, vacant; Samuel Hollander against Annie Lamberti et al.; B. G. Oppenheim, attorney; due, $974.62.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Carter Av, w s, 88.15 ft n of Prospect Av, one-story brick garage, 17x24; Kues Bros., 1,805 Carter Av, owners and architects; cost, $400.

Intervale Av, w s, 71.3 ft s of 167th St, five-story brick tenement, 80x74.4; I. & H. Construction Corporation, Jeanette A. Bravy, 254A Saratoga Av, President, owner; Frans Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Colden Av, s e corner of Waring Av, one-story frame shed, 15x62; Vincent Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Emile Bruckner, 2,526 Webster Av, lessee; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

Paulding Av, n w corner of Waring Av, one-story frame shed, 28x61; Vincent Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Emile Bruckner, 2,526 Webster Av, lessee; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

152d St, 757 East, four-story brick store and tenement, 25x75; William Rau, 505 5th Av, owner; Comerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,250.

Fort Schuyler Road, n s, 21.95 ft e of Westchester Square, two-story frame dwelling, 18.2x40.3; L. N. Levy, 128 Broadway, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $500.

Fort Schuyler Road, n s, 46.95 ft e of Westchester Square, two-and-one-half-story frame store and dwelling, 49.10x33.6; L. N. Levy, 128 Broadway, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $600.

Fort Schuyler Road, 96.95 ft e of Westchester Square, two-story frame dwelling, 30.4x40.3; L. N. Levy, 128 Broadway, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $600.

Spofford Av, n s, 36.32 ft w of Barretto St, one-story frame store and dwelling, 18x40; James Clark, 1,053 Southern Boulevard, owner; William A. Faiella, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $1,500.

Valentine Av, w s, 176.51 ft s of 184th St, two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 24.8x48.10; George Gilchrist, 120 Broadway, owner; William A. Faiella, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP
14 WALL ST. Phone 4090 Rector
ALSO 10 EAST 33D STREET

Mortgage Loans
Refunded If Attractive
At 4½%
Low Charges—Prompt Answers
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92 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

Have Plenty of Money to Loan on 1st Mortgages
at 4½ & 5%
Will entertain good applications only for amounts over $175,000.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership Management
Broadway and 109th St.

REAL ESTATE.

For Automobile Accessory Business
A four-story building within few feet of Automobile Club of America can be bought at a very low price; $6,000 cash required.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
46 Cedar St.
'Phone John 5700.

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Mapleton Park
The New Home Center of Brooklyn on the
SEA BEACH SUBWAY
"The finest subway in the World."
22 Minutes from MUNICIPAL BUILDING, New York
Beautiful Semi-detached Brick Houses
$4,500 to $6,000.
Artistic Decorations. Parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, tiled bath, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, near station.
$500 Cash, Balance 20 Years' Time.
Descriptive Booklet A on request.
ALCO CO. 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 7440 Cort.

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FREEPORT.
Only 6 minutes' walk to depot, on corner plot, 65x100 feet; two blocks from school; six rooms and bath; steam heated; separate laundry; hard wood trim; newly decorated; high ground; full price $3,500; $200 cash, balance $20 per month and interest; excellent express train service; cheap commutation; if you want a home in country, see this before buying.
C. H. FREDERICK,
258 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 5698 Barclay

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW
At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

A Great Bargain.
New Stucco House at Cedarhurst; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; every modern improvement; on 5 lots. Price $10,000. Easy terms.
HORACE G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., N.Y.

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SUMMER HOMES
HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
Asbury Park, (Opp. Depot,) Allenhurst, N.J.

SUMMER AT DEAL. ALLENHURST. ASBURY PARK HOMES
and vicinity, near Summer Capital.
Now Renting—Best Houses Go First.
Complete List. Send for Booklet "T."
Several exceptional Bargains for Sale.
Ferguson & Son 711 Mattison Av., Ph. 382. ASBURY PARK, N. J.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WESLEY THORN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of December 1911, and orders of resale entered in the above-entitled action on the 1st day of April 1912, 6th day of August 1912, 31st day of October 1912, 22nd day of January 1913, 21st day of April 1913, 17th day of July 1913 and the 14th day of February 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment and orders named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and orders of resale to be sold, and therein described as follows:

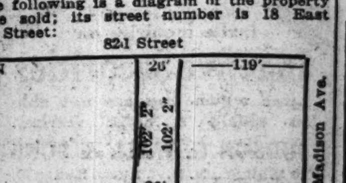
ALL that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along the centre line of the block, twenty-six feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 18 East 82nd Street.

Dated, New York, February 17th, 1916.

ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.

GEORGE W. HUBBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 East 82nd Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be resold is the sum of Sixty-eight Thousand Two Hundred Eighty-five and 47-100 Dollars ($68,285.47), including balance of judgment, expenses of sales, taxes paid by plaintiff, costs and allowance, and interest upon the above items to date of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Two Thousand Three Hundred Eighty-four and 50-100 Dollars ($2,384.50) and interest.

Dated, New York, February 17th, 1916.

ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU HAVE $100,
Are Socially Eligible for Membership IN COUNTRY CLUB,
Can Pay $50 a Month for 4 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent,

you can own this attractive Craftsman house now building, ready for occupancy May 1st; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; sleeping porch; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; plot shaded by big trees, on beautiful residential street near Club House and Golf Course. Only 3 houses on these terms. Write for particulars.
SECRETARY, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY.

FRUIT FARM EXTRAORDINARY
Will Make You Independently Rich.
160 acres, near Red Bank, in heart of richest fruit and melon land in United States. One hour New York.
140 acres in superb young fruit.
4,000 apple trees, mainly four to ten years old; very choicest varieties.
2,200 young pears in bearing.
1,800 young peaches in bearing.
400 bearing plums; 6 acres currants and gooseberries; 2 acres grapes; 2 acres privet.
2,500 crates very fancy musk melon, between rows, pay interest and wages.
This remarkable property will produce a fortune.
Fruit fully sprayed, cultivated, nurtured; just entering heavy bearing period. Two houses. Price $28,000. Reasonable terms.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

WATER FRONT FACTORY
For Sale
HARRISON, N. J.
WITH frontage on the Passaic River and Passaic Avenue, near Harrison Avenue. Brick and frame buildings. Taken under foreclosure. Possession given.
S. Osgood Pell & Co.,
17 West 44th St., New York.

Why Not Investigate
our guaranteed mortgages? Your principal is fully secured. Dividends are guaranteed. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carter, 61 B'way

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An Ideal Office In a Modern High Class Building
THE successful business man is the one who meets his appointments on time. You can leave your office at the last minute and *walk*, not run, and inside of a minute you are on train or car, if you occupy an office in the
HAVEMEYER Building. Entire Church St. block front bet. Cortlandt & Dey Sts.
A 15 story and cellar brick and stone, *up to the minute*, Fireproof Office Bldg.
VACUUM cleaner service; each office cleaned, dusted and scrubbed nightly.
EVERY office has direct light and ventilation.
MR. EMPLOYER:—Your employes work better in cheerful surroundings.
EXCELLENT Cor. Suites at prices equal to other Office Buildings outside space.
YOU can keep your appointments on time by *walking*, not running for a train.
EXCELLENT janitor and attendant service—equal to the best.
RIGHT location, right space, and the right price.
BEST located downtown office building in the heart of all transit lines.
U MAY write or 'phone for floor plans. No pesky agents will bother you.
INEXPENSIVE Offices to be leased, as well as larger Suites.
LIGHT—sunlit space at darkened court prices. Permanent light on 3 sides.
DON'T fail to inspect this building before you sign a lease elsewhere.
I CAN tell you of many more advantages we have here.
NO extras (heat, light, &c., free.) Six Otis passenger and freight elevators.
GO and inspect the building to-day and judge its fitness for yourself.
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent,
Office on the Premises, Room 107.
26 Cortlandt St.
25 Dey & 25 Church Sts.
Telephone 5516—Cort.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

FIREPROOF BUILDING
Six Stories and basement; 50x100, over 30,000 sq. ft., elevator, size 23 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 1 in.; possession May 1st; accessible to all lines of transit; rent $12,000.
Apply F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x90 and 50x90.
EAST 23D SRTEET, NEAR 2D AV.
PRINTING—MANUFACTURING
E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D ST.

LARGE AND SMALL LOFTS
Suitable for light manufacturing
To let at 142 Fulton St.
$30 to $95 per Mo.
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37 Liberty Street, N. Y.

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6-7 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement; overlooking the river.
Attractive Rentals.
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S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
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414 MADISON AVE.
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2 Rooms and Bath.
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
RENTS $720 TO $1,000.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
On Premises. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The weather has become much warmer throughout the Ohio Valley, the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and temperatures much above the seasonal average are again reported from all parts of the country west of the Mississippi River.

A disturbance that has moved to the Middle Mississippi Valley from the Rocky Mountain region has been attended by rains in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States, and light snow in the Southern Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather prevailed generally elsewhere.

Temperature will fall Wednesday in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region, and Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States New England, the interior of the South Atlantic States, and the East Gulf States, although no unseasonably cold weather threatens any part of the country within the next two or three days.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming easterly; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by rain south and rain or snow north. Thursday clearing and colder.

Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by rain. Thursday clearing and colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by rain. Thursday cloudy and colder.

Western New York—Rain or snow Wednesday. Thursday clearing and colder.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, probably snow by night. Thursday probably snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	35	18	4 P. M.	42	41
6 A. M.	36	18	6 P. M.	39	39
9 A. M.	40	23	9 P. M.	39	39
12 M.	44	34	11 P. M.	39	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 19; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 17 degrees, at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:15—12 St., near 5 Av., (auto truck;) Postal Transfer Co.........Not given
1:05—137 Mott St.; Nicola Piccehlia...Slight
1:30—2,221 8 Av.; William Genagher..Slight
2:35—835 E. 152 St.; Charles Bloch....Slight
4:30—510 W. 42 St.; Joseph Marcellani.None
7:15—155 W. 44 St.; T. Kratsas and J. Beakus..................Not given
7:20—423 W. 55 St.; Standard Mail Order Co...........................Slight
8:25—71-73 Nassau St.; J. Cockroft......Slight
10:05—Ft. Wash'n Av. & 176 St.; B. Altman Estate..........................Slight
11:40—201 E. 75 St.; Hugh Rogers..Not given
P. M.
2:50—415 W. 52 St.; Edward Hochter..Slight
3:00—55 Wash'n St.; Ganrin Bros......Slight
3:25—507 W. 135 St.; Jacob Rose......Slight
3:40—2,525 B'way; J. Eneh...........Slight
4:10—413 E. 63 St.; Benjamin Koster..$1,000
5:20—927 6 Av.; James Martin........Slight
5:50—1,175 Vyse Av.; Morris Burkhardt.Slight
6:20—882 10 Av.; Schnele & Wiebeck...Slight
6:30—133 W. 77 St.; Bayard Bertlarck.Slight
7:00—213 E. 109 St.; John Arbible.....Slight
7:40—224 Centre St.; J. Mayer & Son...Slight
8:05—841-843 E. 136 St.; Mugler's Iron Works $1,500
8:40—285 Hudson St.; S. Liebmann......Slight
9:15—201 E. 108 St.; Pastano Lotano..Slight
11:00—228 W. 61 St.; Annie Weber.....Slight

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Successful Applicants for High and Elementary School Positions.

Licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subject respectively indicated have been granted to the following, under date of Feb. 4, 1916:

Accountant and Business Practice—Louis Kurtz.

Economics—Arthur E. Albrecht, James J. Cunningham, Henrietta P. Krinsky.

Mathematics—Harriet J. Berg, Anna M. Fox, Elizabeth E. M. Karl, Helen Kunte, Pauline Levinkind, Mary McAuliffe, Charlotte Selector, Frances Selman, Beatrice Southwick.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

Brooklyn Training School.

Abernethy, Ada B.
Adlerman, Ruth.
Alexander, Anne E.
Appelbaum, Hilda C.
Babcock, T. C. L.
Barber, Helen A.
Baris, Louise.
Bender, Margaret.
Bernard, Pauline.
Bikoff, Esther.
Birmingham, Grace A.
Boylan, Rosemary C.
Bradshaw, Marg't A.
Brennan, Cecilia.
Brennan, Mary C.
Brown, Margaret C.
Brown, May F.
Byrne, Edith L.
Cameron, Helen.
Campbell, Arthur R.
Campbell, Gertrude M.
Casserly, Rosalie M.
Chambers, Marg't L.
Citrin, Sadie.
Clark, Jessie E.
Clarke, Marion R.
Cohen, Augusta.
Cohen, Jenna G.
Cole, Edna W.
Colgan, Grace C.
Conklin, Adelaide J.
Conlon, Mary A.
Conner, Thelma M.
Cook, Iona.
Corcoran, Lucy C.
Coyle, Marguerite H.
Croak, Margaret V.
Curran, Josephine M.
Diedsch, Catherine A.
Dinkel, Edna.
Donnelly, Grace M.
Dooley, Rose J.
D'Orbessan, Marie G.
Dowie, Dorothy R.
Downey, Helen J.
Drennan, Eleanor T.
Dugan, Frances M.
Eadie, Emma M.
Ebbesen, Vilma E.
Eggers, Gertrude R.
Ellenbogen, Rose.
Egginton, Jessie V.
Eisenstadt, Harriet.
Ellis, Catherine.
Engelken, Anna G.
Eppig, Claire.
Fain, Tillie.
Falk, Dora.
Fay, Helen W.
Finnan, Margaret.
Finnegan, Marie.
Fitzpatrick, Lillian F.
Fix, Ethel G.
Follman, Mary R.
Foster, Emily J.
Fowler, Edith M.
Freestone, Agnes D.
Genge, Harriet L.
Germann, Augusta.
Gillespie, Mary C.
Goldberg, Eva.
Goldstein, Ethel.
Goldstein, Rose.
Goodwin, Theresa A.
Graham, Josephine C.
Gravery, Lena.
Greene, Margaret E.
Grosfeld, Joseph.
Haley, Helen L.
Halpin, Rose.
Hardick, Mollie E.
Harrison, Ray.
Henry, Ethel M.
Herrmann, Caroline M.
Hickey, Mary E. C.
Hill, Beatrice M.
Hoerle, Gertrude M.
Hoffman, Edna E.
Hoffschmidt, Eliz'th.
Hogan, Frances V.
Hotte, Henrietta M.
Hutcheon, Lillian A.
Idelson, Rose.
Jacobs, Lillian.
Jeffs, Marion C.
Jones, Lillian F.
Julian, Aimee.
Kaplan, Ray.
Karp, Rose.
Keane, Marie G.
Kelly, Sarah E. A.
Kerner, Sadie.
Kingsland, Lillian G.
Kirkland, Bessie.
Koch, Mary R.
Kuhlman, Henrietta.
Lafrentz, Florence E.
Livingston, Edna S.
McCarthy, May C.
McKenna, Edna B.
McManus, Catherine.
Mader, Corona.
Mahland, Lillian.
Mallen, Helen D.
Millard, Grace D.
Morgan, Estelle B.
O'Donnell, Cecilia A.
Olsen, Eva L.
Phillips, Elizabeth.
Pines, Anna H.
Powell, Gladys A.
Reven, Viola F.
Reannie, Marie E.
Rehfeldt, Catherine A.
Reichert, Mary.
Resch, Ruth.
Riley, Grace D.
Ripp, Genevieve E.
Rosenbaum, Rose.
Rutledge, Helen M.
Ryan, Nellie H.
Schaefer, Elsa M.
Schneider, Grace.
Schappert, Edyth A.
Short, Isabel A.
Teicholz, Esther.
Tortorice, Josephine.
Trapp, Ruth.
Voorhees, Augusta M.
Walsh, D. A. C.
Warburton, Marg't M.
Washington, S. Marie.
Wassman, Vivien.
Weisbord, Miriam R.
Wells, F. Helen.
Wheeler, Lily F.
Windecker, Mabel I.
Wohlers, Marjorie.
Yater, M. Antoinette.
Zeidmann, Sadie.

Jamaica Training School.

Bennett, C. Marie.
Beutler, Bertha.
Brown, Emma M.
Buhlmann, Eleanor.
Corr, Florence M.
Diaz, Mabel A.
Dimelow, Helen.
Donovan, Gertrude F.
Eichell, Edith.
Esposito, Marie J.
Feller, Catherine A.
Fox, Mary E.
Hess, Marie.
Hollis, Harriet E.
Kahn, Florence V.
Linnemann, A. M.
McLaren, Mae L.
Randel, K. M.
Rathgeber, Frieda.
Rosenfeld, Alice.
Schnell, Frederick J.
Schweitzer, G. D.
Wissel, Louise F.
Zenner, Helen L.
Ziegler, Irene A.

New York Training School.

Beiner, Sadie.
Berenson, Henrietta F.
Bernstein, Eva.
Bierman, Sarah.
Braunstein, Sarah.
Brisk, Sophia.
Clark, Beatrice.
Cohen, Anna.
Cohen, Emma D.
Cohen, Rose.
Cohn, Henrietta.
Corbett, Melanie B.
Cuchal, Bertha.
Dielman, Abbie B.
Dillon, Helen T.
D'Onofrio, Elisa S.
Drachenberg, Lily.
Dreichlinger, Lucile H.
Duke, Lena.
Engel, Ruth.
Falk, Madeline M.
Finger, Frances M.
Fitzgerald, Margaret V.
Fitzpatrick, Mabel A.
Fox, Mildred K.
Freedman, Deborah.
Fromenson, Lillian.
Geigerman, Hazel M.
Geissinger, Helen S.
Glickman, Esther.
Goldberg, Ida.
Goldberg, Lillie.
Green, Bella.
Gruberg, Henrietta.
Haas, Florence M.
Heyert, Frances.
Hinvest, Esmeralda O. R. W.
Hoffman, Honora.
Hopkins, Ethel M.
Joachim, Ruth.
Johnson, Ida C.
Katz, Clara.
Kennedy, Nora E.
Kiernan, Agnes.
Liss, Anna E.
McConnell, Frances.
McCoy, Mercedes A.
McMahon, Florence.
Manahan, Helen A.
Markowitz, Gertrude.
Matson, Corinne.
Morowitz, Jennie H.
Mulligan, Anna M.
O'Connell, Mary C.
O'Hara, May V.
O'Leary, M. A.
O'Reilly, Anna H.
Ott, Genevieve M.
Polakoff, Minnie.
Pye, Edna A.
Rabbino, Jennie.
Raben, Sadie.
Rappaport, Matilda.
Reeke, Bertha.
Reichhard, Ruth D.
Routh, Martha.
Scharman, Clara.
Schloss, Tillie.
Schlossman, Dorothy.
Schroeder, Emma K.
Seizl, Anna I.
Shapiro, Selma.
Smith, Bertha.
Horowitz, Ethel.
Jackson, Jeannette.
Stevenson, Isabel C.
Stitt, Elsie L.
Tocaben, Lillian M.
Tyne, Helen C.
Vejvoda, Olga J.
Wagner, Rose.
Weber, Marguerite E.
Weill, Anna.
Weinstein, Pearl.
Zepler, Hortense A.
Zorn, Clara.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Want associate with $25,000. Have profitable orders amounting almost million dollars. Will pay liberal bonus for the loan or investment and furnish absolute security. Established, high class New York business. Standard, P. O. Sta. O, City.

For Sale.—Steel steamship, ten years' old, 235 feet long, depth 22½ feet, speed 16½ knots; principals only. For particulars apply P 110 Times Downtown.

Office in centre of city, established 9 years; seek to represent high-class proposition, any territory; references and security. J. M. Gilmour, 8 West 40th St.

Manufacturing business, solid, profitable, desires active partner; references; investment required. Y 352 Times Annex.

Offer tartaric and citric acid, white sheet gelatine and hexamethylene. N 359 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

500 Manila copy paper, 8½x11, 85c. D. Eagle, 31 Park Row. Cortlandt 1542.

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING
of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal, our methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

MONEY SAVED
By every woman who wears false hair. Every color. Never sold except by Mme. Thompson. Price $1.00. 41 West 38th St.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 860.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

HEIRS WANTED.—MARY MILLWOOD, deceased.—Mary Millwood, late of Number 2 Bond Street, Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland, Widow, deceased.

If Thomas Millwood, late of 9,245 Commercial Avenue, South Chicago, Ill., and formerly of No. 2 Bond Street, Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland, will communicate with Messrs. A. H. Allen & Son, Solicitors, 1 Westbourne Place, Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland, he will hear something to his advantage. A. H. ALLEN & SON, Solicitors, Queenstown, and 13 Wellington Quay, Dublin.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO. AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Small studio house, $55. 121 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3999.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.
A very desirable three-story brick house on Fordham Heights, 10 rooms and bath, hot water heat, all modern improvements; only $55 per month.
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.,
GRAND CONCOURSE, 187TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A Small Factory Building to Lease, containing 18,000 square feet, 5 minutes' walk from Borough Hall subway station; excellent light; convenient to shipping centre; price reasonable.
S. B. TOOKER, 1 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

2,096 3d Av., west side, near 115th St.; elegant store; fine, big, up-to-date, attractive show window; splendid location; reasonable terms. Apply John A. Schoen, 119 Bible House, or janitor.

LOFTS IN MODERN BUILDING.

3,900 feet, $60.	11,000 feet, $230.
5,000 feet, $100.	24,000 feet, $550.
9,000 power, $200.	Many others.

B. F. Knowles Co., 192 Broadway, B'klyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ROBERT CONNOR, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. WILSON and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of February, 1916, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

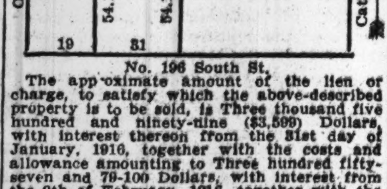
All the undivided three-fourths interest of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of South Street, distant nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of South Street with the easterly side of Oliver Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Oliver Street, part of the distance through a party wall, fifty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with the South Street, thirty-one feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Oliver Street, fifty-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of South Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of South Street, thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known by the Street Number One hundred and ninety-six South Street.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.
MACLAY & McBURNEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 196 South Street:



No. 196 South St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine ($3,599) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred fifty-seven and 79-100 Dollars, with interest from the 9th of February, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $655.89 and interest.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of "Hecht & Campe, Inc." to change its corporate name to "The Campe Corporation," copy of which and of this notice has been duly filed with the Secretary of State, will be presented to a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of Westchester, at the County Court House, in the City of White Plains, on the 3d day of March, 1916, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion made for an order granting the leave prayed for in such petition.
New York, January 28, 1916.
ARTHUR FURBER, Attorney for Hecht & Campe, Inc., Office and P. O. Address, 287 Broadway, City and County of New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
The JOHN MILES, a domestic corporation, whose principal business office is located in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part I, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1916, on the opening of Court in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for leave to assume another corporate name, to wit, JOHN MILES, INC.
Dated January 18th, 1916. JOHN MILES.
By JOHN MILES, President.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

FOR MOUNT VERNON AND PELHAM HEIGHTS PROPERTY, sale or rent, see Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3460.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River, Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow, located in pretty town, 40 minutes out on south side; modern construction, massive porch, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, large closet room, up-to-date kitchen, all rooms large, light, and airy, indirect lighting system, 2 blocks to bay, plenty of water sports and good fishing; will take $250 cash and $18 monthly from responsible party; write for appointment to visit same. "Bungalow Owner," Box 126 Times Downtown.

Ideal bungalows and sites for owners of motor boats and cars; 2 blocks from Merrick Road, 40 minutes to N. Y. City; 5, 6, and 8 rooms, bath; gas and electric light, open fireplace; garage; large plot; waterfront rights, &c.; $200 down, balance easy; further information by writing. Motor, 123 Times Downtown.

Gentleman must sell his all-year home; very handsome and cozy; all modern improvements; built to order; shrubs, hedge; rare bargain at $2,800; worth much more; will sell to careful party with $200 cash and $18 a month. Inquire C. & C. Exchange, 1 West 34th St. Century Bldg.

I have a bungalow of 4 rooms in a very pretty spot on the North Shore which would make an ideal home if fixed up a little; near water & R. R. station; will take $100 down and $12 monthly; call for appointment to see; title guaranteed. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn.

IDEAL HOME
of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once; balance as rent. B. Home, Box H 235 Times Downtown.

$50 down and $7 monthly buys my little house and large plot, complete for $975; near trolley and water, only 40 minutes out; good title. B Owner, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn.

SUBURBAN HOMES, 30 minutes out, 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,900 to $7,500. "Send for Spring list," Queens Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 3876 Cort.

Wanted, furnished, 6 or 7 room house on Long Island, one hour commuting, for Summer; state full particulars. K 177 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

At Summit, N. J.—House, ten rooms, two baths, corner two avenues; sleeping porch, all improvements; $3,000 cash, balance easy. Bargain at $12,500. Grand view. P 112 Times Downtown

GLEN RIDGE dwelling, spacious, comfortable, well located, 5 rooms main floor, 7 chambers, 3 baths; lot 100x220; worth $20,000; offers entertained. A. R., 197 Ridgewood Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

1 to 4 ACRE PLOTS; hour out.
High, beautiful surroundings; restricted.
Little cash down, balance on easy terms.
PRATT CO., 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.,
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

East Orange.—Free booklet new homes, mailed. P. J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Building, Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Dwelling at Mountain Lakes, furnished and unfurnished, rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—Homes, cottages, bungalows. T. Orben, Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate—Out of City.

A couple of lots near the sea and also a 9-room spacious homestead; extra large dining room, open fireplaces, fine halls, plenty of closets, situated on a corner plot, 100x120, surrounded by shade trees, 5 minutes from bathing beach; trolley within block, 10 cents fare and less than hour from New York; will be sold on easy payments; excellent chance for refined people experienced in handling table guests; particulars, Horace Hord, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

A Summer home by the sea for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; to close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; waterfront, private dock, and best anchorage on coast; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; three acres; trees; house 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; 3 hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address J. B. C., Post Office Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent small bungalow or house before building or buying; exclusive neighborhood; short commuting distance. P 118 Times.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have $5,000 fine Los Angeles property; will exchange for New York or vicinity. Florence Cohen, 31 West 110th.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

CONCORD HALL,
Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

105th and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished, modern 6-room apartment, sublet June, longer; sacrifice. F. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

98th, 215 West. (corner Broadway,) Apt. 11A. —Elegantly furnished corner apartment, seven rooms, three baths, large foyer, until Oct. 1.

West End Av., 645, Apt. 3D.—Very desirable apartment to let, furnished or unfurnished, six rooms, three baths, until October.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
209 West 73d St. Columbus 8974.

Unfurnished.

East Side.

5th Av., 309-311, near Waldorf.—3 unusually large rooms, steam heat, electric light, spacious closets; $65. Ames, 26 West 31st, or premises.

West Side.

Exceptional opportunity for people of taste to sublease handsomely decorated, remodeled apartment, annual rental $5,000; 9 rooms, 3 baths, south, west, east exposure; ninth floor; modern fireproof building, near Central Park South. No agents. C 53 Times Annex.

To Sublet.—Northeast corner 5th Av. and 45th St., second story, five rooms and kitchen apartment; suitable for business and residence; splendidly fitted; unfurnished; $4,000 a year. Apply Mr. Mantellini, 547 5th Av.

Broadway, s. e. cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

Unfurnished.

West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 a year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

To Sublet.—Beautiful 8-room apartment with 3 baths, 4 bedrooms, in "Chepstow," 215 West 101st St., northeast corner Broadway; concessions. Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, Broadway and 105th St.

STUDIO APARTMENTS,
128-130 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $45-$55.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

170TH, 709 WEST.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

95th, 108 West.—One very attractive 5-room apartment; finished white enamel; rent $40.

Apartments, 4 to 6 rooms; $30 to $45, high class. Pinehurst Co., 802 West 181st St. 'Phone Audubon 2408-3052.

To sub-lease, 6 rooms and bath, 300 Riverside Drive; walls stippled and panelled in ivory; $1,000; see superintendent.

WADSWORTH AV., 86, corner 177th.—Six rooms, all improvements, $35, $28, $27; subway 181st; lowest rent Washington Heights.

118TH, 208 W.—Six light rooms, third floor; steam; $32; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks; subway, L.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

101st, 14 West.—6-7 rooms; modern; phone; near park; $40 monthly up.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

202-204 W. 96th St.—Six rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent, $30-$32.

2,128 Broadway.—Two and 3 rooms, with bath; maid service.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Bronx.

An apartment of seven large rooms, all modern improvements, on Concourse; very choice; only $58 per month.
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.,
Grand Concourse, Corner 187th St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Three gentlemen want apartment, bath privileges; reasonable terms; state price. P 117 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with excellent table; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—French home, French conversation; Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cooking.

79TH, 114 and 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent home table; continuous hot water; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second, also third floor, sunny, medium rooms; exceptional. House.

93D ST, (West End Av., 690.)—Comfortable double room, suitable two; separate beds.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well-furnished hall room, refined house; home cooking; reference.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
Large room, steam; excellent table; references.

160TH, 25 WEST, (Fort Washington Av.)—Southern room; home cooking. Apt. 4.

150TH ST., 537 WEST.—Room, board for gentleman or woman; private family; references exchanged; $10 weekly.

WEST END AV., 270, (Corner 73d St.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room, with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED—Lady wants comfortable room, with board, hot water, and modern conveniences, in upper west side apartment; use of piano essential; state full particulars. Z 216 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
48 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Do you wish to live in a first-class family hotel, with its luxuries and conveniences, and yet pay the same price charged by ordinary boarding houses? You may obtain exactly this if you will be permanent and will lease by the year after trying it for a few weeks to satisfy yourself that this is a genuine proposition.
Room, with private tiled bathroom, including table board for two, $14.50, $15.50, $16.50, and $20 per week.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 21 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—6 minutes Highland Station, Lackawanna R. R.; single, double rooms; board moderate; references.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 263 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Large rooms; hot, running water; all improvements; refined environments; phone.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $3.50; telephone.

35TH, 71 EAST.—Newly decorated, large, light room; telephone; all conveniences; references.

68TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

West Side.

18TH, 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Desirable square; hall room; adjoining baths; gentlemen.

23D, 459 WEST.—Sunny, large, small, comfortable rooms; baths; private house; moderate.

26TH, 88 WEST.—Medium rooms; comfortable; hot and cold water; bath adjoining.

57TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant large front room; magnificent bathroom connecting; for particulars apply Rose, 18 West 39th.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant large parlor, suitable two; other room $4; front basement; all new; convenient; phone; gentlemen.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5962.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive suite; also single; elevator, subway; couple, gentlemen; references. (Brown.)

71ST, 206 WEST, Broadway.—Apartment, parlor floor; living, business; separate large room.

71ST, 189 WEST.—Elegant rooms; running water; convenient car lines; front parlor; reasonable.

73D, 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, dressing room; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; running water; piano; all improvements; reasonable.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium room, adjoining bath; business woman; electricity; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

West Side.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Desirable, large front room; southern exposure; refined home; reference; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; references.

78TH ST., 142 WEST.—Single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; also parlor floor; conveniences; block subway.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Elegant, large front room; bedroom; private house; telephone.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, newly furnished bedroom with bath, or suite; breakfast served.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large sunny room, private bath; medium room; lavatory; breakfast.

90TH, 58 WEST. — Newly furnished, attractive rooms, single and en suite; references. Barry.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, outside room; attractively furnished; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Rooms in high-class apartment; southern exposure; quiet surroundings; meals optional. Morningside 3502, Apt. 23.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms; lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—One or two attractively furnished outside rooms. Apt. 44.

LARGE attractive room, bath adjoining, west 70s. L. W., Times Downtown.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Couple wants one or two rooms, with private bath, in strictly private family, near subway, between 60th and 100th Sts.; references furnished. B. B., 300 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT NURSE during day, between 10 and 6, for two small children; highest references required. Mrs. H. C. Lomb, 11 East 68th St.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress, (2;) references. 132 West 79th.

GIRL for general housework who can cook wanted; city references required. Apartment 8-E, 318 West 100th St.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME
by applying your spare time without interfering with your regular work; opportunity for big money; experience not necessary; commission basis. R. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

MILLINERS.

Bonwit, Teller & Co.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERS

and

IMPROVERS.

Only those accustomed to the very highest class of work need apply.

Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

SALESLADY.—Educated, resourceful woman; first as saleslady, then as manager; splendid salaried position for right person. Call Rm. 1,614, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, expert stenographer; application considered if applicant possesses these qualifications; (1) at least six years' experience; (2) better than high school education; (3) takes rapid dictation; (4) touch system; (5) intelligent, quick, and generally well informed; (6) rigid test absolutely required; (7) begin work at 9-9:30, close 5 to 6:30; (8) appearance, age, or sex not regarded; (9) salary in keeping with qualifications; (10) advancement for right party. P 113 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TYPIST and CLERK—Must be able to do rapid typewriting, $10.
STENOGRAPHER—For secretarial work, must have experience in woolens or worsted line, $18.
STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER—For uptown brokerage house, $15.
SEVERAL high grade stenographic positions at $10-$12 for girls of good education; some experience and ability.
COST CLERK—Want girl who is rapid and accurate, figures, and familiar with a cost system, $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Must be well experienced on two-position board, $12.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS—Ten wanted, ranging in salary from $10-$15 weekly. TRANSLATORS, capable of translating German, French, Spanish, and Russian correspondence, $25-$35 weekly. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $10-$15; bookkeepers, $20-$35; file clerks, $9. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15 positions. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St., the originators of secretarial training in America; conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for social and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by firm of C. P. A.'s; qualifications; age not over 35; preferably New York C. P. A.; must have had several years' good experience; good connection for right man; write full particulars and salary expectations; inquiries withheld till after interview. Address N 312 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE SALES MANAGER.
Manufacturing corporation wants man over 25, (American,) capable taking charge of marketing remarkable new specialty; exclusive control to man of ability and financial responsibility; good for $10,000 yearly; strictly commission. For appointment, interview, phone Cortlandt 5647.

BOOKKEEPER, with working knowledge of shipbuilders' accounts; none but first-class men conversant with control and cost accounts need apply; state age, experience, salary, and references. H 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, familiar with double entry system and who can sell and make himself generally useful; state full particulars and salary. M 176 Times.

BOY (14-15) for publisher's office, and errands; $4-$5. Address reply Room 1,208, 2 West 45th St.

CHEMIST.—Experienced in toilet requisites; state particulars and salary expected. M 166 Times.

CLERK wanted for South American export department of mercantile firm who can speak and write the Spanish language and is good at figures, one who has had experience in making consular invoices, bills of lading, with knowledge of typewriting; age must be over 25 years. Address, stating experience and salary expected, "Argentine," N 365 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—Familiar with designing machine tools, particularly lathes and turret lathes; good opportunity with growing concern; state age, experience, salary; location New York City. Address Himoff Machine Co., 128 Mott St.

DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

EXPRESS wagon helpers; also porters; references required. Apply 67 Madison Av.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Salesman, by applying your spare time without interfering with your regular work; opportunity for big money; experience not necessary; commission basis. R. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

MOLDERS.—Experienced bench and floor molders; no strikes or war material. Apply to Treadwell Engineering Co., Easton, Penn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Bright, experienced, willing young man in large office; state full particulars, references, age, salary. M 175 Times.

OFFICE MAN.—A bright, capable man, who has had, preferably, some experience in the automobile industry, to take charge of the office of a growing manufacturing concern; some knowledge of cost methods, accounts, and general office work essential; in answering give age, whether married or single, nationality, experience in detail, with references and salary expected. M 174 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A general insurance brokerage office, maintaining the highest business ideals and employing the most modern and progressive methods, is open for a high-grade representative; only person with productive ability, so connected as to be influential with the better clientele and able to obtain and build business, will find this insertion of interest, and to such person satisfactory terms, (salary or commission,) as well as proper and liberal opportunities, will be offered. We distinctly request none others to respond, as their communications will be ignored. Interviews will be delayed until after March 1. Communications to bear full and complete details, which will be treated confidentially. M 141 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-class salesman wanted to sell legitimate advertising service to banks and trust companies in Eastern territory. Highest credentials required with proof of demonstrated ability. Opportunity to make large commissions. Apply Harvey Blodgett Company, St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMAN to handle on commission basis one of the best lines of dress skirts manufactured in the city, for the entire South, also Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oklahoma; give full information of past experience, in confidence. M 165 Times.

SALESMEN.—Insurance men to represent oldest and largest company; conditionless policy pays in case of death, all sicknesses, accidents; men experienced in this line will be considered for salary. Call mornings. Room 557, 200 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—A number of salesmen for Greater New York; exclusive territory and a good opportunity for industrious and capable men; salary and commission. N 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, with established trade, for strong line of cloaks and suits; good opportunity, on commission basis. 116 West 32d St., Room 1,612.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, energetic, capable, as bookkeeper, correspondent, broker's office; accuracy, quickness, imperative; advancement. P 111 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TECHNICAL men of all professions, engineers, chemists, architects, draftsmen, sales engineers, superintendents, foremen with executive ability, &c.; if your record will stand the "acid test" it will be worth your while to register with
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Call between 9 and 2 P. M.
30 Church Street.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced in hotel work; out of town; $125 per month. Accountant, auditing, and cost experience; good personality, $165 per month. Several experienced junior accountants and bookkeepers. Apply at once to Pace Agency for Placements, Inc., Room 810, 30 Church St.

ACCOUNTANTS—Banking experience, $900, $1,200 per annum.
CHEMISTS—Salary $75-$250 monthly.
STENOGRAPHERS—Seven wanted, salaries ranging from $10-$35 weekly.
E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE,
Singer Building.

Willis Hawley Exc., 50 Court St., Brooklyn. Experienced Hotel Clerk, $90. Experienced Stock Man, Toilet Articles, $20 week. Mechanical Draftsmen, Stenographers.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency,) 10 East 43d.—Stenographers for bank, $18 and lunches. Office boys, $5. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN, EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
We teach you Mechanical Dentistry in your spare time, by actual practice, under experts, in 60 to 250 days. Our Booklet "B" tells the whys and wherefores; it is FREE. Write for it. Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN needed at once for a new profession, tree surgery; taught evenings; positions guaranteed. Call or write, West Side Y.M.C.A., 302 W. 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS.—Men capable of earning big money, to develop N. Y. State; a new proposition and big chance for hustlers. Call 9-11 and 2-5, Calvert Hotel, Room 112.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

We will OVERHAUL your FORD car for $45, without new parts or painting. General repairs, electric maintenance, steam vulcanizing; prices reasonable. Atlas Auto Garage, Inc., 57 New York Av., Brooklyn. 2300 Decatur.

Packard (1915) landaulet, 38 h. p.
Rolls-Royce (1915) touring, like new.
Marmon (1916) touring, 41, five passenger.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

1913 SIMPLEX 50.—Four-passenger; overhauled, repainted; new slip covers, &c.; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and one-man tops, slip covers; coach work repairs of all kinds.

Rauch & Lang Brougham. — Five-passenger; dual drive; great bargain; will demonstrate. L 46 Times.

1915 MARMON. — Five-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

30 Lancier runabout, 1913 Pierce-Arrow touring car. Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av. Murray Hill 782.

A Bargain.—1915 Cole big four, newly overhauled and painted. 2025 Bedford.

Flat landaulette; must be sold; bargain. See it at 154 East 70th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Pierce-Arrow limousine, 12-48, $300 monthly to desirable party. 5358 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7320 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 98th St. and Broadway, en route to Metropolitan Museum of Art by the way of Central Park, old-fashioned medallion brooch containing portrait of Martha Washington. Reward if returned to cashier of Cadillac Motor Car Co., 1,881 Broadway.

LOST—DIAMOND PENDANT, SATURDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN MADISON SQ. AND RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL; PENDANT CONTAINS FIFTY DIAMONDS; PLATINUM AND GOLD SETTINGS; $300 REWARD. P 94 TIMES.

LOST—Monday morning, in vicinity Crotona Av. and 175th, black moire bag containing diamond butterfly pin, gold bracelet, gold watch, chain, $100 cash; liberal reward. Henry Schatzkin, 30 Church St.

LOST—Monday, lady's handbag, containing $3,040, between Hoboken, Hudson tube, 14th St., subway to Atlantic Av., Flatbush, 7th Av. car to 6th St. Mrs. C. A. Nelson, 505 6th St., Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—On 5th Av., between 40th and 54th Sts., diamond wrist watch. Please return to cashier, Ritz-Carlton Hotel; reward.

LOST—Dark blue leather handbag, containing auto license card and cash, Astor Theatre; finder kindly return; suitable reward offered. J. H., 795 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Commercial note dated Jan. 15, payable at Far Rockaway; no value to outside parties. Five dollars reward if returned B. F. Eble, 105 West 42d.

LOST—Pearl opera glasses, balcony, Metropolitan, Saturday; likely taken by mistake. Dalmases, Ivycourt, Orange, N. J., or Box Office, Metropolitan.

LOST.—Last Thursday, in Waldorf-Astoria lobby, large Egyptian stone out of ring; very bright blue. Reward offered. M 168 Times.

LOST—Platinum cuff links with diamond on both sides, between 7th and 8th Avs. and 125th St. A. Weisbecker, 601 West 115th St.

REWARD for return of white aigrettes lost last Tuesday between Cafe Lafayette and 46th St. West. P 96 Times.

REWARD—Large gold vanity box, Wednesday, initials "L. V. H.," vicinity Hudson Theatre, Castles in the Air. Heckscher, 35 West 49th St.

REWARD—Thursday, amethyst breast pin, surrounded with pearls, lost somewhere between 34th St., Fifth Av. Bank, 39th St., or vicinity. 'Phone Murray Hill 1498.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Male collie, usual color, License No. 763; was lost about Broadway, 94th St. Owner will pay very liberal reward and ask no questions if dog is returned to 11A West 94th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, credit clerk, cashier; experienced; references; $12. Advertiser, 1,096 2d Av.

CLEANING OR LAUNDRY.
Day's work wanted by North of Ireland Protestant woman. Telephone 4267 Riverside.

COMPANION.—Cheerful and pleasant young woman wishes position as companion; references furnished. Florence Rhyms, Sharon, Conn.

COMPANION.—Cultured young woman desires position as companion to lady. P 57 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, suits, renovating; references. Telephone 1839 Morningside. Thomas, 500 West 123d.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; gowns, suits, renovating. Henstry, 548 Riverside Drive. 5790 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic gowns; perfect fitter; quick worker; out, days, $4. P 115 Times.

GOVERNESS.—German and French speaking woman desires position as visiting governess; best references. Phone or write Mrs. Claire Matysek, 221 East 30th St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER (executive) desires position; hotel or residence; testimonials. Z 207 Times Annex.

OFFICE POSITION.—Young lady, possessing initiative and ambition, with two years' office experience, seeks clerical position in office where tact and good work will lead to advancement; willing to start at $7 week, provided there is chance for advancement; have A1 reference as to character and honesty and ability. Z 211 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young woman, 18 years of age, mature in judgment, completing the course in stenography at a business college, some experience in office work, would like position. For further information address M. J. V., 36 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Ella Blitz, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; excellent references; some knowledge of bookkeeping; $14. P 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; three years' experience; best references; moderate salary. P 64 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, capable secretary; 3 years' experience; technical dictation; salary $15-$18. Z 212 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, intelligent; familiar with office work; salary $10. N 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' machinery, commercial, oil; follow-up experience; $15. N 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; $12. Gerber, 22 East 108th. Harlem 3030.

STENOGRAPHER, American; three years' experience; references; $10. N 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, neat, rapid and accurate; $8. N 373 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5168. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$35; laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COOKS, Chambermaids, Waitresses, Houseworker.—Experienced; also superior houseman. Campbell Agency, (Scotch,) 45 East 42d. Murray Hill 9339.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,410 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6910 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Phone Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, 31; factory costs, commercial, financial, industrial experience; $25. N 376 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT.—With 10 years' experience, entirely familiar with real estate, tenement house and building department, desires permanent, part time engagement. P 108 Times.

AUDITOR—ACCOUNTANT—SYSTEMATIZER.
Thoroughly familiar with all phases of General and Cost Accounting, with practical knowledge of corporate finance and commercial law. At present employed as
TREASURER OF WELL-KNOWN CORPORATION.
Seeks responsible position. Bond and highest credentials. Box P 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, German-American, at present employed executive position, understands controlling accounts, trial balances, payrolls, and general office work, desires responsible, permanent position with real future; salary $22; highest references; can furnish own bond. P 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (29,) married; twelve years' experience manufacturing concerns; thoroughly familiar modern accounting; present employed executive position; references. Chas. Gelbert, 1,391 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 20, good education, thorough knowledge bookkeeping, understands corresponding, wishes position as bookkeeper. N 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28; nine years' public and mercantile accounting experience; financial and operating statements; full charge; $25. P 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, brokerage experience, desires position with Wall Street firm. N 363 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; (23;) handy all around; moderate salary; best references. P 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER double entry; competent; moderate salary; age 22; references. N 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; experienced; follow up work; good correspondent; salary $18. P 89 Times.

CAN YOU USE
young man, 23, energetic, well-bred, high school graduate, four years' selling experience? Position where attention will bring advancement. Henry Penn, 303 East 76th.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single, ten years' experience foreign and American cars, expert driver and mechanic; A1 references honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 321 Madison Av., room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write John Hasler, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (36,) single; large experience; city; country; references. Address P 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — MECHANIC; EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES; CITY, COUNTRY. M 369 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, best references, city, country. P 107 Times.

DOCTOR.—Young, European; long hospital experience, wishes position. P 105 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER of ability, experience, wide acquaintance, and good following desires position; country or city. Capable, N 300 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT
of experience desires to make a change; can furnish best of references. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Silk salesman, with established following among the cutting-up trade, desires connection with reputable concern. P 104 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young American, good education and 7 years' business experience, desires position secretary to private individual or executive of large corporation; competent, trustworthy stenographer and typist; excellent references. K 161 Times.

SECRETARY—CORRESPONDENT.
Well educated, pleasing personality, stenographic ability, broad business experience, desires position first-class house; highest references. Y 362 Times Annex.

SPANISH YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted with translating English, Spanish, and knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position with any firm doing business with South American countries; can furnish best of references. N 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fifteen years' clean record; sterling character; initiative; secretarial, executive ability; energetic; full of "pep." Austin, N 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, beginner; 5 years general clerk; highly recommended; moderate salary. N 372 Times Downtown.

SUPPLY BUYER.
Can you use a man in your business in this capacity? I can save you double my salary in course of a year; my experience this past four years has fitted me for this work. P 84 Times.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, well educated, desires employment as secretary or any other position; knows English, German, Spanish. P 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well informed, experienced stenographer, graduate of collegiate accounting and commercial course, seeks responsible position. K 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced, well educated, capable bookkeeper, stenographer, desires position offering advancement; reasonable. Helfer, 1,553 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, desires position with future. P 63 Times Annex.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

For Sale—The handsomest bronze store fronts and doors in New York City, together with three beautiful bronze combination electric light and gas fixtures; these articles can be bought at almost the price of junk. Apply to John H. Carl, 510 1st Av., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—3 No. 2 B. & S. Automatic Screw Machines; price $800 each. Equipment Development Dept., National Lamp Works, of General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

Marqueterie curio cabinet, 3-piece parlor suite. Seen Wednesday, Thursday, 2 to 4, 60 West 71st.

Clothing.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—Suits, overcoats, &c., $12, $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 B'way, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Purchase and Exchange.

WE BUY PAWN TICKETS.
Diamonds, Pearls, Gold, Silver, Platinum.
Provident pawntickets our specialty.
Bought whether expired or not.
At BENJAMIN'S JEWELRY SHOP,
1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th-48th Sts.
Opp. Strand Theatre. Look for name.
Established 20 years. Phone Bryant 6004.

YOUNG AND COLBY ON STAND TODAY

Chairman Thompson Will Subpoena J. P. Morgan & Co. Files in Search for Letter.

SAYS INQUIRY WON'T STOP

Will Ask Legislature for Extension of Time and More Money for Committee.

NOT THROUGH WITH SHONTS

H. P. Davison, August Belmont, the Controller, and B. R. T. Officials to Follow as Witnesses.

With the advent of Frank Moss as chief counsel for the Thompson Legislative Committee, Senator Thompson expects to continue his investigation into the circumstances surrounding the dual subway and elevated railway contracts indefinitely. The Senator said yesterday he would appeal to the Legislature for a further extension of time and more money if necessary to go to the bottom of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's connection with these contracts.

"The whole matter is now up to the public," said Senator Thompson. "We have a little more than a week to continue along present lines. Our time expires on March 7. Personally I would rather go back home, but I do not believe we should be hampered as regards time or money. I am willing to sacrifice myself if it is necessary to go to the bottom of this affair."

The investigation will be continued today by Mr. Moss with Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, on the stand. Mr. Moss said last night that he had familiarized himself with the circumstances whereby the T. A. Gillespie Company obtained the contract, on a 15 per cent. profit basis, for third-tracking the elevated lines. He said he would continue the investigation where Bainbridge Colby left off last Saturday when he resigned on the ground that members of the committee interfered with his methods of examination.

Still Hunt Missing Letter.

Before President Shonts goes back on the stand today Senator Thompson will endeavor to clear up the mystery surrounding the letter the Senator believes passed between J. P. Morgan and President Shonts following Mr. Shonts's attempt to award the third-tracking contract to John F. Stevens. The Senator is still of the opinion that such a letter is in existence, despite the denials of Miles M. Dawson, actuary, and Mr. Colby that they ever saw it. Mr. Thompson said yesterday that, as a result of Mr. Colby's denial, he will not persist in trying to serve a subpoena upon Mr. Colby, but will rely upon his promise to appear before the committee voluntarily today.

George W. Young, former Interborough Director, told Mr. Colby that he believed such a letter was written by Mr. Morgan to Mr. Shonts. Senator Thompson personally visited the Hotel Netherland yesterday, where Mr. Young is staying, and received assurances, he said, that Mr. Young would appear before the committee today. Mr. Thompson said the manager of the hotel had explained satisfactorily his apparent discourtesy to J. Frank Smith, assistant counsel to the committee, who tried to serve Mr. Young on Monday.

Senator Thompson said he was sorry Mr. Colby had resigned. He had the highest regard for Mr. Colby, but thought the lawyer had made a mistake. He added that he did not have the same confidence in Mr. Dawson. The Senator said he believed the Morgan letter to Shonts was written and that it could still be found. In an effort to obtain it he will subpoena letter files of the Interborough, as well as those of the Morgan firm.

President Shonts may be on the stand two days more. After him will follow Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont, and Controller Prendergast. The examination of these witnesses, Senator Thompson believes, will clear up the Stevens and Gillespie contracts.

Then will follow the committee's investigation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. As next week only is left to the committee, Senator Thompson said he could not see how he could get through in the time at his disposal.

Thompson "Can't Let Go."

"Are you going to ask for an extra appropriation and extension of time?" he was asked.

"I suppose we ought to go on until everything is cleaned up," the Senator replied. "I am wondering, though, if the people want us to go on. Personally I should like to get out as quickly as possible. But I believe the committee should have unlimited time in which to go to the bottom of this investigation. I feel as if I was in the position of the man who had hold of the bear's tail; I simply cannot let go."

It was reported yesterday that the committee did not expect to spend much time with the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. So far as the committee has been able to discover, the same situation does not obtain regarding the dual subway contracts as is the case with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. In connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs the committee will examine Colonel Williams, President of the company, and Secretary Bullock. The company's connection with the dual subway contracts will be gone into thoroughly.

For the next few days the committee will try to trace the alleged $2,000,000 "slush fund" in connection with the elevated third tracking and extension contracts. The subcommittee, which which has been going through the Gillespie Company's books, will not be ready to report until tomorrow night or Friday. It was said yesterday that the only matter of importance the subcommittee had been able to dig up so far was the record of the sending of $900,000 from the Gillespie Company in New York to its branch in Pittsburgh. The records of the firm are voluminous, however, and every detail is being gone into thoroughly.

Moss Digs into Contract.

Since Frank Moss was retained he has been going over every angle of the Gillespie contracts. The Gillespie Company got the contract for third tracking the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue elevated lines on a commission basis of 15 per cent. The firm then sublet the contracts to the firms of Snare & Triest and Terry & Tench, and these latter firms have been doing all the work on the basis of about 5 per cent. profit. The committee wants to know where the extra 10 per cent. went.

Senator Thompson admitted yesterday that he had received a severe setback by the refusal of the attorneys of the executors of the Gardiner M. Lane estate to produce the memorandum made by Mr. Lane, and of the conversation he had with Mr. Shonts following the disagreement over the awarding of the elevated contract to Mr. Stevens. John Bardwell, assistant secretary of the committee, returned from Boston yesterday, and reported that his efforts to obtain the documents in question had been futile. The executors of the Lane estate refused to surrender them, although Mr. Bardwell had a letter from Mr. Shonts requesting that they be turned over. Senator Thompson said he would not give up his attempt to get the Lane papers, and would ask the members of the Morgan firm to indorse Mr. Shont's letter.

Senator Thompson was interested yesterday in a report that Mr. Colby had arranged to have a conference with Colonel Williams of the B. R. T. and the company's chief counsel, George D. Youmans. The Senator thought this conference should be arranged. Mr. Colby, however, denied last night that he had ever called such a conference, or that he knew anything about it.

The Senator would not comment yesterday on the news from Albany that Assemblyman Evans had presented a resolution in the Assembly authorizing the committee specifically to investigate the negotiations between the Board of Estimate and the Interborough leading to the awarding of the subway contracts. The resolution carries an appropriation of $5,000, and is now in the Ways and Means Committee.

Thompson Discusses Memories.

When Senator Thompson was told yesterday that Mr. Colby had positively denied that he had ever seen the letter that was supposed to have passed between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shonts, and that his only knowledge of such a letter had been supplied by Mr. Young, he said:

"I understand that Mr. Colby's memory has suffered a complete collapse on the subject of this letter. It is most interesting. You see, I knew nothing about the letter until Mr. Colby told me about it after he was retained as counsel to the committee. I understand from what Mr. Colby said that the letter was written by Mr. Morgan after Directors Read and Lane had called on him and protested against awarding a $20,000,000 contract to John F. Stevens on a basis of $2,000,000 profit, which was to be applied to certain commitments and obligations. In the letter Mr. Morgan, according to what Mr. Colby told me, severely censured Mr. Shonts.

"We will have an opportunity to put Mr. Colby's memory to a test when he is called to the stand tomorrow. Mr. Dawson has already gone on record, under oath, and I am amazed at the breakdown of his recollection machinery."

WHITNEY AND HERVEY HELD UP

Lawson's Objections to be Heard by Committee Next Tuesday.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will consider tomorrow the resolution introduced last night by Assemblyman Evans of the Bronx providing for the investigation by the Thompson Committee of the relations between the Interborough and New York City officials at the time of the signing of the dual subway contracts. The resolution gives the Thompson Committee additional time and an added appropriation of $5,000.

It is considered probable that the resolution will not be favorably reported. The Thompson Committee's time expires on March 7, and there is much opposition against an extension, especially for taking up new work. Speaker Sweet is opposed to the Evans resolution.

The Senate Finance Committee will not report out the names of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey, nominated by Governor Whitman as Public Service Commissioners in the First District, until after a hearing which has been set for next Tuesday. It will be an executive hearing, at which Senator Lawson and others opposed to the nominations will be heard. At the same time will be heard complaints against the confirmation of Industrial Commissioners Lynch, Lyon, and Wiard.

The committee today reported favorably the nomination of Frank Irvine, Democrat, of Ithaca, to succeed himself as a member of the Public Service Commission, Second District, and F. A. Higgins to be Hospital Commissioner.

Gas Kills One, Overcomes Three.

Theodore Gordon, 40 years old, a machinist living in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Thomas McCaffery at 998 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead from gas in his room early Monday morning. In an adjoining room were Timothy Carroll, 46 years; Patrick Connors, 48 years, both machinists, and William Evans, 15 years, nephew of Mrs. McCaffrey. All were unconscious from gas escaping from a detached gas stove tube, but were revived by Dr. Lutin of the Norwegian Hospital.

Atlanta 2¼ in.
Whitby 1¾ in.

ARROW COLLARS ARE FREE FROM THE SPECKS AND STAINS AND LAUNDRY FAULTS SO COMMON TO OTHER BRANDS

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CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

COMPARES WILSON WITH WASHINGTON

Minister Van Dyke Tells Sons of the Revolution That Both Avoided Foreign War.

BECK REGRETS BELGIUM

Says This Country Should Have Interfered When First German Soldier Crossed Her Soil.

George Washington was spoken of from two different angles last night at the dinner of the Sons of the Revolution at Delmonico's. Dr. Henry van Dyke, Minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, defending the Administration's course, compared Washington's attitude toward peace and preparedness with President Wilson's, and said that he, like the President, was assailed in his own times by such epithets as "weakling and mollycoddle."

James M. Beck declared that Washington was not a "peace-at-any-price" man, and asserted that, while there should be a great deal of toleration for the part played by this country in the European war, if we had not become too introspective and had not lacked a proper idea of our duty to civilization, we would have taken a hand when Belgium was invaded.

Dr. van Dyke spoke from a manuscript, explaining that his diplomatic position prevented him from trusting himself to extemporaneous speaking. He was frequently interrupted by cheers. He said:

"America must be the first name in the love of every citizen, Washington the first on their roll of honor. If not, let their heritage be forfeited and their place vacant.

"The service which Washington rendered as a soldier was more brilliant than that which he rendered as President. Then, as now, there was a great European war, a war of conquest, in progress. The two points in Washington's policy for America were peace and preparedness. He insisted that the young Republic should not recklessly fling herself into the bubbling caldron of European politics, which a lot of people wanted him to do.

Washington for Preparedness.

"He insisted with equal force that she should be prepared to defend herself from whatever danger might spring against her from the war in Europe. I need not quote from his message to Congress in 1793, from his farewell address in 1796, to prove that these were his two points of wisdom for America—a peaceful spirit and friendship so far as possible with all nations; a prepared position and ready to fight again, if need be, to repel the invader.

"Well, what happened to Washington in those hot times? He carried his points, but of course he was reviled and slandered by the extremists of both sides. Some people called him by names which I suppose were the ancient equivalents of 'milksop,' 'mollycoddle,' and 'weakling.' Other people called him an army worshipper, a militarist, a would-be tyrant. You will find them all in the newspapers of that time. All this wild talk cut no ice with the man who had cut through the ice of the Delaware to save the cause of America at Trenton and Princeton. He kept on his way calmly, disregarding both the hotheads and the cold feet, the pacifists and the pugilists, and he carried his points to the saving, the welfare, the prosperity of America.

"Once more Europe is convulsed by an immense war. Once more the helmsman of our Republic is assailed, ridiculed, abused—shall I say Owen Blistered? Once more the factions are perturbed and the air is full of wild and whirling words. Men cry for a war on this continent and a war across the sea at the same time—with an army of 80,000 men! What state of—I will not call it mind but will call it feeling—will produce an attitude of that kind?

"The ashes of the great Washington rest in the quiet tomb at Mount Vernon. But the undying spirit of Washington still guides our country, counseling peace and preparedness. The great heart of the people still answers to the cry of 'America First'—not for her own sake alone, but for the good and welfare of mankind."

Beck Talks of Belgium.

Mr. Beck declared at the outset that he was not laboring under the same limitations as Dr. van Dyke, and that he intended to speak frankly. He said that two months after Washington's death the British papers referred to him as one of the greatest of men, and a man actuated by the highest motives.

"Washington was not a 'peace-at-any-price' man," he said. "On the contrary, he thought that national dishonor was worse than war. After he left office and went to his retreat, when John Marshall returned to this country and the cry went up: 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute,' he again offered, although he was an old man, his sword for the service of his country.

"A great deal of toleration should be allowed for the course of this country in this war. We were ill-fitted, for many reasons, and the question of an army and a navy is not the only one. The nation had become too introspective, and it had not a proper sense of responsibility to civilization. This was not due to any one man.

"Washington never intended this country to play a childish or an ignoble part. It is time for us to wake up to the great fact that since his time steam and electricity have woven the nations of the world into a community of interests, so that this nation cannot play the part of China. The American people either will be morally regenerated by this war or they will sink to a depth of material ease and sensuality which will mean the country's ruin.

"If we had had a proper idea of our duty to civilization I think we should have taken a hand the moment the first German soldier crossed Belgium. That great opportunity gone forever, our moral prestige suffered irreparable damage."

Robert Olyphant, President of the Sons of the Revolution, was toastmaster. About 400 members attended the dinner.

CUPS FOR MT. VERNON ESSAYS.

Miss Amy Townsend Gives Prizes to City History Club.

Miss Amy Townsend, a member of a prominent New York family, who takes a deep interest in civic matters, yesterday presented to the City History Club two silver cups to be awarded to such of the young members each year who would write the best essay on Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. The names of the winners are to be inscribed on the cups.

The Flag Committee presented to the organization two flags of the City of New York, one of which is to be given to the boy or girl who writes the best essay on the ensign of the municipality and the other to the chapter of the society to which he or she may belong.

1,200 NEWSBOYS AT DINNER.

Mrs. Eliza Guggenheimer Gave Feast in Memory of Her Husband.

Twelve hundred newsboys and other working boys were guests of Mrs. Eliza Guggenheimer at a dinner in the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home yesterday. The dinner was given in memory of Randolph Guggenheimer, her husband, who was once a newsboy himself.

From 1 o'clock until 5 the boys were eating in four shifts of 300 each. Superintendent William L. Butcher was kept busy serving several hundred pounds of Virginia ham and Maryland turkey, 200 bricks of red, white, and blue ice cream, and other accompaniments to a regular boys' dinner. Every boy got a cap and a flag.

Sheriff Alfred H. Smith went to the dinner to tell the boys some of his experiences when he sold papers thirty years ago. Other speakers were Lewis H. Pounds, Borough President of Brooklyn; Herbert F. Gunnison, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, H. Randolph Guggenheimer, Richard H. Waldo, and Rollin M. Morgan.

Borough President Marks gave the boys letters of Washington's name to respond with a word showing some quality of Washington. One series of responses was: "Worthy, Able, Sincere, Honest, Independent, Noble, Great, Thorough, Outspoken, and Natural." Some of the boys suggested "Neutral" for the last letter, but they were ruled out.

WASHINGTON LAUDED BY FRENCH LEADERS

Ambassador Sharp Takes Part in Two Demonstrations in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Upward of 100 Americans dined tonight with a number of distinguished Frenchmen and their guests on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. The French Government was represented by Baron Denys Cochin, member of the Cabinet without portfolio, and who is known as "the great citizen of Paris." The Foreign Office was represented by Count Perretta de la Rocca, former Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington.

Among the others in attendance were General Pierre Cherfils, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, member of the institute; Joseph Reinach, member of the Chamber of Deputies; Jean Cruppi, M. Bonet-Maury, and M. Henri-Roberts, Jurists; Jean Finot, Director of La Revue, and Frantz Jourdain, the architect.

Laurence V. Benet, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, who presided, alluded to the love and sympathy of the American people for the people of France as not a mere hazy tradition, but as real, ardent and profound. "And if," added Mr. Benet, "for high reasons of State and in pursuance of tradition, America has preserved neutrality in this great struggle, the hearts of her people have been with France and the people have tried to show by word and by deed their affection and their sympathy for the French people."

Mr. Benet proposed the single toast of the evening, which was "to the memory of Washington and of his companions in arms, to France and to America, to the President of the French Republic and to the President of the United States."

Baron Cochin in responding to the toast referred to the warm and unbroken friendship between the United States and France since the founding of the American Republic. William G. Sharp, American Ambassador, in his address on Washington, referred to some phases of the French press. He desired, he said, to voice his genuine satisfaction for the spirit of fairness and broad-mindedness which the French press had shown to the Government of the United States, as well as to its people.

Earlier in the day a wreath was placed at the foot of the statue of Washington, in Place d'Iena, by H. Cleveland Coxe, Deputy Consul General in Paris, on behalf of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, standing on the steps of the monument, addressed a considerable number of Americans.

MANY MEETINGS AND DINNERS.

Preparedness the Text of Washington's Birthday Speeches.

Washington's Birthday was observed yesterday throughout the city at meetings of many historical, educational, industrial, and defense societies and at several dinners last night. Preparedness played a prominent part in the addresses.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which is composed of Episcopal laymen of the diocese, held special meetings for men and boys at the Synod House of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Bishop David H. Greer and Thomas Mott Osborne were among the speakers.

The old Jumel mansion, once Washington's headquarters, was the scene of exercises by the Washington Headquarters Association. The speakers were Dr. Frank Landon Humphreys, Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati; Colonel Edward H. Hall, who appeared in the uniform of the Washington Continental Guard, and Dr. Richard Henry Green, Governor of the Mayflower Society.

Dr. James Sullivan, State Historian, in an address on George Washington at the Church of the Holy Communion, decried the efforts of many historians to disprove the cherry tree story.

The Old Volunteer and Exempt Firemen of New York, composed of the few remaining members of the city's fire fighting force of years ago, held its annual parade. One hundred and fifty men walked from Tenth Street and Greenwich Avenue to Union Square, where they were reviewed by city officials, and then on to Thirty-fourth Street by way of Eighth Avenue. Among the men in line were John F. Werman, 93; Daniel L. Mott, 87; Daniel Bradley, 85, and John Mulligan, 84.

The German steamships lying at their piers in Hoboken were decorated with many American flags, intermingled with German banners.

A Washington celebration was held last night in the auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 1,004 Audubon Avenue, at which M. M. Fertig, the President, presided. Senator James A. Hamilton spoke on "Washington, the Soldier and Statesman," followed by the Rev. E. M. Solomon, who took as his topic, "Washington and Religious Liberty."

VETERAN DIES IN PARADE.

G. A. R. Posts Raise Flag Pole on Williamsburg Plaza.

The annual parade of the veteran volunteer firemen of the county and the dedication of a liberty pole on the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza were features of the Washington's Birthday celebration in Brooklyn yesterday. The marching old-time fire fighters were saddened by the news that John H. Weatherbee, 69 years old, of 400 Monroe Street, one of their number, had dropped dead while in line.

There were about 600 of the old volunteers in the parade. They represented nine associations. George E. Tilt was the Grand Marshal.

About 10,000 persons attended the flag raising on the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. The pole, a 115-foot staff of Oregon pine, with two American flags, was presented to the city by Grand Army posts and other organizations in Brooklyn. Preceding the presentation exercises there was a military parade from the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, to the bridge plaza.

Panama's Big Celebration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 22.—This was United States Day at the Panama National Exposition, and the grounds were filled for the first time since the show opened on Feb. 10. A military parade in which all the regiments of the Isthmus took part, school drills, and other attractions were the extra features of the day. The attendance was estimated at 10,000. A holiday was declared both in Panama and in the Canal Zone.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Drinking Water with Meals Stops Stomach Disorders

Thousands of unfortunates suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time they commit the least indiscretion of diet. If they would only form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, they would soon find their digestion so strengthened that they could face the richest, most satisfying meals without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is highly effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

FIVE DIE IN A FIRE IN HOTEL DISTRICT

Big Crowds Watch a Fatal Blaze in Forty-fourth Street, Just Off Broadway.

WOMEN IN DARING ESCAPES

Guests of the Claridge and the Lenox, Roused by Engines, Mingle with the Spectators.

Four men and one woman lost their lives, and more than half a dozen others made daring escapes, when a fire, starting at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, quickly destroyed a four-story brownstone house, 155 West Forty-fourth Street. The ground and first floors of the building were occupied by the Colonial Restaurant, in the kitchen of which the fire started. The remaining floors were taken up by furnished rooms.

The burned building is just across the street from the Hotel Claridge, and near the Lenox Hotel, where hundreds of persons were aroused from their beds by the clanging of fire apparatus and the shouts of firemen. A large crowd gathered in Times Square, at Forty-fourth Street, and watched men and women crawl out of the windows of the burning structure and creep along narrow window ledges to adjoining buildings, where they were pulled through other windows to places of safety. One of the victims either fell from the third floor or jumped and fractured his skull. The other four were suffocated and burned to death.

The Dead.

The dead are:

ANTONIUS, CHRISTIE, 27 years old, Greek, waiter; jumped or fell from third floor.

DOBITSCH, EMILY, 30, Pole, housekeeper; suffocated and burned on fourth floor.

JANAS, PETER, 31, Greek, waiter; overcome by smoke and burned on fourth floor.

KERATSAS, THOMAS, 35, Greek, restaurant owner; suffocated and burned on fourth floor.

MASTAROPOULIS, THOMAS, 22, Greek, kitchen helper; overcome by smoke and burned on fourth floor.

Employes of the Colonial Restaurant were beginning preparations for breakfast when Gregorius Monoukos, a dish washer, at work on the ground floor, saw the place suddenly filling with smoke. He hurried to the basement and told Harry Cronopoulous, a waiter of 407 West Fifty-second Street, that the place was afire.

The waiter in turn ran to the E. & L. Restaurant next door, at 153 West Forty-fourth Street, and told Max Hollander that the building was burning.

Failed to Pull Fire Alarm.

Hollander hurried to Forty-fourth Street and Broadway, where he opened an alarm box, but, according to the police and firemen, failed to pull the hook which rings the alarm. He was returning to the E. & L. Restaurant when Albert Gordon, a chauffeur, on his way to get a cup of coffee, saw the fire and smoke and ran to the alarm box that Hollander had just left. The chauffeur turned in the alarm that brought the firemen. A second alarm was answered by additional apparatus and Chief Kenlon.

Meanwhile the fire had rapidly eaten its way through the Colonial Restaurant, which was decorated with inflammable materials. Miss Christine Peterson, living on the fifth floor, was alarmed when smoke began to pour into her room. She started to descend the stairs, but found her way cut off by volumes of smoke, through which she could see the glare of fire on the floor below.

Miss Peterson ran back into her room and closed the door. She then hurried to the window overlooking the street and pulled herself through the opening. Finding herself standing high above the crowds in the street on a window ledge not more than four inches wide, she hesitated a moment.

A window ledge of the adjoining building was separated from her by a little more than two feet. Gripping the bare corners of the wall, she stepped cautiously across the gap and clung to the wall of the adjoining house. Miss Peterson was standing on the window ledge when Otto I. German, 153 West Forty-fourth Street, pushed up the sash and pulled Miss Peterson into his apartment.

Two Others Escape Same Way.

Miss Mary Smith and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, engaged in the theatrical business as the Smith Sisters, made a similar escape from their front room on the third floor. Both young women stepped from the window ledge to the ledges adjoining until they were in front of the window of Mrs. A. H. Williams, 153 West Forty-fourth Street. They were standing there helplessly, when Mrs. Williams, who had just aroused her husband, threw up her window and rescued the two women. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Matthews escaped from their rooms on the second floor to the Lenox Hotel. Several other occupants of the building made their way to safety by letting themselves down a drain pipe in the rear.

Battalion Chief Owen McKernan said the fire had started when a pot of grease boiled over and caught fire near the dumbwaiter shaft in the kitchen. He thought the fire was very similar to that which destroyed the Hotel Royal more than a quarter century ago.

Fire Marshal J. P. Prial inspected the building and said he had found nothing to indicate that the blaze was of suspicious origin. The building was leased to Thomas Keratsas, proprietor of the restaurant, and his associate, John Papus. Furnished rooms were rented by Miss Emily Dobitsch. From the police and firemen it was learned that more than a dozen people were in the building when the fire started. The damage was estimated at $20,000.

The bodies of the victims were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and from there, by order of Coroner Hellenstein, to the Morgue.

ENVOY BREAKS COLLARBONE

Ambassador Gerard Injured While Skating in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, fell yesterday while skating at Partenkirchen, Bavaria, and broke his left collarbone. He returned to Berlin today in the care of the naval attaché of the Embassy and Surgeon Karl Ohnesord.

Ambassador Gerard went to Partenkirchen on Friday for a brief outing while the Winter sports were in progress.

Ambassador Gerard's fractured collarbone did not prevent him from signing letters and attending to other embassy business today. The Ambassador will be forced to carry his arm in a sling for three weeks or more, but otherwise he is not likely to be seriously inconvenienced.

'CHALLENGE' SOLD BY GIRL.

Miss Parker, Only Barnard Editor Left, Hawks Magazine on 5th Av.

Challenge, the well-advertised intercollegiate monthly magazine, made its appearance yesterday and, according to M. Lincoln Schuster, the publicity representative, the edition was sold out. Miss Eleanor Parker, the only Barnard College girl remaining on the Board of Editors, turned newsgirl, and sold the paper herself at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, where she was an object of considerable interest to the Fifth Avenue paraders.

Mr. Schuster announced a new resignation yesterday, that of Irwin Edman, a junior in Columbia, who notified the magazine that he resigned because he did not feel sufficient interest in the venture to continue as a writer. Mr. Schuster said the sole comment of the editors was they were glad the weak hearts were showing themselves at once.

Mr. Edman telephoned THE TIMES to make it clear he had determined on his resignation before the publicity of the last few days.

How long Miss Parker will continue on the board is problematical. Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, said yesterday she would take no action until the affair had been passed on by the Student Council of Barnard. Miss Parker said she would ask the council to grant her the necessary permission to remain on the board and if this were refused "then I don't know."

PLATTSBURG IS AROUSED.

Town Officials and Others Condemn Attack in Challenge.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The advance copy of the new intercollegiate publication, Challenge, as quoted in THE TIMES this morning, has attracted the attention of nearly every one in Plattsburg. The resentment of citizens has been thoroughly aroused. Some are inclined to treat the matter as a joke and look upon Mr. Seadler's article as a college prank. But the majority of the residents, including the officers and men at the Plattsburg Barracks, the Mayor, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce consider that the community has been seriously maligned and most extravagantly misrepresented. This view is shared by the clergy and by all the best representative citizens of the city of Plattsburg.

At a meeting held this afternoon in the rooms of the Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce, at which there were present a large representative body of citizens and business men, including the Mayor, the officers of the Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the commanding officer and some of his associates from the army post, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the intercollegiate monthly magazine Challenge in its first issue under the title "The Menace of Plattsburg," publishes a scurrilous, libelous article of untruths, traitorous in its inception and evidently written by the author, Silas Frank Seadler, to attract to himself cheap notoriety as a champion of great morals; and

Whereas, the author, Silas Frank Seadler, has shown lamentable ignorance of what he has written about, and also shown that he has been the butt of some wag of a soldier who has recognized in him an easy, gullible receptacle ready to swallow anything told him as the gospel truth;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the Mayor of the City of Plattsburg, the President of the Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce, the commanding officer of Plattsburg Barracks and other officers at Plattsburg Barracks, the Prosecuting Attorney for Clinton County, members of the Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce and other citizens of Plattsburg deny the statements above referred to in toto, and we do hereby emphatically deny the same.

And be it further resolved, That we demand that the statements herein before mentioned be retracted by the management of the Challenge and the same hereby is demanded.

These resolutions are signed by the Mayor of Plattsburg and other officials, and a copy will be forwarded to the management of the Challenge.

ALIEN GIRLS AMERICANIZED.

Young Women's Association Will Show Result of Work.

One of the most important features of the work of the Young Women's Association will be brought out at the anniversary celebration on Friday night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, by the girls from the International Institute for Immigrant Girls, who will appear as newly made Americans in one of the episodes of the performance. The institute, which is at 113 East Thirty-fourth Street, is maintained for the purpose of making Americans out of foreign girls newly arrived in this country. It will furnish for the pageant a big chorus, which is being trained by L. Camilieri, and all the participants will wear the costumes of their native countries.

Many of them speak English and have already taken their places in the industrial life of the community. While more than a dozen nationalities will be represented in the chorus in the pageant, most of the newest arrivals are from Italy and Greece, as few girls are coming from other European countries at the present time.

TRY TO END ANSONIA STRIKE

Workmen and Employers Confer, and Concessions Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Feb. 22.—After a conference of the strikers' committee, representing the 2,000 employes of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, with the officials, which lasted from 4 o'clock this afternoon until 8 o'clock tonight, the authorities believe the strike will be settled and that more than 4,000 strikers will return to work Thursday morning.

The company has offered to give the employes Saturday afternoons off with a full day's pay, and a 10 per cent. raise, which makes the offer practically a 15 per cent. raise on the present scale. The strikers demanded 5 cents an hour advance, this the company refused to entertain. The strikers then went into session after the conference to discuss the demands and at a late hour the leaders refused to give out any statement.

The moulders' helpers in the Farrell foundry went on strike for an advance in wages and it is understood that each man will be notified in his pay envelope that next week he will receive an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. This will probably be accepted.

A hundred and fifty girls employed in the Union Fabric Company at Derby today demanded a 15 per cent. advance in wages, eight hours a day and half-day Saturday.

Hospital Graduates Nurses.

Six nurses were graduated at the St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 West Thirty-fourth Street, last evening. The Rev. Shirley Hughson, one of the clergymen interested in the institution, addressed the graduates and distributed the diplomas. After the graduation exercises a reception, with dancing, was held, under the auspices of the alumnae. The graduates were the Misses Lilla Work, Gertrude Krober, Marie Louise Ballard, Agnes Brush, Mary Putnam McCandlish, and Mary Killgore.

SOCIETY WOMAN DIES IN TEN-STORY PLUNGE

Mrs. Baker of Atlanta Unlocks Window in Colonial Studios in Sister's Absence.

SECOND SUICIDE ATTEMPT

Amply Provided with Money, but Marriage Was Unhappy—Here for Nerve Treatment.

Mrs. Estelle Garrett Baker, society editor of The Atlanta Georgian, a member of the widely known Garrett family of Georgia and one of the best-known women in Atlanta society, jumped from a window on the tenth floor of the Colonial Studios, 39 West Sixty-seventh Street, at 6:25 o'clock last evening, and died an hour later in the Polyclinic Hospital.

Mrs. Baker arrived from Atlanta on Monday and was staying with her sister, Mrs. Emma Garrett Boyd, widow of Warren Boyd, and her ten-year-old son, Spencer Boyd. Mrs. Boyd and the boy had gone down to the dining room and had been seated about ten minutes when George B. Kirk, Superintendent of the building, came into the dining room and told them that Mrs. Baker was lying on the sidewalk in front of the house.

Mr. Kirk was in the cellar when Mrs. Baker jumped and heard a thud on the pavement above, but thought it might be a trunk coming into the house. A moment later a chauffeur ran into the building and told the switchboard operator that a woman was lying dead on the sidewalk. He telephoned to Mr. Kirk, who ran to the street. As Kirk had never seen Mrs. Baker and she was only clothed in her nightgown, he was at a loss for a moment to know who she was. The elevator man identified her and then Mr. Kirk told Mrs. Boyd.

The West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station was notified, and an ambulance, in charge of Dr. J. S. Nixon, removed Mrs. Baker to the hospital, where it was found that she had sustained a fracture of the base of the skull and that both her legs were broken. She died at 7:37, without regaining consciousness.

Here for Nerve Treatment.

Mrs. Boyd was with Mrs. Baker when she died, and later said she knew of no reason for her sister's act. Mrs. Baker had suffered a nervous breakdown about two months ago, and had come here to be treated by Dr. Foster Kennedy, a nerve specialist, of 20 West Fiftieth Street. Before coming here two months ago Mrs. Boyd, who is a writer, said she had had her sister thoroughly examined by a number of physicians, who advised that she be sent to a rest cure, but she was not warned that Mrs. Baker was likely to commit suicide. Mrs. Boyd admitted, however, that an incident occurred three weeks ago when her sister was dining with friends, which alarmed her, and caused her to carefully lock the window of her sister's room in the Colonial Studios. On that occasion Mrs. Baker left the table hurriedly and tried to snatch a weapon from the mantelpiece, but was prevented.

"My sister had no reason for jumping out of the window," Mrs. Boyd said. "She was very popular in society and had all the money she needed. Our mother, Mrs. W. J. Garrett, died a short time ago and left all her money to us, and my sister had hosts of friends.

"She wrote extensively and retained her place as society editor of The Georgian more because she liked the work than for any need for the salary. I, myself, am a writer and lecturer, and moved into the Colonial Studios so as to be in congenial surroundings.

"My sister had suffered intensely from nervousness ever since her breakdown, and when I heard about a week ago that she had not improved, I decided to bring her here and see if she could be cured. I went to Atlanta and brought her on, arriving here on Monday. She was much pleased with the room I had furnished for her, and all day today was quite cheerful. She did not care to leave her bed this evening, and when my son and I decided to go to the dining room for supper, she directed me to have hers sent up and told me what she wanted to eat. Her bed was near the window, so that she could get the sun, and I noticed that the window was locked. I had locked it the day before. I never dreamed that my sister would even attempt to open it. I had no more than given our order in the dining room than the Superintendent came in and said that my sister had jumped from the window. I was stunned at first—it did not seem possible, as I could see no reason for even watching her, she had seemed so cheerful all day long."

Marriage Unhappy.

Mrs. Boyd said Mrs. Baker's married life had not been happy, and that she was suing for a divorce, the case now being in court.

Mrs. Baker's body was taken from the hospital to an undertaking establishment, from which it will be sent to Atlanta.

While the Polyclinic Ambulance was taking Mrs. Baker to the Hospital it was run into by an automobile owned and driven by Audley H. Solomon of 550 West 158th Street, and its rear mud guard torn off. The collision took place at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and Policeman McNally, who was in the ambulance, gave Mr. Solomon a summons to appear in court today. Mr. Solomon is President of Charles Watts & Co. of 25 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Estelle G. Baker was society editor of The Atlanta Georgian and was well connected. Some time ago, while visiting a friend, Mrs. Baker shot herself in an effort to commit suicide. She used her friend's revolver, and gave no reason for her act. The news of her attempt was suppressed. Friends said that she was subject to fits of despondency..

Amateurs Send Wireless from Iowa.

A test of amateur radio stations throughout the country is expected soon to be made by the Government, to demonstrate their value as means of communication in any scheme of preparedness, as a result of the success attained in the receipt of a message at Port Washington, L. I., yesterday, only six hours after it had been flashed by relay from the Rock Island Arsenal, at Davenport, Iowa. The test was conducted under Government supervision. At midnight on Monday Colonel Richardson, U. S. A., at Davenport, Iowa, sent a wireless message. It was relayed across country, and at 6 o'clock in the morning was received at the wireless station of Jacob Weiss, at Port Washington, L. I.

OPPOSE HEARING WHITMAN.

Senators Recommit Resolution for a Talk on Budget System.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate does not care to have Governor Whitman come before the Legislature to elaborate on the State budget. This was made plain today when a resolution inviting the Governor to appear was recommitted to the Finance Committee, with a few caustic remarks by Leader Elon R. Brown. But should the Governor himself insist on a talk with the lawmakers in a body, nothing will be done to keep him from having it.

The resolution, introduced by Senator William M. Bennett of New York, named tomorrow for the Governor's appearance, but Mr. Bennett amended this so to empower the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the Assembly to fix a date.

"I am in favor of a budget system," said Senator Brown, "but of all the humbug talks yet heard there is nothing quite equal to the attempt to supplant economy and retrenchment by a system called a budget system."

These remarks were construed to foreshadow rough sledding for the Governor's budget bill, which the Governor's friends declare he is so determined to jam through that if it is defeated he is prepared to veto all the fiscal bills sent to him from the Legislature and call an extraordinary session to consider State finances solely. The Governor, when told of the Senator's talk, refused to feel hurt, and said he and Senator Brown were not far apart on the proposition.

Minority Leader Wagner of the Senate said he was opposed to having the Governor appear, because he might be subjected to heckling.

SLUM PUPILS HEALTHIER.

New York Educator Declares Rural Schools Need Reforming.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—School children of the city slums are healthier, as a rule, than those who attend rural schools, was the unusual declaration made today by Thomas D. Wood of New York, who addressed the National Council of Education. Mr. Wood is Professor of Physical Education at Columbia University. The National Council is one of many educational bodies holding conferences and conventions here this week.

Mr. Wood urged that school authorities in the country districts devote more attention and money to the physical welfare of school children. He suggested that the preservation of a pupil's health is a problem which seldom has been dealt with properly in the country.

"Our schools are spending millions in educating, or trying to educate, children who are kept back by ill-health," said he. "The expenditure of thousands in a judicious health program would produce an extraordinary saving in economy and efficiency."

Mr. Wood recommended that rural schools adopt general health rules, including regular examination by health experts, of all school children; examination and care of pupils' teeth, service of a school or district nurse, warm lunches, effective health instruction, sanitary buildings, generous space for outdoor recreation, and better-trained and better-paid teachers.

COLLEGES HOPE OF WOMEN.

Dr. Mezes Asserts They Will Solve the Problem of Occupations.

At the Hunter College Alumnae Association's annual breakfast, held yesterday in Delmonico's, Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of City College, spoke on "College Ideals." Edward J. McGuire of the Board of Education, and Dr. George S. Davis, President of Hunter College, also spoke. William G. Willcox, President of the Board, was to have made an address but was absent because of illness. Dr. Mezes said that the college was the solver of problems and that great advances would be made in the future.

"Much of the present restlessness among women," said he, "I believe is due to the fact that woman has lost her occupation. The old time occupations in the home have scattered. She will not be happy until she has something to do. And it is the college, I believe, that will find the solution."

The speaker declared that housekeeping was the worst managed business in the country. If mercantile concerns were conducted along the same lines, they would soon go into the hands of the receiver, he told them. In the course of his address, Edward J. McGuire said that a bill was about to be introduced in the Legislature providing for Summer sessions and evening classes in the college.

AFFIRMS 'BLUEBIRD' VERDICT

Court of Appeals Dismisses Liebler-Tyler Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Liebler-Tyler-Shubert partnership for the production of "The Bluebird" remains despite the action of Theodore A. Liebler and George C. Tyler to dissolve it. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the action of the lower court in dismissing the complaint.

Under another decision by the Court of Appeals the Long Island Railroad Company must pay $1,058 to Samuel Rosenfeld as damages for failing to deliver two theatrical trunks within a reasonable time.

Rosenfeld is the father of Juliete Rosenfeld, a vaudeville actress, and the trunks contained all her costumes and paraphernalia used on the stage, and through the failure of the railroad to deliver them in time she lost two weeks' salary.

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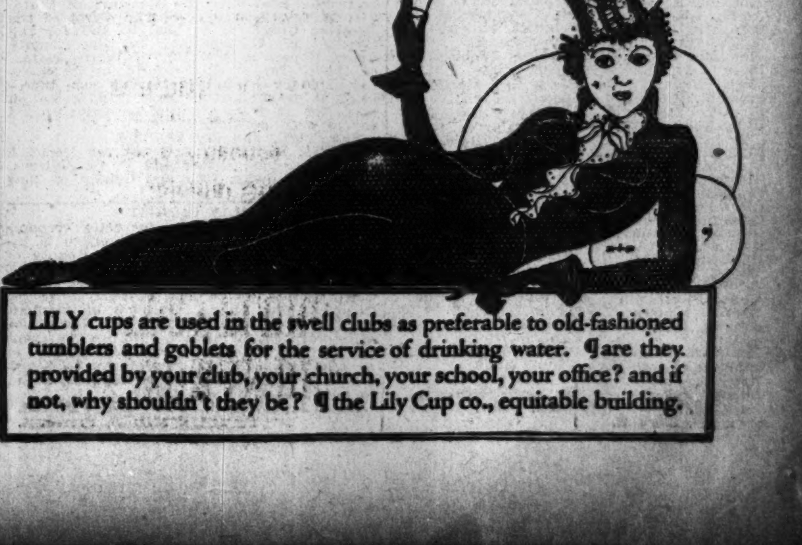

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